

The Catholic Journal

THE LEADING DIOCEAN NEWSPAPER

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One Hundredth Anniversary of the New York Diocese



THE LATE CARDINAL GIBBONS

will be observed with ceremonies both ecclesiastical and civic. All the great Catholic churches of America are to be present to participate in the ceremonies. Hundreds of priests and many thousands of laymen will take part. Other thousands of non-Catholics and Protestants will lend their presence to the inspiring events of the week. Two members of the sacred college of cardinals will be present and also a special delegate from Pope Pius X.

Cardinal Gibbons, the only American member of the college of cardinals, struck the keynote when he said recently in a communication to Archbishop Farley of New York:

"This celebration of yours in New York ought to be the most momentous and memorable ecclesiastical event ever held in the United States, and I know that New York will be equal to her opportunity."

Cardinal Gibbons will arrive from Baltimore on Monday following Low Sunday, when the commemorative ceremonies begin. He will be accompanied by many priests and laymen from Baltimore and other parts of Maryland. On Tuesday the solemn pontifical mass is to be celebrated in St. Patrick's cathedral by Cardinal Logue, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, successor to St. Patrick.

One hundred years ago New York was merely a missionary station of Catholicism governed from Baltimore, the cradle of the church in the United States. Pope Pius VII. gave New York a bishop in 1808. His successor gave the see an archbishop in 1850 and a cardinal in 1873. The forthcoming celebration will be in essential features a jubilee on account of the wonderful development of Catholicism in the diocese during the past hundred years. It is now an archdiocese with considerably more than a million communicants, having grown to that number from about 10,000 in the year 1808. In wealth also the diocese has grown enormously, owning millions of dollars' worth of realty, comprising churches, chapels, schools, hospitals, asylums and other institutions for the material and spiritual benefit of the people.

All the archbishops and bishops in the United States will gather in Washington and proceed in a body to New York to join in the jubilee, which thus becomes practically a national event.

The celebration will begin Sunday morning, April 26, when a mass of thanksgiving will be sung in every Catholic church, chapel, mission, convent, school and benevolent institution throughout the city and the rest of the archdiocese. Priests in charge of the parishes and Catholic institu-



CARDINAL LOGUE

tions will make appropriate remarks on the character of the celebration. Archbishop Farley has set apart the day for parochial rejoicing upon the completion of a century of such splendid results.

The supreme center of the celebration will be St. Patrick's cathedral, on Fifth avenue, the finest religious edifice in the United States. The cathedral was projected by Archbishop John Hughes in 1850, and work on the structure was begun in 1858. The civil war interrupted the work and greatly delayed completion. Cardinal John McCloskey completed the cathedral, which was dedicated in 1879 with grand ceremonies.

The cathedral is one of the purest examples of Gothic architecture in America. It is built of marble, even to the

tops of the spires. The edifice, with the residences of the archbishop and canon at the rear, covers the entire block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues and Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.

The facade of the cathedral is composed of a central gable 166 feet high, with towers on each side, crowned with spires that rise to a height of 330 feet. A chime of bells, the finest in the country, is in the towers, 110 feet above the grade of the avenue.

St. Patrick's is cruciform in shape, with a nave that is 164 feet long, 96 feet wide between the east side aisle walls and 124 feet broad if the side aisle chapels are included. The length of the transept is 140 feet, with a height of 108 feet. The seating capacity of the nave and transept is about



CARDINAL GIBBONS

2,500. The organ gallery, between the front towers, is twenty-eight feet long and is arranged for a choir of 100 singers.

The high altar is one of great beauty and is at the eastern end of the cathedral, in the center aisle of the choir. The clergy of the diocese presented the retable, which is twenty-three feet wide and fifty feet high. It is in Portland stone and was carved in St. Etienne, France. The altar proper is of Italian marble, inlaid with alabaster. The tabernacle, in the altar is marble, decorated in Roman mosaics and flanked by columns of rare marbles. Under the floor of the sanctuary is a crypt intended for the entombment of the archbishops of New York. Here Cardinal McCloskey lies buried.

Against the first column inside the sanctuary is the archbishop's throne, a beautiful work in carved oak imported from France. On the epistle side, at the first column outside the sanctuary of the main altar, is the pulpit. This was the gift of the clergy of the diocese over which Cardinal McCloskey presided when he was archbishop. It is a memorial to the cardinal's fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Within this magnificent marble edifice on the morning of April 28 the American hierarchy will join with Archbishop Farley and his people in a general thanksgiving. The formal observance of the centenary will begin at 11 o'clock with a pontifical mass of thanksgiving. Cardinal Logue will be the celebrant, Cardinal Gibbons will preach, and Mgr. Falconio, papal delegate, will assist at the mass.

The pope will crown the ceremonies with a special blessing that will be imparted in his name by Mgr. Falconio. The same evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be pontifical vespers, and the papal delegate will be the celebrant. Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis will preach.

Wednesday will be children's day. On that morning delegations of little Catholics from every parish in the city will march to the cathedral and, as their parents will have done the day previous, join in thanksgiving. There will be a solemn mass at 10 o'clock, and a choir composed entirely of parochial school pupils will sing the various parts of it. The choir has been organized and trained under the direction of Father Young, a Jesuit.

That night the most important of the public functions will be held at Carnegie Music hall. It will be a general meeting of the Catholic citizens of New York, to which distinguished non-Catholics have been invited. Ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien will preside. There will be lay and clerical speakers. The principal addresses will be made by Cardinal Logue, Archbishop Farley, W. Bourke Cockran, John J. Delaney and Dr. James J. Walsh.

On Thursday morning, April 30, there will be requiem services at the cathedral for the deceased bishops and priests of the diocese. In the evening the Catholic club will throw open its doors in honor of the visiting prelates.

On Saturday afternoon the festivities will close with a May day procession, in which at least 40,000 Catholic laymen will march. It will be headed by a committee of 100 members of the Catholic club and will be reviewed by

Archbishop Farley and his guests from a grand stand to be built in front of the cathedral. This, it is expected, will be one of the most imposing gatherings of Catholics in one city since the still well remembered torchlight procession with which was closed the last plenary council of Baltimore. Every parish in the city will have a large representation. The committee on parade has ruled that the marchers shall not wear the regalia of any organization. It is not to be a day for the wearing of green or the display of uniforms, but one on which delegations of Catholics of Irish, German, Polish, Greek, Italian, Hungarian and Bohemian lineage will unite to show the strength of the Catholic body. The only adornment of the marchers will be a red, white and blue boutonniere.

It would be an easy matter to make this parade much more imposing, but the committee in charge has decided to limit the number of persons marching to about 40,000. This is because only about that number of men can march past a grand stand in four hours, from 2 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the time set for the parade and review. The line of march will be along Fifth avenue the entire route, starting from the Washington arch at Eighth street, passing by the cathedral and disbanding at Fifty-seventh street.

Visitors to New York during the week may contrast the old with the new and go back a hundred years, so to speak, by proceeding from the present cathedral to the original one far down town and to St. Peter's church, still further down. Both of these churches are still centers of religious teaching and influence. The old St. Patrick's cathedral is a modest looking brick building. It stands on West street, running through to Mulberry, near Prince street. This church was begun in 1809 and was dedicated on Ascension day, 1815. Until the Fifth avenue building was dedicated it served as the cathedral for the New York archdiocese.

The centenary observance will serve to call wider attention to the various Catholic charitable working forces of the diocese, conspicuous among which is the St. Vincent de Paul society. An adequate idea of the great work this society is doing at the present time is best obtained from the following statement of the membership, finances and work contained in a summary of the reports of the New York conferences for the year from Sept. 30, 1906, to Sept. 30, 1907:

Members on roll Sept. 30, 1906.....	1,128
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Average attendance.....	2,500
Families relieved during the year.....	4,850
Persons in families relieved.....	23,500
Number of visits made.....	32,710
Families on roll Sept. 30, 1907.....	4,850
Situations procured.....	750
Receipts.....	\$3,140
Expenditures.....	\$3,450

Within recent years this powerful organization for good within the diocese has included in its field of endeavor several new and special works. Of



MGR. FALCONIO

these the fresh air house for poor children and convalescents at Spring Valley, N. Y., is one of the most important. During 1907, 1908 children had a two weeks' outing at Spring Valley and at St. Elizabeth's Convalescent home 162 married and 184 unmarried women were accommodated during the year, seventy-two of the married women being accompanied by their young children.

The Catholic home bureau for dependent children, which is closely affiliated with the St. Vincent de Paul society, accomplishes great good by obtaining proper homes for friendless children. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1907, 248 children were provided with free family homes by this organization, which on that date had 1,148 children under its active supervision.

In the conduct of the various hospitals of the diocese the brotherhoods and sisterhoods have been especially successful. St. Vincent's hospital, one of the largest in New York, is with its branch in Staten Island, under the management of the Sisters of Charity, Columbus hospital, the St. James

hospital, is conducted by the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and St. Francis' hospital, owning a fine new building in the Bronx, is managed by the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, who also have charge of the St. Francis Home for Chronic Incurables, in Manhattan. Of the other Catholic hospitals in New York, St. Ann's Maternity hospital is connected with the New York Foundling hospital, which is under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The Sisters of St. Francis manage St. Elizabeth's hospital and the Women of Calvary the House of Calvary. The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis have St. Joseph's hospital in the Bronx.

First Bishop of New York Was Imprisoned by Napoleon and Never Reached His Field of Labor



BISHOP CONCANEN

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23.—The word "St. Louis" is the word required to describe the growth of the Roman Catholic diocese of New York, which was created on April 26 of the celebration of its centenary. One hundred years ago, when Pope Pius VII. created the diocese, which then included the states of New York and New Jersey, there were in the two states but seven priests, four or five churches and about 10,000 Catholics. There was one bishop accredited to this vast territory, but he was in Europe and never reached his diocese in person. Today in the same territory there are nine bishops, 2,000 priests, 1,500 churches and about 2,500,000 Catholic people.

This remarkable growth has been due not alone to immigration, but also in large measure to the religious tolerance guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and closely adhered to by successive administrations of the civil government.

Prior to April 8, 1808, when the New York diocese was created, the territory included therein had been under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Baltimore. From time to time new dioceses have been formed out of portions of the original territory, so that at present the New York diocese, now an archdiocese, includes only the city of New York and Long Island, several counties up the state and, oddly enough, the Bahama Islands.

The only Catholic church in New York city in 1808 was the now celebrated old St. Peter's, in Barclay street, far down toward the southern end of Manhattan island, surrounded by skyscraping commercial monsters of architecture. The next year, however, the original St. Patrick's cathedral was instituted. This church was built upon a site in Mott street, between Broadway and the Bowery road, then on the northern outskirts of the city. The cornerstone was laid June 4, 1809. Six years later the cathedral was completed and dedicated. Both St. Peter's and the old St. Patrick's still stand, interesting and revered edifices commemorating the beginning of Catholicism in New York. They are witnesses to which thousands of Catholics journey.

The first bishop of New York never enjoyed the satisfaction of arriving in his see. Pope Pius named to the bishopric the Rev. Luke Concanen, an aged Irish priest residing in Rome. Napoleon Bonaparte at that time was master of Europe. The Corsican conqueror imprisoned the pope, ordered the exile of cardinals to reside in Paris and in other ways sought to manage the church to suit his fancy. Bishop Concanen made many attempts to get out of Italy and reach his diocese, but without success. The aged bishop was imprisoned at Naples, where he died of grief and disappointment. Meanwhile his vicar general, the Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, had administered the affairs of the diocese of New York.

Finally a new bishop was consecrated. The Rev. John Connolly, a Dominican monk long resident in Rome, was appointed to the see in 1814. Napoleon's downfall the next year enabled him to reach New York in November, and for ten years Bishop Connolly was the resident and active administrator over the church in the two states. He traveled over his territory by Hudson river picked by cozen and on horseback. One of his stations was in the wilderness of the Adirondacks. Others were at Albany, Utica and Buffalo. Bishop Connolly lived in a Broadway house, where his geniality and liberal spirit attracted many travelers, not only of his own faith, but of others.

Bishop Connolly died early in 1828. The Very Rev. John Power, pastor of St. Peter's, a handsome, eloquent, high-toned, popular Irish priest, administered diocesan affairs until the appointment of a successor to Bishop Connolly. The communicants were mostly Irish people, and they cordially expressed their



BISHOP POWER

When the King of Naples was crowned in 1808, the archbishop of Baltimore, the mayor of New York and other prominent citizens of the city were invited to attend the ceremony. Archbishop Power was invited, but he declined to attend because of the king's unpopularity in America. He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

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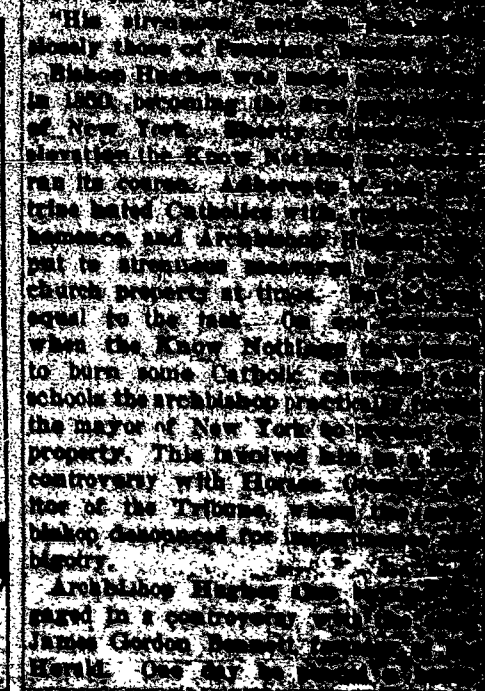
ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES

He found his road a thorny one. He managed, however, to raise money in Europe and also to find priests there to supply his vacant parishes. He died at New York a splendid man, and his remains were buried in the cathedral. He was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

Finally, in 1838, a bishop candidate was appointed in the hope that he might be elected. The candidate was John Hughes, a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

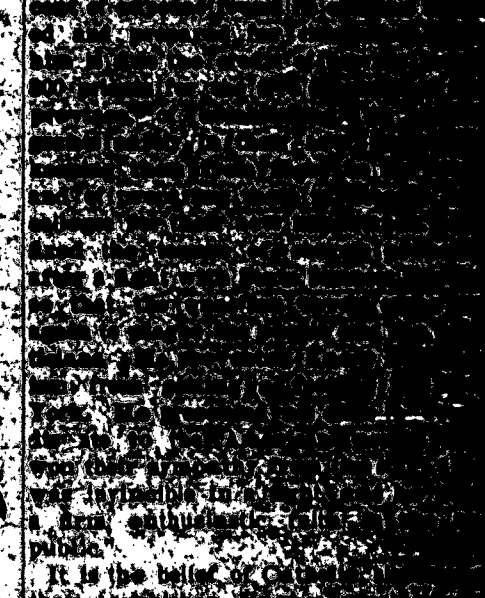
John Hughes became bishop in 1838, and he was a man of high character and high ability, and he was a man of high character and high ability.

This bishop found it difficult to keep up with the rapidly growing see. So many immigrants poured in from the Rhine, Germany and other European countries that there was not enough priests to supply the parishes. Bishop Hughes engaged agents in various parts of America and Europe to induce priests to take up work in the New York diocese. Some of the results of this missionary crusade for pastors were amazing. There were Catholic people from almost every nation and Catholic priests of practically every tongue. In time, however, the foreign priests came to fit into their new environment and all went well. The same proved his power as a pastor and his ability as a statesman.



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