POPE'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL

LEO XIII. DEFINES WHAT HE MEANS BY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

Not to Be Confused With Political Democracy—Church Stands by All Established Governments—Papal Socialism Intended to Offset Atheism, Anarchy and Collectivism.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The Journal de Rome recently called attention to the spirit and the method of the Encyclical on Christian democracy. It is not the first time that Leo XIII. has approved and consecrated Christian democracy, both the name and the thing itself. At the last French workingmen's congress he had distinctly expressed his idea in so far as France was concerned. The present encyclical is nevertheless the first document addressed to the Church in general that settles in authentic and solemn form the teachings of the Papacy. What is the historical significance of the document. Henceforth socialist doctrines and practice which they point to in public life will form an integral part of the rule and ordinary government of the Church.

The encyclical "Rerum Novarum" had already brought within the range of our ideas and our conditions the immutable principles of essential Christianity. The [illegible] the head of the Church in dogmatic [illegible] the principle, the positive [illegible] I might say, the order of battle, the method of operations and the line of conduct represented in history by the carrying into execution of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum." As a matter of fact, the socialistic Catholics, the Christian democrats or [illegible] the name socialist Christian has been assumed or the partisans of Rome have been within the pale of catholicism the only ones who have spread its Roman ideas. The way with which they [illegible] the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" is an indication of the joy with which they [illegible] the new commanding document. [illegible] that they have exaggerated neither their delight nor the fruitfulness of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" is proved clearly by M. Max Turmann's "Socialist catholicism." That volume at well traces the course that has been from the charter of doctrine to the charter of action. How clearly the influence of [illegible] is seen in that jungle of ideas and [illegible] M. Max Turmann is not the first because of Christian democracy. Others have written fascinating pages. From all the [illegible] shelves a rich harvest has been gathered.

We [illegible] wishes to note the progress between yesterday and to-day will understand the marks of the fecundity of the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" and will compare with [illegible] the first and the last historians of Christian democracy, M. Georges Goyau with M. Max Turmann. Immediately after publishing his book the author of the "Vatican" [illegible] with his firm and brilliant graver [illegible] in the Apostolic palace. In his more recent book, "Round and About Catholicism," a sketch and development of his youthful essay, the celebrated writer added to the original pictures some dashes inspired by doctrine and by the chronicle of events. Now in the short period intervening between M. Goyau's works and M. Turmann's book what an outburst of the immortal work there has been, what a blossoming of ideas and crowded accumulation of facts.

The encyclical of Jan. 18 recalls the labor and will protect the front rank workmen from attacks. That is the secondary feature of the document. For ten years Leo XIII. has stood out with majestic patience against pressure and opposing maneuvres. Whenever a sovereign, a government, a party raged against the Christian democrats he has pushed back every influence. He has always covered the servants of the encyclical, the socialist zouaves of Rome, with his aegis and his marks of encouragement. In Italy, as I have pointed out, the antique encouragers of the "Opera dei congressi" still endeavor to make use of arquebusses instead of modern artillery in the struggle between the Pope and the Christian order.

The present encyclical, so often promised to those who begged for instruction, has sprung from these entreaties and these attacks. It therefore marks distinctly the doctrinal and disciplinary triumph of the Christian democrats. The schemers for union, the prophets of peace know henceforth that Leo XIII. intends to carry out both ideas on a clearly marked ground, socialist democratic action for the moral and material improvement of the Fourth Estate. To leave no room open for any objection, with what jealous care does Leo XIII. distinguish Christian democracy from atheistic, revolutionary collectivism and from political democracy! Intended for all nations, for empires and for republics, the encyclical was intended to fix strict limits between Christian democracy, socialist doctrine and action, and political democracy as a form of government.

If Leo XIII. had limited himself to transmit his teachings to France alone or to America, he would not have laid stress on this distinction of ideas. Inasmuch as the Church accepts all established powers, it expresses that fact in the encyclical, for the same higher reasons that have dictated its instructions to the people of France. With like doctrinal and strategic caution Leo XIII. disengages Christian democracy from anarchical collectivism.

It will be noticed that the Pope marks out not a vague or diluted socialism, but atheistic or collectivist socialism. The distinction is essential. In many countries young groups of the militant socialism are breaking loose from Marxism and collectivism. Many reformers are following the evolution that has been carried out in Germany, notably by Herr Bernstein and Herr von Vollmar. They agree on the unscientific character of collectivist Marxism, on its disaccordance with experience and facts, its moral bankruptcy. To them Socialism will be merely a direction of forces toward gradual reforms, a convergence of methods of positive work for the evolutionary improvement of humanity.

The unmistakable limits marked by Leo XIII. have always been respected by Christian democrats. If now and then some impatient spirits have stepped over the boundary they have marked precisely the difference in their conduct. Yet, in spite of this, the encyclical will in the long run convert the great mass to the doctrines and methods of work that have sprung from the Vatican under the influence of events and circumstances. We have fought amid the tempest, caught between two fires; in the future the struggle for justice will be carried on under better conditions. Leo XIII. having annexed to the eternal doctrines of tradition the currents of thought of our time, his adversaries will no longer deny the power of evolution and the continuous progress of the Church of Rome. "Stat crux dum volvitur orbis." The cross stands while the world goes round.

INNOMINATO.

No Whiskey in Mince Pie?

Members of the New York Pie Bakers' Union were indignant yesterday because of a report from Philadelphia to the effect that members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in that city threatened to start a crusade against mince pie as made in cities. It was said that those women held that mince pie was often flavored with whiskey and that those who ate it were liable to acquire a taste for liquor. The New York pie bakers declare that if this report were to spread it would be likely to render idle many honest workers, as temperance people would refuse to eat mince pie. They say that the report is a libel on mince pie and that the only pie that is flavored with whiskey is the home-made article.

August Belmont Elected a Church Warden.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 16.—Mr. August Belmont has been elected warden of historical St. George's Church at this place. Mr. Belmont is still at Palm Beach, Fla., convalescing from his recent illness of typhoid fever and has not been notified of his election.

ATTACKS THE LATE JUDGE HULETT.

A Meeting Called to Take Action on the Judge's Death Breaks Up in Confusion.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 16.—A meeting of the Rochester Bar, called this afternoon to take action on the death of ex-Judge F. H. Hulett, was interrupted by Attorney Othello H. Stevens, who began a denunciation of Judge Hulett's actions on the bench, and of the judiciary in general. He was stopped by County Judge Sutherland, who informed him that the bar had assembled to honor, not to abuse, one of their dead members. Several lawyers who were present also interrupted Stevens, who attempted to complete his harangue, but was at last compelled to desist.

The large court room was almost filled with attorneys, the most prominent of the profession in the county. Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals was present. Justice John M. Davy of the Supreme Court presided, and Attorney Abraham Benedict acted as secretary. A committee composed of William F. Cogswell, former Supreme Court Judge George F. Yeoman and Henry W. Conklin was appointed to prepare resolutions. These were presented by Mr. Conklin, read by him and adopted. They paid a high tribute to Judge Hulett's memory.

Attorney Stevens was the first to rise and address the meeting. He said the occasion was one which he had longed for, as it gave him a chance to address [illegible]. He said that an incident that occurred while Judge Hulett was on the bench damaged the whole course of his life.

"I had seventy-five litigant cases before Judge Hulett and he disposed them all," said Stevens. "I prepared four sets of papers and three of them were lost. What kind of a way do you call that of conducting cases? It shows that the judiciary is not a low [illegible]. I was surprised and startled at the developments."

Stevens continued in a scathing denunciation of the judiciary and was called to order by Judge Sutherland, who was white with excitement. He said that Stevens should know better than to make such remarks on this solemn occasion. Stevens jumped to his feet and attempted to speak again, but Lawyer Charles J. Bissell publicly addressed Justice Davy and drowned his voice.

A committee was appointed to attend the funeral and the attorneys then left the room. The speeches that had been prepared were not made, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

Prof. Brewer of Yale Finds That It Was Discovered One Year Later Than Recorded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—Prof. William H. Brewer of the Yale School of Science in his lecture here last night on "The Antarctic Continent" not only gave the credit to a New Haven man for being the first person to discover the Antarctic continent, but also, as a result of recent investigations said that he found that the date of the discovery was wrong by a year. Prof. Brewer said:

"This, the seventh and last continent of the world, which for several hundred miles extends parallel to the Antarctic circle, offering an effectual barrier to further navigation south, a New Haven man had the honor of discovering. He was Lieut. Fin. of the United States Navy. The memorial tablet to Lieut. Fin, which now stands in the Grove Street Cemetery, reads that he was born in New Haven in 1814 and died of yellow fever on board the U. S. S. Ohio in Peru. He was a member of the exploring expedition sent into the Antarctic regions by the United States Government in 1838-42 under command of Capt. Wilkes.

"At 9 A. M. on Jan. 18, 1840, so reads the tablet, Lieut. Fin first sighted land. Turning to Lieut. Reynolds who stood by he pointed out the range of icebound cliffs along which the expedition afterward skirted for several hundred miles before it was compelled to turn back homeward. The peak which Lieut. Fin discovered was named Fin's Peak. The Antarctic continent which has never been penetrated goes by the name of Wilkes Land.

"The date of the tablet, which reads Jan. 18, 1840, was first discovered to be erroneous by Prof. Brewer, while he was preparing this lecture. In looking through the ship's log of the expedition Prof. Brewer found in the mass of details the true date to be Jan. 19, 1840, thus settling the date of the discovery of this continent one year later than it is recorded.

STAGE PISTOL CAUSED FRIGHT.

Edward Elsner Slightly Injured by Accidental Discharge in Buffalo Theatre.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.—Marie Wainwright and Edward Elsner caused almost a panic in the audience at Shea's Vaudeville Theatre last night, where they are playing "Josephine and Napoleon." Miss Wainwright shot Elsner in the knee accidentally, while handling an old flintlock pistol. The pistol was heavily loaded with wadding and the last Elsner's clothing on fire, but he did not know it until he detected the odor himself in the audience. Miss Wainwright and Elsner had sufficient presence of mind to proceed with their parts, and thus allayed the excitement. Elsner was not seriously injured.

COW IN THE LECTURE ROOM.

Frank at Otterbein College in Celebration of St. Valentine's Day.

WESTERVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Some of the students of Otterbein University celebrated St. Valentine's night by leading a cow up to Prof. Snavely's recitation room, up three flights of stairs of the main building. The cow was taken up the stairway and left contented with a mess of fodder.

The cow is still in the recitation room. The students furnished her with an abundance of fodder so that she is comfortable. The college faculty promises to expel all hands.

Gas Escaping From Heater Killed Him.

Eben W. Goodwin, 45 years old, a resident of Fanwood, N. J., was found dead in bed yesterday morning in a room in Blenderman's Hotel at 100 West street, having been asphyxiated by illuminating gas which was escaping from a heater. Goodwin, who was known at the hotel, came there late on Friday night. The gas was only partly turned on, and it is thought that his death was accidental. Goodwin used to keep a road house in Fanwood.

PROF. SALISBURY'S WILL.

Estate Valued at $250,000 and a Contingent Bequest Left to Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—Before Judge Cleaveland in the Probate court here this afternoon [illegible] was filed for probate the will of the late Prof. Edward Elbridge Salisbury of Yale University. The value of the estate is said to be about $250,000. Much of the property is in [illegible] stocks and bonds. The widow, Mrs. Evelyn Morgan Salisbury, receives large interests in the real property [illegible] some of it [illegible] Yale University [illegible] upon the death of Mrs. Salisbury. Much of the property is in Mass[illegible].

Prof. Salisbury makes a few codicils to his will. The last codicil, executed on Dec. 8, 1900, makes a provisional bequest of all the books owned by Prof. Salisbury, except the Salisbury rental collection which was some time ago given outright to Yale, to the library of Yale, Conn., and to the Ladies' Library Association of Yale, to which all the art books and works of art owned by Prof. Salisbury.

Yale's bequest is revised by the codicil of March, 1896. After the widow gets outright the sum of $50,000 from the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate in Rochester, Yale is to receive one-half of the remainder, to be kept as a permanent fund. The whole of the income of the other half of that remainder is to be paid to the [illegible] of the property, [illegible] and comparative philology, in addition to [illegible] salary. That chair was created by the testator.

The other one-half of the residue is to be given to Yale also to form a permanent fund, one-half of the income of this fund to be added to the principal, and the principal and its income shall be invested with the aggregate amounts to $1,000, when upon the annual income of said $1,000 shall be forever used by Yale University for any public purpose conducive to the welfare of the university.

Goes as Missionary to Central Africa.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 16.—A service consecrating Jacob Baker of Holland to work in the industrial mission field in British Central Africa was held this morning in the Seventh Day Baptist church. Mr. Baker has lived here about ten years. He was born in Holland and was educated at Alfred University. He enters on his work under the auspices of the Sabbath Evangelizing and Industrial Association. He will sail next Wednesday by the steamer St. Louis for his field of labor.

Two Men Wandered in Mine All Night.

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Feb. 16.—After being lost in the mine for fifteen hours, John Markus and Tom Michaels were found this morning by their comrades and rescued, none the worse, beyond a fright, for their experience. Their lamps burned out, and they lost themselves. Both men spent the night wandering about, in the hope of getting back to the foot of the slope, and when found this morning were exhausted.

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