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RT. REV. B. J. McQUAID. What He Has Accomplished In This Diocese Since 1868

The subject of our illustration, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of the Rochester diocese, was born in the city of New York, December 15th, 1823. He is of Irish parentage. After studying at Chamblay college, near Montreal, Canada and at St. John's college, Fordham, where he finished his classical course in 1841, he was tutor at St. John's for three years, until the Jesuits took charge of the institution. He then studied theology under the Lazarists, in a seminary that occupied the site of the present New York cathedral, and afterwards under the Jesuits at St. John's college. He was ordained at priest Jan 16th 1848 in the cathedral of New York, by Archbishop Hughes, and was immediately assigned to the mission of Madison, N. J. He built churches at Morrison and Springfield, and began one at Mendham; but in September 1853, on the erection of the diocese of Newark, he was transferred to the future cathedral to prepare the way for the incoming bishop, Rev. Father Bayley. He conceived the idea of founding Seton Hall college and seminary, and it was mainly to his untiring efforts that the success of the institution was due. He was president of the college for ten years—at Madison and afterwards at South Orange—remaining for three years of the time rector of the cathedral at Newark, N. J. On July 12th, 1868, he was consecrated first bishop of Rochester.

Upon his arrival in Rochester Bishop McQuaid began the work of organizing parochial schools, a favorite project of his, where children belonging to the Catholic churches could secure an excellent education under the eye and training of Catholic instructors. There was but one Irish Catholic school in Rochester when he began the work which will always cause his memory to remain fresh and green in the minds of the great masses of the followers of the Catholic religion in this diocese. That school was called the Academy of Christian Brothers, and was an institution patronized only by those who could afford to pay a liberal sum for the education of their boys, no girls being taught there. Bishop McQuaid did not take kindly to this institution. He believed that institutions should be established wherein the poor as well as the rich should be taught, giving the same advantage to a poor boy or girl that the son or daughter of a rich man enjoyed. He immediately organized the Sisters of St. Joseph, and to each of these sisters he gave as many boys and girls as they would teach. He started with three teachers and about 600 pupils. It was great work and Bishop McQuaid is best known for the part he has taken in the agitation for religious schools. To justify his course in founding these schools and to impress Roman Catholics with a sense of obligation to support them, he wrote and lectured extensively. It is mainly due to his efforts in Rochester and at Rome that the old policy of his church in regard to education was revived and carried out in this country. It was commonly supposed that the movement which he began tended toward a demand for a share of the public money for sectarian schools. He maintained simply that it was not the business of the State to educate children whose parents were able to pay for their education. At the close of a lecture in Boston, February 2d, 1876, he declared his principles to be, "a republic whose citizens are of different religious belief and our voters need intelligence." First, the non-interference of the State in religious matters in church or in school; second, compulsory knowledge, through parents' schools under parents' control, and at their cost; third, free trade in education, or no monopoly of the teacher's profession.

From the small beginning in Rochester the idea of establishing Catholic schools has grown until to-day there are 300



BISHOP McQUAID.

teachers and over 3000 children under their charge in this diocese. The schools instituted by the Bishop are as follows:

- Cathedral, fourteen teachers and over 700 pupils.
St. Mary's, eight teachers and over 400 pupils.
Immaculate Conception, ten teachers and over 200 pupils.
St. Joseph's, nine teachers and 400 pupils.
St. Peter and Paul's, nine teachers and 600 pupils.
St. Boniface, four teachers and 150 pupils.
St. Michael's, eight teachers and 600 pupils.
Holy Redeemer, seven teachers and 600 pupils.
Nazareth Hall, two teachers and twenty-three boys.
Our Lady of Victory, three teachers, 100 pupils.
Holy Apostles, four teachers and 200 pupils.
St. Francis, Geneva, five teachers and 400 pupils.
St. Patrick's, Seneca Falls, seven teachers and 400 pupils.
St. Mary's, Canandaigua, five teachers and 250 pupils.
Holy Family, Auburn, eight teachers and 500 pupils.
St. Alphonsus, Auburn, three teachers and 150 pupils.
St. Mary's, Auburn, eight teachers and 300 pupils.
Brookport, three teachers and 120 pupils.
Ithaca, seven teachers and 120 pupils.
Lima, three teachers and 150 pupils.
Avon, three teachers and 200 pupils.
St. Mary's, Danville, three teachers, 150 pupils.
St. Patrick's, Danville, three teachers and 150 pupils.
Penn Yan, four teachers and 200 pupils.
Webster, two teachers and 100 pupils.

Bishop McQuaid was the founder of St. Andrew's preparatory seminary, where young men who have no means to pay for their education who are possessed of the desired ability are educated for the priesthood. This institution is entirely free and from it comes the large number of young priests in this diocese. As has been stated, "all that the pupils are required to furnish are plenty of brains, the remainder the church looks after."

When the Bishop took charge of the new diocese in 1869 there were only sixty churches in existence. To-day there are eighty-eight churches in the diocese, showing a growth of twenty-eight new churches in the twenty years that the Bishop has been in charge. In 1869 there were but thirty-eight priests in the diocese. Now there are seventy-four. Of the original number in the diocese in 1869 there are but twelve in charge of churches at the present time. Many of the priests have died, while others have been transferred to other sections of the country. One of the most marked improvements made by the Bishop was the establishment of a Catholic cemetery wherever there is a resident priest. Previous to his assuming control of the new diocese, the Catholics were compelled to bury their dead in the nearest cemeteries to them, which in most cases were located in cities or the larger villages. In many of the surrounding towns and villages new churches have been built during the twenty years that the Bishop has been in charge of the diocese, old ones have been renovated and parochial schools and residences erected.

This has involved the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Bishop at every opportunity impressing upon the minds of the clergy to work and pay off their indebtedness for such improvements at the earliest possible date.

One of the achievements that Bishop McQuaid considers far surpasses all of his other efforts was the establishment of the beautiful Holy Sepulchre cemetery, located midway between Rochester and Charlotte on the Boulevard. It is his pride and his glory, for through it he succeeded in uniting the Catholic churches of the city of Rochester into one great union. Previous to the establishment of this cemetery, the German Catholics buried their dead in one cemetery, the Irish Catholics in another and so on. There was a division in regard to the nationality of the church members, and it was to overcome this division that the Bishop decided to have but one common burying ground. His efforts were resisted at every opportunity, causing no end of argument and some ill feeling among the members of the various churches. One very influential citizen, a member of the Catholic church, was appealed to early in the controversy over the cemetery, to seek an interview with the Bishop, and to try and persuade him to give up the idea of establishing one common cemetery. To this appeal he made answer, "My friends, if you can convince me that there will be separate portions in heaven for the Irish Catholics, German Catholics or French Catholics, to occupy, then I will go before the Bishop and request him to allow us to have separate cemeteries."

It was through the establishment of the new cemetery that Bishop McQuaid finally succeeded in uniting the Catholic churches in this city in one strong bond of union never to be broken during his reign as Bishop of Rochester. The cemetery consists of two hundred acres of land and was opened in 1872. There are no steep hills or declivities except the banks of the Genesee river, which are left as nature adorned them, with deciduous and evergreen trees masses of entangled shrubbery and the wild grape vine. The cemetery is beautifully laid out and embellished with trees, plants, flowers and shrubbery of all kinds. A fine Gothic stone chapel, seventy by thirty feet, stands near the cemetery entrance, which is divided into three vaults, arched with brick. The cemetery is the pride of the Catholic church members of Rochester and in its establishment Bishop McQuaid has again and again received the thanks of his people.

In November last Bishop McQuaid went to Rome on his decennial visit. While there the Holy Father complimented him very highly upon the work accomplished in the diocese of Rochester during the past decade. The great demonstration accorded him upon his return is fresh in the minds of Rochester Catholics and needs no extended notice at this time.

AROUND THE GLOBE. What The Church Is Doing In This And Other Continents.

Charles McCaffrey, of East Albany, has gone to Niagara Falls to prepare for the priesthood.

Cardinal Scheffini, who was in charge of the Pope's Sacred Golden Jubilee Exposition at Rome, is dead.

Most Rev. Archbishop P. A. Feehan laid the corner-stone of the new St. Cecilia's church, corner Forty-fifth and Atlantic streets, Chicago, Ill., on September 25th.

To-morrow the golden jubilee of the establishment of the House of Redemptionist Fathers in Pittsburg, Pa., and their first house in the United States, will observed.

The Rev. Father Boudreaux, S. J., of St. Charles, Mo., well known as the author of "Avenues to Heaven" and other spiritual works, has been appointed to the church of the Sacred Heart on Nineteenth street, Chicago, Ill.

On Thursday, October 10, Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate an anniversary Mass of requiem for his Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey, at 10 a. m. in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, has written a pastoral letter in connection with the Pope's encyclical, strongly protesting against the erection in Rome of a statue to Giordano Bruno.

Rev. M. Connolly, of River Falls, Wis., has resigned to join the Society of the Precious Blood, the Monastery of which order is located at Rohnerville, Cal., and the noted missionary, Very Rev. P. Henneberry is the superior.

Rev. Fathers McGean, of St. Peter's, Healy, of St. Bernard's, Tandy, of Sing Sing, and the distinguished Jesuits, Fathers Merrick and Langcake, of St. Francis Xavier's, comprise the list of the members of New York's priesthood who celebrated their silver jubilee during the last half of September.

Chief Justice Armour, of the Court of Queen's Bench, and Sir William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, favor the establishment of a divorce court for Canada, but not so free as the United States courts of the same nature.

The Catholic University at Washington will be formally opened Nov. 13th, with the ceremony of blessing by Cardinal Gibbons. Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by one of the Archbishops, a banquet, an oration by Bishop Spaulding and a Latin poem by Professor Schoedel. In the evening a retreat of four days will commence.

The first Catholic church erected in what is now the United States, was that of St. Augustine, Florida, built in 1565. The next was that erected by Juan de Onate in New Mexico, in 1598, near San Juan de los Caballeros.

The Redemptorist Fathers did excellent work in rescuing and ministering to the wants of the sufferers in the great Quebec disaster on September 19th. Catholic priests and sisters are always ready to alleviate the distressed.

On October 9th, and 10th the Catholic University in the city of Ottawa, Canada, will be inaugurated. The statue of the late Bishop and the lamented Father Labret, for over thirty years president of the College of Ottawa, will be unveiled. It will undoubtedly be a gala day in the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

Michael Ward, a distinguished soldier of the Irish Papal Brigade, died at his residence, 1136 First Avenue, New York City, on September 30th. He was widely known in Yorkville, where from his magnificent physique, general manners and warm devotion to the cause of the Temporal Power, he got the sobriquet of "the Pope". A guard of honor in uniform from the Papal veterans attended his funeral from his late residence on Sunday, Sept., 29th.

The following cablegram has been received by the Catholic News from Rome: "St. Paul, Minn., which was recently erected an archdiocese, has been divided and henceforth will have five suffragan sees. They are Winona, St. Cloud and Duluth, Minn., and Jamestown and Sioux Falls, Dakota. Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, now vicar apostolic of Dakota, will be bishop of Sioux Falls; Rev. Joseph B. Catter, now pastor of St. Thomas church, Winona, will be bishop of Winona; Rev. James McGoldrick, now pastor of the Immaculate Conception church, Minneapolis, will be bishop of Duluth; Rev. John Shanley of the Cathedral, St. Paul, Minn., will be bishop of Jamestown."

On November 11th and 12th the American Catholic Congress will be held in Baltimore, Md. Among the papers to be discussed are: "Catholic Congresses," "Lay Action in the Church," "The Papacy," "Catholic Literature," "Catholic Societies," "The Catholic Press," "Charitable, Philanthropic and Reformatory Movements." The entertainment of the visiting delegates has been entrusted to the members of the Maryland branch of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. The following executive committee has been appointed with power to name and organize sub-committees: Charles J. Bonaparte, John M. Getz, Pierre C. Dugan, Henry A. Bossert, D. Wheeler, E. V. Herinange, Dr. R. H. Goldsmith.

THE APOSTOLIC BRIEF

Appointing Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh Archbishop of Toronto.

On Monday, July 22nd, feast of St. Mary, the Greater, the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda decided to appoint Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh of London, Ontario, to the Archbishopric of Toronto and on Sunday, July 28th, his Holiness, Leo XIII, confirmed the decision.

The Apostolic Brief announcing the appointment was presented to his Grace, Archbishop Walsh, on Monday, September 9th. Accompanying it was the following letter in Latin, signed by Cardinal Simeoni:

S. CONGREGATIONI DI PROPAGANDA FIDE ROME, August 27 1880.

ILLUSTRISSIMO ET MOST. REV. LITTO. While despatching to your Grace the Apostolic Letters in form of Brief, in virtue of which your Grace is promoted to the Archbishopric of Toronto, with all faculties usually granted and instructions conveyed on such occasions, permit me to congratulate you on the eminent dignity to which your Grace is now elevated. I have no hesitation in saying that I cherish the assured hope that Toronto will largely benefit by your administration, and I humbly pray to God that his Grace may be ever present with you for the good of your new diocese and of the whole ecclesiastical province over which your Grace is called to preside.

The sacred pallium which shall be bestowed for the next Consistory, shall be expressed to your Grace as soon as granted. I request that your Grace will inform me by letter of your early official installation into the metropolitan see of Toronto. I most earnestly entreat God that He may long preserve and protect you.

JOANNES CARD. SIMEONI, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda.