

CATHOLICS IN BUSINESS AND THE PROFESSIONS.

THESE LAYMEN ARE PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE NUMEROUS COMMITTEES CHARGED WITH THE TASK OF ARRANGING THE CELEBRATION.



EUGENE A. PHILBIN.
Chairman of the committee on speakers.



MORGAN J. O'BRIEN.
Chairman of the general committee.
(Copyright, 1900, by A. Wilhelm.)



JOHN FOX.
Chairman reception committee.



HERMAN RIDDER.
Chairman of the finance committee.



W. BOURKE COCKRAN.
He will speak at the mass meeting at Carnegie Music Hall.



THOMAS M. MULRY.
Member of the committee on invitations.



E. J. M'GUIRE.
Chairman of the committee on parades.

PROMINENT IN ALL PURSUITS OF LIFE HAVE MADE MARK AS PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Catholics Among Leaders in Law, Politics, Medicine, Commerce, War and Artistic Professions.

In all phases of New York life the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith have played their part and won recognition in the pages of local and national history. All walks—the professional, the political, the commercial, the artistic, the social—the members of the Roman Catholic communion have followed with success.

Two notable lawyers of the middle of the last century were Charles O'Connor and James T. Brady. They were recognized as among the leading members of their profession in their day, the former having been born on January 22, 1804, and the latter on April 9, 1815. O'Connor was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the state in 1848 and in 1872, and was nominated for President by the faction of the Democratic party at the Louisville convention which was opposed to the candidacy of Horace Greeley. His greatest cases were the divorce case of Edwin Forrest, the celebrated American actor; the *Lisnard* will case, the Lemmen slave case, in 1858; the Parrish will case, in 1862, and the *Jumel* case, in 1871. He was an active supporter of the Irish Nationalist movement, and throughout the Civil War was warmly in sympathy with the South, owing to his firm belief in state's rights. At the close of the war he offered his services as counsel in the defence of Jefferson Davis, when the latter was indicted for treason. He served as senior counsel and refused to accept a fee for his services.

PROMINENT AS LAWYERS.

His contemporary, James T. Brady, was noted for his eloquence. He also appeared in the Forrest and Parrish cases, and was in sympathy with the South. Just before the Civil War broke out he was the candidate of the Pro-Slavery Democrats of New York for Governor of the state. He also was of the counsel for the defence of the ex-President of the Confederacy, and, as he not infrequently did, he followed the example of his colleague in declining to accept a fee. He served New York County as District Attorney and later served as Corporation Counsel. Secretary Stanton, of President Lincoln's Cabinet, selected him to investigate the administration of General B. F. Butler at New Orleans.

John R. Brady, his brother, the founder of the Manhattan Club, was also a lawyer. He sat on the bench in various New York courts for a period of thirty-five years. He was ending his second term on the Supreme Court bench when he died, on March 16, 1891. His wife was Katherine, daughter of Philip M. Lydie, and a member of a family well known today in New York society.

Another contemporary and intimate friend of Charles O'Connor was Robert J. Dillon, son of Gregory Dillon, the founder of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. He was Corporation Counsel of the city for several years, and afterward spent a number of years in Europe. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Parrish, a scion of a family well known in New York society. She became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church and a very rigid devotee of its practice and teaching.

John McKeon was another striking figure among the lawyers of New York of this period. Born in Albany of Irish stock in 1804, he was brought to New York early in his childhood. When only twenty-eight years of age he was elected to the Assembly by the Jefferson Democrats, being the youngest member of that body. He was re-elected twice and then was sent to Congress for one term. Two years later he was elected again. Later he served two terms as District Attorney of New York County, and in 1852 was appointed United States District Attorney by President Pierce as the successor of Charles O'Connor. He broke up the slave trading and filibustering expeditions which were at that time fitting out in New York and was the cause of the dismissal, at the request of the President, of Crampton, the British Minister to this country, on account of recruiting in this country for the British Army for service in the Crimean War. In 1851, at the age of seventy-seven years, he was again elected District Attorney of New York County. He died two years later. Two of his most noted clients were Richard B. Connolly, one of the actors in the ring frauds, and Edward S. Stokes, who was tried for the murder of James Fiske, Jr.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

Three well known Catholic lawyers who have died in recent years were Recorder Frederick Smythe, Frederic R. Coudert and Charles Patrick Daly. The last named had a romantic career, and he won the distinction of sitting on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for forty-one years, a length of time said to be a record for judicial service. For more than thirty years he was president of the American

Geographical Society, and at his death, in 1899, he was recognized throughout the civilized world as an expert on geographical subjects. Humboldt said of him:

"Few men have left upon me such an impression of high intelligence of subjects of universal interest and in the judgment of apparently opposite directions of character among the nations that inhabit the ever-narrowing Atlantic basin. Add to this what is very uncommon in an American, but still more uncommon in the life of a greatly occupied magistrate, that this man of high character and intellect is not wanting in an interest for the fine arts and even for poetry."

Possibly his interest in geography grew out of the experiences of his early life. He had been placed in a private school when a youngster by his father, having for classmates Cardinal McCloskey and James T. Brady, the lawyer, who has already been mentioned. His father dying, he left school and accepted a clerkship in Savannah. Being overworked and ill treated he ran away and shipped as a sailor before the mast. He followed the sea for three years, being present by chance at the siege and capture of Algiers by the French, in 1830. Returning to New York, he began to learn a trade, devoting his evening hours to study. He became a member of a literary society and soon developed ability as a debater to such an extent that he attracted the attention of a lawyer who invited him to enter his office. He studied there with such success that, after three years, the ordinary seven-year rule was relaxed and he was admitted to practice. His first partner was Thomas L. McElrath, afterward publisher of *The Tribune*.

The New York bar to-day includes the names of a number of well known Catholics. Among them are Eugene A. Philbin, ex-District Attorney; ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, John J. DeLany, formerly Corporation Counsel; Joseph F. Daly, judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1870 to 1896, and on the Supreme Court bench from 1896 to 1898; William F. and John C. Sheehan and W. Bourke Cockran. On the Supreme Court bench are Justices J. FitzGerald, J. A. O'Gorman, E. B. Amund, E. E. McCall, Victor J. Dowling, L. A. Giegerich, John W. Goff and P. A. Hendrick. On the bench in the lower courts is Magistrate J. E. Corrigan, a nephew of Archbishop Corrigan.

In medicine appear the names of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet and Edward L. Keyes, of the present generation, and Drs. O'Reilly and Van

Buren, of the past. Dr. Emmet is a member of the family of famous Irish patriots. Dr. Van Buren, who was a convert to Catholicism, married a daughter of Valentine Mott.

HOLDERS OF MANY OFFICES.

The names of a number of Catholics stand out in the list of the best of those who have held public office in New York. Three Roman Catholics, Thomas Gilroy, Hugh J. Grant and William R. Grace, have been Mayor. Charles V. Fornes, formerly President of the Board of Aldermen, and Patrick F. McGowan, the present incumbent, are of the same communion. A name which has not been forgotten in the popular mind is that of "Honest" John Kelly. Although he made \$800,000 in the course of his two terms as Sheriff, the office at that time was such a lucrative one that there was not a breath of suspicion that he gained any of this money in a dishonest way. It was he who reorganized Tammany Hall after it had become malodorous through the Tweed exposures, and replaced the corrupt members with men of good repute. One of the most conspicuous feats of Mr. Kelly's career in Tammany Hall was his action in regard to the Board of Aldermen of 1884, which was bribed to grant the Broadway railroad franchise. All of its members were candidates for re-election, and most of them were influential men in their district organizations. Mr. Kelly declared that not one of them should be renominated, and not one of them was. In the course of his political career he held the offices of Alderman, Congressman and Sheriff.

New York State has also had a Roman Catholic in the United States Senate. Francis Kernan, although not a resident of the Diocese of New York, as now bounded, was one of the "Utica trio," which included Roscoe Conkling and Horatio Seymour; was an inhabitant of the territory which was included in the diocese as it was laid out in 1808, and over which Archbishop Farley still has a measure of jurisdiction. Mr. Kernan, who was closely associated with Samuel J. Tilden in politics and the man who nominated the latter for the Presidency, was Senator in the later 70's, being selected for that office soon after Tilden was elected Governor, in 1874.

Among the contractors the name of Crimmins is well known. Thomas Crimmins settled in this city in 1837 and established himself as a contractor. His son John D. has continued this occupation. He has built more than five hundred houses, besides a large part of the elevated system and some of the surface lines of the city. He has been a Park Commissioner, a Presi-

dential Elector and a member of the Rapid Transit Commission.

The Coleman brothers, James S. and Bernard E., had much to do with the construction of the new Croton dam and the Jerome Park reservoir. The former, who died a year or so ago, was once a Street Cleaning Commissioner.

ACTIVE IN COMMERCIAL WORLD.

In the commercial world in the old days the names of Felix Ingoldis and Daniel Devlin stand out. Devlin was the head of one of the largest clothing stores of his time, and also at different times was Controller and Chamberlain of the city. John O'Donohue and his son, Joseph J., merchants, were deeply interested in ferries. They founded the Long Island Ferry, and the latter, besides being interested in the People's Line of steamboats to Albany, was president of the New York and Brooklyn Ferry Company for twenty years. He was a founder of the New York Coffee Exchange, and served as Park Commissioner under Mayor Wickham and as City Chamberlain under Mayor Gilroy. Daniel O'Day, one of the prominent figures in the history of the Standard Oil Company, was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church in this diocese.

John W. Mackay, the founder of the Commercial cable system, was, and Clarence H. Mackay, his son, the president of the system, is, an adherent of the Church. Among publishers are Peter F. and Robert J. Collier, father and son, publishers of "Collier's Weekly," and Herman Ridder, publisher of the "Staats-Zeitung." Stephen and Patrick Farrelly were the founders of the American News Company.

In the ranks of New York financiers and bankers are the names of a number of Roman Catholics. Among those of the present day are Thomas F. Ryan, Thomas M. Mulry, president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Hugh Kelly, president of the Oriental Bank; and Miles M. O'Brien, vice-president of the Mercantile National Bank, and Henry Amy. Eugene Kelly, whose family is erecting the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, established banking houses in New York and San Francisco. He founded the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, and was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Design and the Geographical Society. He was a director in a number of the leading financial institutions and of several railroads.

Henry L. Hogue, one of four men in this country to receive the title of Chevalier of St. Gregory the Great, which was conferred on him

by Pope Pius IX, was a notable figure in New York in his day. He was president of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank for twenty-five years and of the Catholic Protector for sixteen years. He was one of those instrumental in the purchase of the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Mulry, besides his interest in finance, takes a great interest in charity. He is the head of the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the United States, and is now the president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, being the first Roman Catholic to hold that office. He was at one time Commissioner of Charities in this city.

Among the Roman Catholics of the diocese who are members of the Stock Exchange are Thomas F. Barden, Schuyler Warren, Thomas P. Woodcock, James McGovern and John J. Kelly.

PLACE IN ARTISTIC WORLD.

In the artistic world also Roman Catholics of the diocese have had a place. Victor Herbert, the composer, stands and Patrick S. Gilmore, the famous bandmaster, stood high in the musical world. The Irish race has added many names to the roster of the theatrical profession. It is not strange, therefore, to find that some of the actors who have appeared and are appearing in New York are Catholics. The name of Augustin Daly is attached to one of the chapels of St. Patrick's Cathedral. James K. Hackett, Frank Keenan, who is playing in "The Warrens of Virginia," and Victor Moore are among the Catholic actors of the present day. Barney Williams, described as "one of the most popular and genial Irish comedians that have graced the American stage," is reputed to have been a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He was once manager of the old Wallack Theatre, at Broadway and Broome street, and when he died, in 1876, his wealth was estimated to be between \$200,000 and \$500,000, all of which he had made in the practice of his profession. He was accounted one of the wealthiest of actors.

The Marquis de Wentworth, who has painted a portrait of the Pope, is counted a communicant of this diocese, although she spends part of her time in Paris.

VALIANT IN CIVIL WAR.

The Catholics furnished many soldiers to the armies in the Civil War. Among them were Thomas F. Meagher and Michael Corcoran. Both rose to the rank of brigadier general. The latter was colonel of the Irish regiment—the 69th—at the time of the Prince of Wales visited New York. Corcoran refused to obey orders which required the regiment to parade in honor of the prince, on the ground that he could not pay such an honor to the son of a sovereign whose rule Ireland was suffering intensely. He was promptly jailed and court-martialed, but the war breaking out in the mean time the court martial was dismissed and Colonel Corcoran was allowed to lead his regiment to the front. With Meagher he stirred up the enthusiasm of the Irish, and they formed by their own efforts the Irish Brigade and the Corcoran Legion. At the battle of Bull Run the 69th had the honor of protecting General Sherman and General McDowell when the Confederate cavalry were driving all before them. This regiment held its place in the face of the cavalry and broke up its attack. Corcoran, with a few soldiers, was captured by the enemy and held in Southern prisons for a year. Brigadier General Thomas W. Sweeney fought in both the Mexican and Civil wars. Between the two wars he held a commission in the regular army, granted because of his valiant service in the earlier conflict. He commanded a division in the Atlanta campaign and was one of the guard of honor when the body of President Lincoln lay in state in the City Hall in New York.

Brigadier General James R. O'Beirne entered the army as a private and emerged from the military service with the brevet of brigadier general. He is said to be the only man who has successfully led a column of Orangemen and Catholics without a conflict between the two. This was in the civic parade in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President. When he marched up Broadway on that occasion he had behind him four thousand Orangemen and ten thousand members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Colonel Michael Burns, who commanded "Fort Hell" before Petersburg, was another of the warrior heroes from New York who was a Roman Catholic. A story is told of how he drove a number of English officers to the bomb-proofs while in command of the fortification. The English officers were visiting the fort. General Burns quietly ordered a shot plumped into the lines of the enemy, knowing that it would draw a fire of shells. It did, and the Englishmen ran to cover, much to the joy of the American officer with Irish blood in his veins.

"— it, I knew you would run to cover as soon as a shell fell," he shouted at them.

Other noteworthy persons and families connected with the Catholic Church in this diocese are Countess Annie Leary, the Iselin family, José F. and A. de Navarro, Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt and her mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Colonel and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane, the Bouvier family, the Ceballos family, the Dupau family, the de Grass family, Frederic Courtland Penfield and his bride, who was formerly Mrs. Annie Weightman Walker, the heir of the Walker fortune of three score million dollars, and Charles M. Schwab, the ex-president of the Steel Trust; Royal Phelps Carroll, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Peter Doelger, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Henri Gourde, president of the French Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. John W. Mackay, Thomas E. Crimmins and G. Stanton Floyd-Jones.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE FUTURE

Continued from first page.

The truth must prevail. The present flourishing condition of the Catholic Church in this town was brought about by the self-sacrifice of early missionaries and the never faltering zeal of their successors, the first bishops and priests of the diocese. During the few years of my administration I have baptized and received into the Church numerous men and women. The present average of conversions is five thousand a year. Our gains in the future will not be less. The people are steadily drifting to the old faith. Why? Because of its foundations. It was founded on a rock that has resisted the ravages of time, war and novelty, which have worked the ruin of every human institution. It never changes."

Asked what agencies he considered the most effective in strengthening the Church numerically, the Archbishop said:

"The three causes that have made for the growth of the Church in the past are still active and will always prove fruitful. These are: First, natural increase, which among our Catholic people is decidedly marked because of their profound reverence for the sanctity of the family life—the root of society. That which is proving many a country's curse and many a people's shame is rarely bound among them. Secondly, immigration will bring to our shores for generations to come large accessions from Catholic countries, and from whatever land they may hail they are all dear to the Church and will be cherished by this Alma Mater of the nations. As you see in this cosmopolitan city, there is hardly a race on earth for which she has not provided churches and schools in the most crowded as in the most select quarters of the town. Third, conversions bring a large increase yearly to the fold. This is a source of the Church's expansion little studied and less known."

"But there is another agency that, in its quiet way, has been more effective than any I refer to throughout this great city. You may not understand why it should be so, but it is a fact that the girls, our Catholic domestic, God bless them, are a powerful agency in the conversion of non-Catholics. Their fidelity to those who employ them, their splendid devotion to the faith of their fathers and their clean lives leave a deep impression. Indeed, our Church owes much to that army of servants."

The approaching celebration was next. "What was its meaning to the Catholics of the city, its significance to non-Catholics?" he said:

"One thing the centennial celebration, with its presentation of the vast expansion of the Catholic Church in our midst, will place in high relief before the world is that she is not the child of any particular clime or age; that she flourishes, is as prolific and is a force as strong for civilization in the twentieth as in any century of her long and checkered history. To teach all nations was her commission, and she still fulfills it as valiantly as in the days of the Apostles. The centennial will answer with no uncertain voice the question so often on the lips of the scoffer, 'Is Christianity a failure?'"

There are two subjects upon which his grace does not hesitate to make public his opinions—the integrity of the home and the power of the parochial school system. His views on the divorce question have been frequently mentioned in the press, and there is no need here to dwell further on them except to say that he is irrevocably opposed to divorce. He told the writer that were there nothing else to prove the indissolubility of the marriage tie the words "until death" used in the Catholic ceremony should be argument enough for any man or woman. Because of his inflexible views on divorce the Archbishop will not marry a Catholic and a Protestant. He makes no exception to that rule.

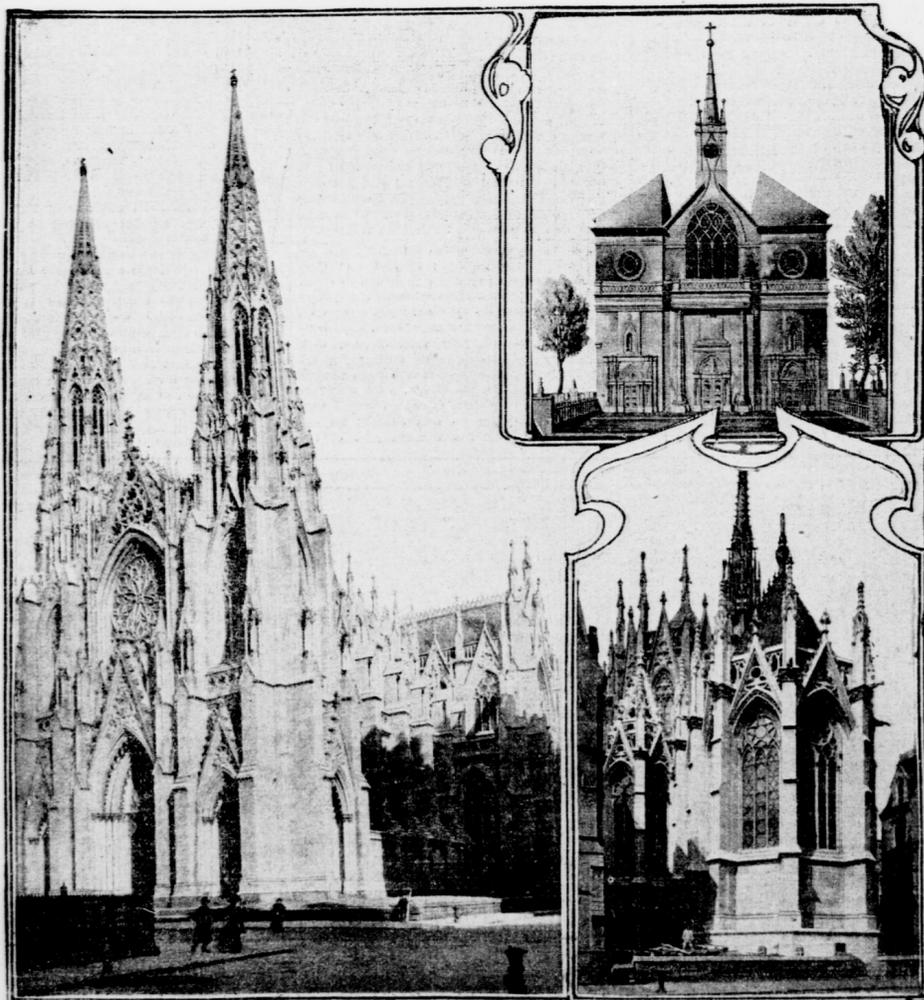
"I permit my priests to marry Catholics and Protestants, but there is no reason why I should lend the dignity of my holy office to a union which may be severed at any time by our courts. When I was a young bishop the local courts dissolved a Catholic marriage, blessed by my predecessor, and on that day I made up my mind I should never allow myself to marry a Catholic and a non-Catholic, and I never shall. Our divorce laws are nothing short of an attack on the Christian home."

The freiside and the school are easily associated. His grace is proud of the parochial school system, and declared that, at least in the Archdiocese of New York, it was now as efficient as any elementary educational institution in the country.

"There is an erroneous idea abroad concerning our schools," he said. "By many they are supposed to be established for religious instruction. That is not the only excuse for their existence, though it is not denied that our children are there taught the essentials of the Catholic faith, that they may be its standard bearers. The parochial system is in the hands of experienced educators, and every school throughout the archdiocese is rigidly investigated, from time to time, by the board of inspectors."

"The Church has encountered opposition within the fold, even when the necessity of such a system became obvious. Even now there are some persons opposed to it, but happily the good work accomplished, the extensiveness of the system and the splendid school buildings are sufficient argument against all strictures. Our parochial schools, with an attendance of four million thousand, have been added to our school system in the last five years. We shall go on improving our schools from year to year and building high schools while there is room for a single improvement."

THE OLD CATHEDRAL OF ST. PATRICK AS IT LOOKED IN YEARS GONE BY.
(Photographs & Color Company.)



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.
The Catholics throughout America are justly proud of this beautiful edifice. It is, in some respects, their National Cathedral of the United States.

THE LADY CHAPEL ON THE MADISON AVENUE SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The proceedings of the Catholic Centenary Celebration during the week of April 26 will be comprehensively reported in *The Tribune* from day to day.