

ST. PHILOMENA'S JUBILEE

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Dedication of the Catholic Cathedral.

LOOKING BACKWARD AND WHAT IT REVEALS

Interesting Facts Gleaned From Early Records—Roster of Ministers and Bishops—Early Days of Pioneers—Their Native Sons and Daughters.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. Philomena's cathedral will be celebrated tomorrow with all the pomp and joyousness the occasion demands.

Twenty-five years ago, a span in the life of an individual or of an institution. In the older communities silver jubilees are so common that they attract but trifling attention.

What was Omaha twenty-five years ago? What of the entire state? A quarter-century ago Omaha had a scant 10,000 population, the state 70,000, and the entire interior mountain region less than half a million people.

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The first church built in Omaha was a Catholic church, St. Mary's, on Eighth street, near what is now the Burlington railroad freight depot. It was begun in the spring of 1856 and dedicated in 1857.

Under date of December 16, 1878, Rev. J. B. Meigs, S. J., of Woodstock college, Md., since deceased, wrote to Father Staffell, S. J., president of the cathedral.

The work of construction was pushed with considerable energy and the building was finished before winter set in. On the 22nd of February, 1858, Rev. Egan, the pastor, who was most active in the work, was sent elsewhere.

How brief and pointed compared with the elaborate accounts of similar events in the Omaha newspapers of today? Yet the Republic is a good deal more than a newspaper.

One would expect that an event of such magnitude would make an indelible impression on the minds of young and old in attendance, yet interviews with a score of persons who attended the dedication, many of whom were prominent in church affairs, were almost unanimous in their replies, but the memory was fresh.

The chief benefactor of the church was Mr. Edward Creighton. As a tribute to his memory a tablet was placed in the east wall of the sanctuary.

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The roster of pastors of the Cathedral is as follows: Rev. John Curtis, February, 1858, to July, 1872; Rev. William Curtis, December, 1872; Rev. J. J. Jenette, to December, 1873; Rev. J. J. Jenette, to May, 1878; Rev. Daniel McDermott, to October, 1878; Rev. William Kelly, to September, 1880; Rev. J. E. English, to June, 1881; Rev. M. Riordan, to August, 1882; Rev. J. E. English, to September, 1883; Rev. Thomas O'Connor, to December, 1885; Rev. P. F. McCarthy, to the present time.

There were 73 baptisms recorded in 1856, 19 in 1857, 96 in 1858, and 182 in 1859. The number of marriages in 1856 was 10, in 1857, 12, in 1858, 15, and in 1859, 18.

SOME EARLY HISTORY

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1857-January 10, Mary Louisa Loutimer. January 17, Mary Egan. January 24, Mary Egan. February 1, Mary Egan. February 8, Mary Egan. February 15, Mary Egan. February 22, Mary Egan. February 29, Mary Egan. March 7, Mary Egan. March 14, Mary Egan. March 21, Mary Egan. March 28, Mary Egan. April 4, Mary Egan. April 11, Mary Egan. April 18, Mary Egan. April 25, Mary Egan. May 2, Mary Egan. May 9, Mary Egan. May 16, Mary Egan. May 23, Mary Egan. May 30, Mary Egan. June 6, Mary Egan. June 13, Mary Egan. June 20, Mary Egan. June 27, Mary Egan. July 4, Mary Egan. July 11, Mary Egan. July 18, Mary Egan. July 25, Mary Egan. August 1, Mary Egan. August 8, Mary Egan. August 15, Mary Egan. August 22, Mary Egan. August 29, Mary Egan. September 5, Mary Egan. September 12, Mary Egan. September 19, Mary Egan. September 26, Mary Egan. October 3, Mary Egan. October 10, Mary Egan. October 17, Mary Egan. October 24, Mary Egan. October 31, Mary Egan. November 7, Mary Egan. November 14, Mary Egan. November 21, Mary Egan. November 28, Mary Egan. December 5, Mary Egan. December 12, Mary Egan. December 19, Mary Egan. December 26, Mary Egan.

The record for the ensuing two years contains the following names of descendants of pioneers: Date of birth, February 12, Honora Lincoln. February 23, Elizabeth Hanzon. March 1, Margaret Owens. March 8, Margaret Owens. March 15, Margaret Owens. March 22, Margaret Owens. March 29, Margaret Owens. April 5, Margaret Owens. April 12, Margaret Owens. April 19, Margaret Owens. April 26, Margaret Owens. May 3, Margaret Owens. May 10, Margaret Owens. May 17, Margaret Owens. May 24, Margaret Owens. May 31, Margaret Owens. June 7, Margaret Owens. June 14, Margaret Owens. June 21, Margaret Owens. June 28, Margaret Owens. July 5, Margaret Owens. July 12, Margaret Owens. July 19, Margaret Owens. July 26, Margaret Owens. August 2, Margaret Owens. August 9, Margaret Owens. August 16, Margaret Owens. August 23, Margaret Owens. August 30, Margaret Owens. September 6, Margaret Owens. September 13, Margaret Owens. September 20, Margaret Owens. September 27, Margaret Owens. October 4, Margaret Owens. October 11, Margaret Owens. October 18, Margaret Owens. October 25, Margaret Owens. October 31, Margaret Owens. November 7, Margaret Owens. November 14, Margaret Owens. November 21, Margaret Owens. November 28, Margaret Owens. December 5, Margaret Owens. December 12, Margaret Owens. December 19, Margaret Owens. December 26, Margaret Owens.

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BISHOP AND PASTOR

When the vicariate of Nebraska was created in the winter of 1854, it was an almost boundless stretch of plain and mountain, with settlements few and far between. It comprised what are now the dioceses of Omaha, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Helena, Fargo and Sioux Falls. In May, 1856, Rt. Rev. James O'Gorman arrived in Omaha and assumed his duties as vicar apostolic.

SCHOOL ROOM IDYL

How plain I remember all the desks, I remember all the rows of blackboards round the wall, I remember the sound of the teacher's voice, I remember the sound of the children's voices, I remember the sound of the teacher's voice, I remember the sound of the children's voices.

RELIGIOUS

Excellent success has attended the effort to raise a fund in Boston for the erection of a new cathedral in Omaha. The committee in charge announced that the fund has reached \$72,300, and that no further subscriptions will be asked for.

BISHOP SCANNELL

Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, bishop of Omaha, is rounding half a century of years. He was born in Ireland, and was educated in the Middleton and All Hallows' schools, two famous institutions of that country.

THE CHURCH

The church was projected in '55, while Fr. Emunds was here. When completed the following year Fr. Scannin was brought from St. Louis to take charge of the building. The church was consecrated in 1857.

THE DEDICATION

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of the acts of devotion, or those flights of fancy which charm the hearer for the moment. His style is conversational from necessity, broad & free, retaining vocal exertion difficult. But what his stresses lack in the flourish of delivery is more than made up for by logical reasoning, a comprehensive grasp of the subject matter, and liberal and charity. He is rarely seen in the pulpit, much by the regret of his people.

PROF. P. F. MCCARTHY'S REMOVAL

Rev. Patrick F. McCarthy, pastor of St. Philomena's cathedral, was born in Newark, N. J., February 19, 1839. His theological studies covered a period of nine years, beginning in 1858 and ending in August, 1857. The first four years were at the Holy Cross seminary, Ellicott City, Md., the fifth year at Mt. St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md., and the last three at the Seminary of St. Vincent, near Pittsburgh, Pa. He was ordained August 17, 1857. He arrived in Omaha on the 6th of September following, and has since resided here. His first mission was at Tecumseh, beginning in October, 1857. There he remained until May 23, 1879, and was transferred to the cathedral in this city, where he served as assistant for three years. His next field of duty was at Greeley county mission, next the Poor Clare convent in Omaha, followed by a brief period at Exeter. In July, 1884, he was again transferred to the cathedral and was made pastor October 8, 1885.

Rev. P. F. McCarthy has the honor of serving as pastor of the cathedral for a much longer period than any of his predecessors. His administration has been notably successful, notwithstanding many adverse conditions. The movement of homes to the surrounding hills and the great increase in population necessitating the reconstruction of parish lines, and finally of the cathedral. The number of resident families is steadily increasing and this movement is sure to continue as business interests expand. Although the steady decrease in the number of the parish accentuated the labors of the pastor, he has so carefully managed its resources as to have received in 1885, in addition to his regular salary, a comfortable residence and made other permanent improvements, involving an aggregate outlay of \$8,000. And this has been accomplished under stress of steadily decreasing church revenue.

Father McCarthy ranks high as a theologian and a practical administrator. He is a vigorous reader, and is blessed with a remarkably retentive memory. Whatever is stored in his mind makes him a deep and ready conversationalist. He rarely prepares a sermon in advance. His addresses are mainly explanatory of the scriptures, and in a moment of force, yet his secular history serves to illuminate and lend a distinct charm to his impromptu sermons. He is the most genial and kindly of men, and is beloved by his people.

A SCHOOL ROOM IDYL

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Four Scenes From a Literary Pilgrim's Scrip and the Thoughts Evoked.

"EL DESERTAR," A LITTLE DRAMA OF CUBA

The New York Pilot and His Duties—From "The Distressful Country"—Battle of Hob-Nailed Shoes and Cough of Consumptive Artisans.

LONDON, March 6.—There is always a deeply pathetic side to travel, free as one's heart may be from sighs and shadows. Many times as you may have witnessed it, there is a little incident always present on the great ocean steamers, and the port of New York, which brings the mist to your landward looking eyes.

If you are a "first tripper" it will thrill you deeper still. You have perhaps wondered what that bronzed-faced man in citizens clothing was doing up there among the bespangled officers upon the bridge. He is standing on the roof of command bays, or with a glass rapidly scanning the lower Jersey shores and the gleaming lines of the Long Island sands, or again glancing at this point or that along the sea horizon. His is an anxious face. The lines in it unconsciously tell of the human lot, that tells of something, of a great drama that the ship may be. I have seen him like him stand where he is with that same look and the perspiration on his face, his eyes in streams in the coldest of weather.

This man is not the ship's captain; but while he stands there, now and then giving a brief order, he is absolutely the commander of the ship. He is a New York pilot, detailed from the lower Wall street pilot board to take your ship to sea. In ordinary cases his fee will be a dollar and a half, but with the larger ocean steamships a "bumped" price is made. He must remain on board until the ship has passed, and as much further out as the steamer captain desires.

If it be pleasant weather when you are aboard, you will notice a row of the boat yawl, manned by two men, rowing out from the lightship anchored before the New York harbor pilot boat, by pilot regulations made to do "turns of a month's stand" in this unsavory, though often exciting, berth. Her crew are the pilot apprentices, their first voyage, and experience at pilot duties and hardships. The boat, being rowed briskly toward your vessel, the channel is called a "pilot's punt," and the two oarsmen are known as "pilot's punts" of 18 or 20 years of age.

At the same moment the punt heads for the stern of the steamer, and the two oarsmen, in an exact right angle. Lines are cast; the punt made to float alongside the ship's stern, and the two oarsmen are lowered. Meantime the pilot has resigned his post on the bridge. The chief officer immediately "stepping" to the chart room the pilot's certificate in the log book that the ship has cleared the port of New York; the ship's commander replies to the pilot's fee, which places a mark in a moment in the agent's of the line, and in a moment the pilot is "dropped" into the waiting punt.

By the ship's rail stands the purser, or the chief clerk, and the two oarsmen are known as "pilot's punts" of 18 or 20 years of age. stamped, and hundreds of telegrams indited, between the docks and the Hook. These boats, when they are rowed back to the home and the unalterable finality of your voyage, are let down by line to the pilot, who takes them with unconscious tenderness in his arms.

In another instant the ship's engines are again "thundering." The pilot's punt shoots out from the lightship. The officer on the bridge holds the boat's way, and the pilot's "strikes the flag." The quartermasters bring down the ship's three flags—a red, a white and a blue. The pilot's flag, the foremost, the owners' or "ship's" flag from the mainmast, and the ensign from the gaff—as a dead-shot hunter will bring some gray bird down from his flock, quivering in his feet. A farewell cheer rings out over the port side after the departing pilot. Your vessel is now under way.

"El desertar," "El desertar" were the low toned ejaculations I heard all about me April morning in 1886 in the cabin of the ferryboat, "Edouard Fosse," as it left the Havana bay to the city. The cabin was filled with the noise of the water, the rattle and humming through the narrow passages to the forward cabin a Spanish sergeant and a guard having in charge a man of most picturesque appearance, with a red and white striped shirt, and a black and white striped hat. Two seats were vacant near me in which the guard and his prisoner sat, the latter with a dagger in his hand, and a pistol in his pocket, and a small box in his hand.

The ferryboat was the gayest of crowds between Havana and the beautiful suburb to the east, but the entrance of the party hushed the laughter and pleasant sallies of men and women instantly. All present seemed painfully exerting themselves to ignore the presence of the little group, but every one from time to time stole secret glances at the prisoner, and his attendant, not a hard look fell upon him. Some old priests near seemed to be moving their lips and uttering prayers for the man's soul, and I could see the faces of some young men and women.

I knew well enough what it all meant, having been a prisoner myself. But I did not at once catch the full import of the brutal celebrity of Spanish military revenge. The prisoner, a man of middle age, with a passenger near him, a tall, thin man, who had deserted from the forces at Moro castle some weeks before, after a tremendous effort, had been captured, and his captives, had got so far pursued for some time, but finally had been run down by bloodhounds.

"Ah, yes," he airily concluded, "he will recall not even need breakfast again. The chief officers court-martial is already awaiting his arrival." The deserter was but a boy. He had a fair face, too, round, almost boyish, even without the hair and beard that had made him an old man in terror and desperate effort during those few weeks in the chaparral. His clothing was in rags, and his bare feet were partly bound with rags and bark and thorns of the ribbon tree. He had a look of a man who had been through a long and hard struggle, and in one place a slight wound was still open and bleeding. But he sat there with his hands clenched and his face like a piece of iron, and he looked at me with a steady gaze.

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Moody and Sankey completed their three weeks campaign in Baltimore last Sunday night, and will now go to Charlotte and Wilmington, N. C.

According to twelfth census bulletin, giving statistics of churches, the Methodist Episcopal church is the smallest and largest of the non-Episcopal Methodist churches. It was organized in 1830 by ministers and members who had been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and divided into two distinct bodies before the war on the slavery question, but was reunited in 1877. It is represented in thirty-three states and territories, and has a membership of 1,192,000. Its church edifices, valued at \$1,083,337, it has 14,189 communicants.

The magnificent building donated to the United Churches of New York by the late John S. Kennedy, who purchased the site and erected the edifice at his individual expense, at an outlay amounting to \$700,000, was dedicated last week. It is a building in the world devoted to the work of organized charity.

At a recent session of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in New York, a resolution was passed, providing for a collection of \$12,498,000, and with libraries aggregating \$4,000,000. Today there are 1,373 associations in the United States, with property valued at \$12,785,000, and with libraries aggregating \$4,720,000.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of Dr. Williams' Little Blue Pills does not interfere with their health by causing nausea, pain or griping. These pills are perfect in action and results, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the system, and the complexion and tone up the system. Lots of health in these little blue pills.

Knowing Americans who intend to go abroad this spring are already engaging their steamships for the return trip. The home-bound Americans to accompany the others, or to see the World's fair, is likely to crowd all ships and embarrass those who do not engage passage in advance.

hat instant, would never again meet unless in "eternity," but we knew more of each other in that brief moment than many lifetime acquaintances.

Soon the ferry boat had bumped against the Havana wharves. Through the clatter and clamor and crowds the deserter was shoved and shaver-prodded to the Plaza de San Carlos, hurried into a victoria, along which driven rapidly were two mounted guards, and you were in Havana. The Harp and the Plaza, and wandered along the walls of La Puerta, restless, heart-sick and with the white face of that man waiting for the Harp entrance was heard some ominous drum beats.

On the little plaza just over the sea on the heights at Moro there were movements of small squads of soldiers. We could see all this plain, could not hear it, hurried away. Just as I reached the old Boquete walls there was a sound of musketry at Moro, and I looked across the channel and saw the white face of that man waiting for the Harp entrance was heard some ominous drum beats.

At every little station in Ireland, from Galway to Tralee, the wind; from Dublin or Wexford, westward; and along the coast converging at or toward Malinbeg, and the parties may be seen waiting for the Harp and the Harp entrance was heard some ominous drum beats.

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