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HISTORY OF OMAHA DIOCESE

Early Striving and Later Development of the Catholic Church.

UNCOLORED STORY OF PROGRESS

Humble Beginnings and Present Day Position Recounted by Rev. James Ahern of South Omaha.

The early day strivings of Catholics for recognition in this territory are graphically recounted in a complete and authentic history of the diocese of Omaha contained in the new Catholic Encyclopedia. The rise of the see from its humble beginnings to its present day important position in the community is tellingly reviewed and the general scope and influence of the ecclesiastical, educational and charitable work of the diocese treated at length. Interesting statistics have been compiled by the author, Rev. James Ahern of South Omaha. Much new information will be found in the following excerpts:

"The diocese of Omaha embraces all that part of the state of Nebraska north of the southern shore of the South Platte river. Area, 52,561 square miles. The first missionaries in Nebraska were priests of the Society of Jesus, who from about 1680, occasionally visited the native Indians, many of whom received baptism. In 1831 the Holy See cut off from the diocese of St. Louis all the country north from the south line of Kansas to Canada and west from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, and erected it into the vicariate of the Rocky mountains, with Right Rev. John B. Miege, S. J., as first vicar apostolic. On January 6, 1857, this vicariate was again divided, and a new vicariate called the vicariate of Nebraska was erected. Bishop Miege being authorized to govern it until the appointment of a resident vicar apostolic of Nebraska.

First Resident Bishop.

"The first resident vicar apostolic was the Right Rev. James Miles O'Gorman, D. D., born near Niagara, Tipperary county, Ireland, 1804; took the Trappist habit at Mount Mellary, Waterford county, November 1, 1830, and was ordained priest, 1833. He was one of the band who came to Dubuque, Ia., in 1840 to establish New Mellary. In 1859 he was appointed vicar apostolic of Nebraska, and on May 5 of the same year was consecrated titular bishop of Raphane by Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis. The vicariate at this time embraced the present state of Nebraska, the Dakotas west of the Missouri river, Wyoming and Montana east of the Rocky mountains. On his arrival at Omaha Bishop O'Gorman found in his vast jurisdiction a Catholic population of some 200 families of white settlers living along the river counties, and a few thousand Indians, chiefly in Montana. There were in the entire territory two seculars and one Jesuit priest in Montana in charge of the native tribes.

Division of the Vicariate.

"The second vicar apostolic was the Right Rev. James O'Connor, D. D., born at Queenstown, Ireland, September 16, 1823. At the age of 15 he came to America. He was educated at St. Charles' seminary, Philadelphia, and in the Propaganda college, Rome, where he was ordained priest in 1846. The following year he was appointed rector of St. Michael's seminary, Pittsburgh, and in 1862 rector of St. Charles' seminary, Overbrook, Pa. In 1872 he was appointed pastor of St. Dominic's church, Holmesburg, Pa. In 1874 he was appointed vicar apostolic of Nebraska, and on August 29 of the same year he was consecrated titular bishop of Dibona by Bishop Ryan of St. Louis. During his episcopate the vicariate developed with wonderful rapidity. The construction of the Union Pacific railway in 1867, and the rapid extension of the Burlington railway in the '70s and '80s, opened up Nebraska to colonists, and white settlers began to pour in from the eastern states. It became the duty of the new vicar to provide for the growing needs of the faithful, and the yearly statistics of the vicariate show how successful were his labors. In 1881 the Dakotas were erected into a vicariate, and on April 7, 1887, Montana was cut off.

"On October 2, 1883, the vicariate was erected into the diocese of Omaha, and Bishop O'Connor was appointed its first bishop. The new diocese embraced the present states of Nebraska and Wyoming. On August 2, 1887, the diocese of Cheyenne and Lincoln were erected, leaving Omaha its present boundaries. Through the generosity of the Creighton family, Bishop O'Connor was enabled to erect a Catholic free day college in the city of Omaha. On its completion in 1879, the bishop, who held the property in trust, deeded over the institution to the Jesuit fathers, who are since in charge and hold the property as trustees. Bishop O'Connor also introduced into his jurisdiction the Franciscan Fathers, the Poor Clares, the Religious of the Sacred Heart, the Benedictines and the Sisters of Providence. A most important work in the bishop's life was the foundation, in conjunction with Miss Catherine Drexel, of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament in 1888. Bishop O'Connor also helped to establish a Catholic colony in Greeley county and (1889) the Catholic Mutual Relief Society of America.

Present Day Progress.

"The present bishop is the Rt. Rev. Richard Scannell, D. D., born in the parish of Clonfert, Cork county, Ireland, May 12, 1845. Having completed his classical studies in a private school at Middleton, in 1866 he entered All Hallows' college, Dublin, where he was ordained priest, February 26, 1871. In the same year he came to the diocese of Nashville and was appointed assistant at the cathedral. In 1874 he became rector of St. Columba's church, East Nashville, and in 1879 rector of the cathedral. From 1882 to 1888 he was administrator of the diocese sede vacante. In 1888 he organized St. Joseph's parish in West Nashville and built its

church. The following year he was appointed vicar-general, and on November 23, 1887, was consecrated first bishop of Concordia by Archbishop Feehan.

"On January 20, 1891, he was transferred to Omaha. During his administration the diocese shows the same wonderful growth that characterized this territory in the time of his predecessors. Parishes, parochial schools and academies have more than doubled in number. The diocesan priests have increased from fifty-eight to 144, and the religious from twenty-three to thirty-seven. The old frame churches are fast replaced by structures of brick and stone, and a fine cathedral of the Spanish style of architecture is in process of erection. The Creighton Memorial St. Joseph's hospital, costing over half a million dollars, has been erected, and a new hospital—St. Catherine's—has just been opened. A home of the Good Shepherd has been established and Creighton university has been many times enlarged. Bishop Scannell introduced the following orders: (Men) the Third Order Regular of St. Francis, who conduct a flourishing college; (women) the Sisters of St. Joseph, of the Presentation, of the Resurrection, of St. Benedict, of the Blessed Sacrament, of the Good Shepherd, the Dominicans, Felicians, Ursulines and Franciscans.

The following filled the office of vicar-general or administrator: Very Rev. Fathers Kelly, Curtis, Byrne, (Omaha) and Rt. Rev. Mgr. Colaneri, the present vicar-general and chancellor. Priests, secular, 341; regular, 77; bishops, 177; university, 11; students, 484; colleges, 21; students, 130; academies for young ladies, 19; pupils, 1,137; parochial schools, 77; pupils, 8,479; orphan asylums, 1; orphan, 145; Good Shepherd home, 1; inmates, 210; religious orders of men, 5; members, 71; religious orders of women, 17; members, 427; hospitals, 5; Catholic population, 85,253.

Let People Rename

BY ADA PATTERSON

A famous young woman told me at dinner the other night that she had never known real happiness until she changed her name.

Not at the marriage altar. The young woman, content, successful and not at all prone to hero worship, shows no inclination toward matrimony. Besides, her surname, short, crisp and forceful, is quite to her liking. It was her christened name with which she found fault. She quarrelled with that name from the time she began to talk and the quarrel continued until she was 12 years old. "My name was Annie and I didn't like it," she said. "I don't know why. There are Annies who are sweet, and Annies who are smart, and Annies who are good, but I happened not to like the name. Why do I think all blondes are beautiful and that no brunette is even attractive? And why does my neighbor across the hall see no beauty except in a woman of dark hair and brown eyes? We cannot account for these deep-rooted likes and dislikes. They are constitutional, like searickness and hereditary like Roman noses. Whatever the reason, I loathed my name and used to reproach my mother for giving it to me. When I was 12 we moved from one part of San Francisco to another, a long distance away, where we were not likely to ever again see our old neighbors. While we were watching the last chair topping the van load of furniture I said:

"Mother, when we get to the new house there will be no more Annie. Mother looked surprised and conscience-stricken, too, as she had begun to do whenever I complained of my name. "I'm going to be Alma hereafter," I said. "I knew a girl named Alma. I loved the girl and her name, and I borrowed it for good. The girl committed suicide afterwards, but that made no difference to me. I remained Alma, and mother says my disposition completely changed for the better from the day I changed my name."

Why shouldn't she change her name if it made her happier? It would lighten the burden of unhappiness considerably in this burden-weighted world if, after we achieve years of discretion, we were permitted to change our Christian names without any storm of neighborhood inquiry or unbalance of local census.

Parents show a marked lack of consideration in naming their children. While the child is still an indeterminate quantity as to complexion, height and disposition they fasten upon it a name that may become a joke. A girl of four feet eleven inches in her high-heeled boots invites sneckers by answering to the name "Juno." A girl whose face is the 11th power of pastiness responds to the blooming title "Rose." Girls who have cheeks like peonies autograph their photographs "Lily," and we've all seen "Blanches" that are the same shade as the ten of spades. I know a girl named "Angel" who has a temper of the other sort, and the only survivor I have met of the almost extinct species of old maid signs all her checks "Love Jones." The most melancholy woman I have ever known was named "Joy," and a woman who is called "Victory" should have been named "Defeat."

A prize fighter named Job caused much more than the usual mirth at the ringside, and the most irascible man in our town was made yet more impatient by reminders that he bore the name of the meekest man in the world.

Parents name children to please relatives or themselves, seldom with a thought of the future fitness of the child. The name becomes a burden and an exasperation when the child grows to manhood or womanhood's estate. The name that fitted snugly upon the wee human sits but clumsily upon the man or woman. While individual rights are the blazing topic it seems that a child's rights should be considered. Names might be tentatively given. The child might be named Mary or John with the provision that when said child reaches the age of 21 years he or she may become Reginald or Geraldine, if the developed romantic tendencies do not accord with plain names for practical folk. Or if for no reason more definite than that some persons dislike cauliflower and that cabbage does not "agree" with others the names bestowed at birth smite painfully upon their ears—if for some reason—they prefer to be Frank or Josie, then by all means graciously grant them the privilege. Life furnishes enough hardships without the embarrassment of an ill-fitting, or the irritation of an unpropitious name.

The Bennett Company

S. & H. Stamps Given With All Purchases

Over \$10,000 Worth of High Class Undergarments to Be Disposed of During This Week

While similar sales in the past have afforded us an enviable muslin underwear reputation, this sale will be remembered as one of the greatest low-price distributing events of the Spring, 1912, season. It is a notable value-giving occasion from every point of view—the values so great they will inspire a brisk and confident buying from the opening of the doors tomorrow morning until the entire stock is gone. Each garment is made of the very finest materials and trimmed in a way every particular woman will appreciate—cut to conform with Fashion's most recent dictum; perfect fitting; made to be best in every detail. Let us suggest that you shop tomorrow if possible for choosing will then be best.

There Are Thousands of Dozens of Undermuslins from Makers Noted for the Quality, Daintiness and Finish of Their Goods and the Prices are Close to One-Half

Lot One consists of about 500 dozen corset covers and drawers in plain and striped styles, actually worth 25c the garment, which we will offer, while they last, choice. 12c	Lot Two consists of gowns, corset covers and drawers, worth from 59c to 65c the garment. Sale price— 39c	Lot Three consists of gowns, corset covers, drawers & skirts, worth from 75c to 89c the garment. Choice— 49c	Lot Four Gowns, corset covers, drawers, skirts, combination suits and chemises, worth from \$1.00 to \$1.25. 79c	Lot Five consists of gowns, corset covers, drawers, skirts and combination suits, \$1.50 and \$1.75 values— 98c	Lot Six consists of about 150 dozen combination suits, corset covers, gowns, skirts, drawers and chemises, worth from \$1.75 to \$2.50 garment; while they last. \$1.59	Lot Seven consists of gowns, corset covers, drawers, chemises & combinations, worth \$2.75 to \$3.75. 2.29	Lot Eight consists of gowns, skirts, drawers, chemises & combination suits, worth from \$3.95 to \$4.75. 2.95	Lot Nine consists of 100 dozens of combination suits, gowns & skirts, worth from \$4.95 to \$5.95, at— 3.79	Lot Ten Children's 50c muslin gowns, ages 2 to 16, at 45c; and children's muslin drawers at 25c and— 15c
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White Fabrics for Summer

\$1.25 Linen Sheeting, 89c
\$1.25, 72-inch linen sheeting, made especially for summer wash suits and skirts; Monday 89c the yard.

50c White Pique, 39c
37-inch, small and large corded white piques for summer wash suits and skirts; 50c values, Monday, 39c the yard.

50c Persian Lawns, 29c
45-in. imported Persian lawns of extra fine weave and quality; regular 50c goods, for Monday's selling only, 29c the yard.

39c Flaxons at 25c
The new Flaxon voiles are proving to be about the most popular wash fabric of the season. At this store you will find them in large range of dainty striped and checked patterns. Regular 39c values, priced for Monday's selling 25c the yard. There is no wash fabric of a like texture that equals Flaxon voiles for wear.

35c French Lawns, 19c
Fine, sheer French lawns, full 48 inches wide, for dainty summer dresses and waists, regular 35c goods, Monday, 19c the yard.

Great Silk Sale Monday Only

In the Bennett DAYLIGHT SILK STORE—the only Daylight Silk Store in Omaha—there is no boasting of prices, no flattery values—every yard of the best quality and exactly as represented. In this Monday sale there are silks for almost every purpose in shades that are hard to get as well as the colors that are in demand the year 'round. Up to \$1.50 values, going, Monday, at 69c. Here's the roster:

"Shodwater" foulards, the best \$1 foulard on the market, in a variety of handsome patterns and colorings. Colored messalines in the shades you want. Pongee silks in the natural shade only. Colored pongees in almost every desirable shade. Black chiffon taffetas, 36 inches wide. Black messaline silks, full 36 inches wide. White Jap wash silks, full 27 inches wide. Black foulard silks, full 24 inches wide.

Up to \$1.50 Values 69c



The Above is an Illustration of the Caloric Cooker.

We are going to give actual demonstrations of its superiority in every day use in our hardware department all of this week. It will be to your personal advantage to attend.

In this demonstration we will explain to you how to bake pies, cakes, pastries, roast meats, etc., in this new and improved cooker and tell you why this way is superior to all others.

The new Caloric cooker has a patented steam vent, which prevents any moisture from escaping over the sides of the vessels, is made of highest grade, chemically tested porcelain, and is supplied with solid aluminum utensils. Easy to understand and operate and is a great saving of time and trouble.

To Show You What Supreme Confidence We Have in the Caloric Cooker

We will send one of them in your home for a week's trial with the understanding that, if at the end of that time you have given it a fair and impartial trial and are not satisfied that it is the best cooker on the market, you can return it to us and the purchase price will be refunded in full.

200 Pieces of Hammered Brass

Up to \$5 Values.. **\$2.19** Up to \$5 Values

This is positively one of the greatest offerings of superbly finished hammered brass goods this store has ever made. It is a sale that will be sensational in the savings it affords and in the greatness of the stocks for your choosing.

Besides the Bargains Pictured on Either Side of This Section, There Are Others Equally Good to be Found in the Sale

It's the result of a special purchase we made from one of the largest and most reputable makers of such goods and whether it's an item you wish for the adornment of your own home or for a present to some dear friend, you will find it in this sale at LESS THAN HALF OF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. Each and every piece will stand a most rigid inspection for quality.

See our window display of these goods today and come with the crowds tomorrow morning. They are such wonderful bargains there is sure to be a rush for them.

Up to \$5.00 Values at \$2.19

17 Pounds Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

And Some Pure Food Store Specials for Monday

"Pride of Bennett's" flour—special offer of a sack for... \$1.35
24-lb. sack "Queen of the Pantry" pantry flour and 10 stamps... \$1.25
Bennett's Capitol coffee and 20 stamps... 20c
Assorted teas and 40 stamps, 1b... 48c
Tea siftings and 10 stamps, 1b... 15c

10 Bars Bennett's Bargain Soap for 25c

York Rose or Violet toilet soap, cake 5c
Full cream cheese and 10 stamps, 1b... 25c
Homeless sardines, 10 stamps, can 15c
Pint can Galliard's pure olive oil reduced to... 40c
Large can Borden's pork and beans and 20 stamps... 25c
25c can Happy Vale asparagus... 25c
Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire sauce, bottle for... 25c
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, pkg. 2 1/2c

Glass tumbler of mustard and 5 stamps for... 10c
2 1/2 can Eagle 1 1/2c and 10 stamps... 25c
Pottawattamie plums and 10 stamps... 15c
Large can Bennett's Capitol pears and 20 stamps... 25c
5 lb. 7c Jap rice for... 25c
Schupp's coconut and 10 stamps 1 1/2c per lb. for... 25c
Onion salt and 10 stamps—the finest universal seasoning made—jar... 25c
2 1/2 roll Premium butterine... 40c
1/2-lb can Bennett's Capitol baking powder and 10 stamps... 15c
One dozen boxes safety matches for 5c

Searching for Sunken Treasure

By C. F. BRAND.

Nowadays, before you go treasure hunting and searching the sea for the ocean's hidden riches, you have to obtain the permission of the country whose coast the wreck lies, or else come to some arrangement with those who have a real claim in the wreck, which has been carefully searched out, and the papers relating to the cargoes must be found and perused to see if there happens to be enough gold or silver aboard to pay for the trouble of salvaging. Then you have to locate the wreck, which is a most difficult task, requiring the utmost perseverance and expert experience.

The hardness of this task may be gauged from the fact that some of the wrecks have been discovered buried in twenty or thirty feet of sand, which has been washed over them by the currents and tides. Sometimes many thousands of dollars have been spent in locating wrecks before an attempt has been made to get at the treasure.

Yet the search for sunken treasure goes merrily forward. One firm alone has located the English government's Cape Colony to save the contents of thirty-two wrecks, all known to contain treasure, and the government stipulates

to receive as its fee 15 per cent of the wealth recovered.

One of the finest prizes at the bottom of the sea is the British warship *Lotus*, which sank off the coast of Holland in 1200, with gold and silver ingots and coins estimated to be worth over \$6,000,000. During the last century many attempts have been made to retrieve this, but only about \$20,000 has been gotten out of it. Now all the latest machinery of modern submarine engineering science has been concentrated by the National Salvage company, who are making an effort to wrest this huge fortune from the locker of Davy Jones.

Although the *Lotus*'s position has been fairly accurately known for a hundred years, the obliteration of a landmark during the present salvers to find it. Divers went down and searched on the spot where it was supposed to be, but it was not there. Captain Bacheir, the leader of these modern treasure-hunters, thereupon decided upon a novel plan of ascertaining its whereabouts.

Among the appliances of the expedition are powerful new sand pumps, one of which is capable of removing 2,500 tons of sand an hour. With this huge pump he started to suck up the sea bed at a terrific rate, thus making a deep trench. His idea was to cut a trench right across the area in which the wreck

ought to lie. After some hours' work, entailing the removal of thousands of tons of sand, the *Lotus* was rediscovers buried thirty feet deep in a sand-bank.

Thus the first difficulty was overcome. But there were many more to face, the chief being the strong tide which was continually altering the shape of the sandbanks, and the rough seas which always seem to rule in that spot.

Whenever it was practicable the dredging went on, and all the sand that was sucked up was poured through an arrangement something like a bird cage which projected over the stern of the salvage steamer. This contrivance is really a giant sieve, and so small is the mesh that not even half a sovereign can be passed through. The salvers were literally sifting the bed of the sea, and in the afternoon several coins and other things came to light.

Meanwhile the sand was being dumped back into the sea in such a position that it quite altered the set of the current which was deflecting right across the wreck, thus helping to keep it clear of sand. But it was terribly trying work, and needed to be kept up continuously, whereas the rough seas would by no means allow this.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the sand was at length cleared away from around and inside the wreck, and the

divers were able to investigate the interior. They found the vessel's magazine had collapsed, burying the gold and silver bars under five or six feet of cannon balls. The action of the sea had crusted and welded all these together into a solid mass. It seemed as though Davy Jones had deliberately fashioned an almost unpickable lock to secure the booty he had held for so many years.

Under the circumstances there was only one thing to be done, and that was to use dynamite. It was brought into play and by its aid two layers of the rusted iron were blasted away. And then, when the treasure was so tantalizingly near and yet so far, the sea asserted itself and stopped operations. How very near they were may be deduced from the fact that one day a piece of rust was brought up containing an indentation the exact shape of a gold bar. Upon treating this rust with acids it produced five grains of gold.

Still the hunters have not given up hope. They are only awaiting their opportunity. They have already created something of a record in dredging, having sucked up from the sea about 1,000,000 tons of sand. The so-called sandbanks in that vicinity are of a most unusual character, being almost like cliffs, so steep and precipitous are they. To get at the *Lotus* the whole side of one of these banks has been bitten off, leaving the vessel in the center of a deep channel. Soundings taken from time to time during the winter prove that four or five feet of sand has sifted over the wreck, but it is thought that as soon as the salvage steamer leaves for winter

SELL PRISONERS' EFFECTS AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY

A thousand and one, and possibly more, articles of a variegated nature which the police department has acquired during the last year will be sold at public auction next Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Chief of Police J. J. Donahue will act as auctioneer. Among the things to be sold are revolvers, rags, shotguns, suitcases, grips, trunks, bundles, watches, jewelry, rings, clothes and other "whatnots."

Besides the various odds and ends which prisoners forget to call for or put up for bail are a large number of suits of American and foreign mintage.

BELLEVUE TEAM WINS GAME FROM PAVILLION

The Bellevue Academy base ball team defeated the Pavillion High school lads in a tight game at Bellevue, by the score of 1 to 0, Friday afternoon. Pavillion played an errorless game, but were unable to hit Knapp, the Academy twirler, who struck out fourteen and allowed but two hits. A feature of the game was the fielding of Martin at second for the Academy. He accepted ten difficult chances without a waver, Batteries for Pavillion, Jones and Kille; for Bellevue, Knapp and D. Stookley.