

## The Catholic Journal

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
 307 E. MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
 BY THE  
 CATHOLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING  
 COMPANY.

If paper is not received Saturday notify the office  
 Report without delay any change of address.  
 Communications solicited from all Catholics,  
 accompanied in every instance by the name of the  
 author. Names of contributors withheld if desired.  
 All checks and remittances should be ad-  
 dressed to E. J. RYAN, Business Manager.  
 Pay no money to agents unless they have cre-  
 dentials signed by us.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
 \$1.00 Per Year, in Advance.  
 Entered as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY APRIL 23, 1892

## Weekly Church Calendar

Sun. April 24—Low Sunday. Epistle  
 1 John v. 4-10. Gospel John xx. 19-31.  
 Mon. 25—St. Mark, Evangelist.  
 Tues. 26—St. Cletus and Marcellinus,  
 Popes and Martyrs.  
 Wed. 27—St. Thurlibald, Bishop and Con-  
 fessor.  
 Thurs. 28—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor.  
 Fri. 29—St. Peter, Martyr.  
 Sat. 30—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.

## SOUND CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

Under the above head a contribu-  
 tor to *Church Progress* last week  
 sent that able journal a letter writ-  
 ten by Bishop McQuaid to the  
*Cleveland Leader* in 1875. It is of  
 particular interest at this time  
 when the school question occupies  
 so prominent a place in the public  
 mind. It states the Catholic posi-  
 tion very clearly. The letter says:

"When Archbishop Hughes, in  
 1840, made a compromise on the  
 school question, accepting a sys-  
 tem of school education without  
 religious exercises of any descrip-  
 tion, he and others with him did  
 so in good faith, hoping that such  
 schools would not prove detrimen-  
 tal to the faith and morals of Cath-  
 olic children frequenting them.  
 Experience taught him long before  
 his death that he had made a sad  
 mistake, and he set to work with  
 all the means in his power to re-  
 pair it, by doing for his poor peo-  
 ple what rich Evangelicals are ev-  
 ery day doing for their children.  
 He built school-houses and put in  
 them Catholic teachers to impart a  
 Catholic education to Catholic  
 children.

Eventually we shall all be obli-  
 ged to study and discuss this ques-  
 tion without giving way to feeling  
 or prejudice, and settle it on a ba-  
 sis satisfactory to all good, well-  
 meaning citizens. It concerns  
 rights and justice, and no man's  
 prejudices ought to influence the  
 settlement. You cannot afford to  
 deny that we Catholics have just  
 as much right to say that our chil-  
 dren ought to be educated in  
 schools under Catholic influences  
 as you have to say that we ought  
 to be satisfied to have them, (your  
 children,) educated in the schools  
 with no religion, or with a mod-  
 ified form of Christianity, untheo-  
 logical, as Dr. Mayo might express  
 it. We leave you free to arrange  
 a system of education for your own  
 children, we ask in return that we  
 shall be equally free to arrange a  
 system for our children. This, in  
 my judgment, is sound, democrati-  
 c doctrine.

The next question is one of tax-  
 ation. Indeed, this is the only  
 question. No one says a word so  
 long as we build our own school-  
 houses, pay our teachers, and nev-  
 er complain about the taxes paid  
 into the common fund. Others as  
 well as the *Leader*, (Cleveland,)  
 throw in our faces the small per-  
 centage of taxes which Catholics  
 pay. We are not disposed to dis-  
 pute the correctness and propriety  
 of this point. Nor do we ask to  
 escape being taxed for educational  
 purposes. We only ask that the  
 taxes levied on Catholics for  
 schools, small and insignificant as  
 they are, shall be paid to those  
 schools to which the payers of taxes  
 request them to be paid. If the  
 doing of this should be the break-  
 ing down of the public school sys-  
 tem, then the confession is made  
 that although Catholics educate  
 one-half the children of the city,  
 the other half having the wealth  
 and bulk of property on their side,  
 cannot educate their children with-  
 out the enforced legal assistance  
 of their poor Irish and German citi-  
 zens.

By letting these poor people pay  
 their school tax to the school to  
 which they send their children, we  
 cannot receive one cent from our  
 Evangelical, Jewish, Old Catholic,  
 and other friends, but

only from our own money collect-  
 ed by the State for school purpo-  
 ses. And if our children do not  
 learn the secular branches of edu-  
 cation required by the State to  
 compete with the best public  
 schools of the State, even if we do  
 teach them the catechism, we agree  
 not to take our own money. By  
 some such plan as this, which is  
 daily making its way among the  
 people, we shall get back to the  
 good Republican principle that  
*tax-payers shall be tax gainers.*

## RUMORED DISSENSIONS

According to the reports cable-  
 d to this country from Ireland the  
 parliamentary leaders are in dan-  
 ger of engaging in a quarrel. The  
 trouble this time is said to have  
 arisen from the amalgamation of  
 the two papers, the *Freeman's*  
*Journal* and the *National Press*.  
 Young Mr. Gray is said to feel  
 sorely the loss of the influence  
 which he possessed on the *Free-  
 man's Journal* before that paper  
 was consolidated with the *United*  
*Press*. Under the new arrange-  
 ment he is not allowed to have  
 much to say as to the manage-  
 ment of affairs. So the story run-  
 neth. Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien,  
 Healy and several others are  
 brought into the fray and another  
 rupture in the ranks of the Home  
 Rulers is prophesied.

If the Irish leaders really do  
 quarrel about so small a matter  
 and their quarrel is carried to such  
 an extent as to injure the cause of  
 Home Rule, they deserve severe  
 condemnation. At such a critical  
 time they should make any sacri-  
 fice rather than imperil the success  
 of the movement which has been  
 brought so near to triumph. The  
 eyes of the whole world are on  
 them to-day and many will judge  
 the fitness of the Irish people for  
 self-government by the conduct of  
 their leaders.

The whole affair may be simply  
 a disagreement on a matter of  
 business. If so it is nothing  
 for the public to deeply concern  
 itself about. We hope that such  
 is the case, and if the Irish leaders  
 cannot agree as to the manner of  
 running a newspaper they will be  
 united in working for the freedom  
 of their country.

## THE ODD FELLOWS.

Archbishop Katzer, of Milwau-  
 kee, Wis., is doing much to cor-  
 rect the erroneous impression that  
 the ban of the church has been lift-  
 ed from the Odd Fellows and other  
 secret societies. In the *Ameri-  
 can Ecclesiastical Review*, he has  
 a timely article which deals  
 with the subject at some length.  
 In commenting on the archbishops  
 paper, the *Catholic Herald* last  
 week had the following which em-  
 bodied the main points of the Re-  
 view article:

The Holy See never contradicts  
 itself, and it is perfectly safe to  
 say that the College of the Arch-  
 bishops of the United States will  
 never attempt to contradict Rome.  
 The false report that Catholics are  
 now permitted to join the "Odd  
 Fellows" and to receive the Sacra-  
 ments is founded on the absurd  
 assumption that the Archbishops  
 decided at St. Louis, December,  
 1891, that "the Odd Fellows  
 might be admitted to the Sacra-  
 ments in this country." They did  
 nothing of the kind; and they  
 could not do it.

The College of Archbishops has  
 the right to say whether a newly  
 organized society is to be con-  
 demned by name or not, but it has  
 no power to set aside or even mod-  
 ify the decree of the Council of  
 Baltimore or the decision of the  
 congregation of the Holy Roman  
 and Universal Inquisition about  
 the "Odd Fellows."

The action of the College of  
 Archbishops at St. Louis, on the  
 subject of secret societies was con-  
 fined to a correction of the erro-  
 neous impression that at their  
 meeting at Boston, July, 1890,  
 they had modified the condemna-  
 tion of the "Odd Fellows."

## IMITATION EXTRAORDINARY.

The manner in which Easter  
 was observed in the different  
 churches of the city this year af-  
 forded another opportunity to ob-  
 serve the tendency of some Pro-  
 testant denominations to imitate  
 Catholic ceremonies. A glance at  
 the programmes published in the  
 daily papers will show how far

this imitation is carried, particu-  
 larly in the Episcopal churches.  
 This does not alone apply to the  
 music; it is apparent in every cer-  
 emony. At one church we are in-  
 formed a "mission" was held just  
 previous to Easter. Such mock-  
 ery may satisfy the minds of the  
 participants but we doubt it. Why  
 should not those who have suffi-  
 cient admiration for the Catholic  
 church to imitate her ceremonies  
 go a step further and become  
 members of the one true fold?  
 Then would they experience true  
 consolation and peace.

The John Church Publishing com-  
 pany, Cincinnati, will shortly issue a  
 volume entitled "The National Songs  
 of Ireland." The collection is edited  
 by the well-known Irish author and  
 singer, M. J. Murphy, and contains  
 all the best and most famous of all  
 the Irish military and patriotic songs.  
 Many of them are here printed for  
 the first time and are valuable for  
 their rarity. All the old favorites are given  
 a prominent place in the work, and  
 those grand, soul-stirring old songs,  
 The Sword, Clare's Dragoons, Lament  
 for Owen Roe O'Neill, The Croppy  
 Boy, The Patriotic Mother, O'Donnell  
 Aho, Lament for Sarsfield, The  
 Blackbird, The Irish Rapparees, follow  
 each other in rapid succession. The  
 accompaniments of the songs have  
 been arranged by some of the most  
 famous musicians in the world, and  
 while they are for the most part sim-  
 ple, they are perfectly adapted to the  
 melodies. (Price will be \$1.00.)

*Donahoe's Monthly Magazine*  
 for May is rich in its table of con-  
 tents. We can only mention a  
 few of the articles; there is a bio-  
 graphical sketch of the labors of  
 the late Right Rev. Bishop Lough-  
 lin, with a good portrait. An  
 Irish-American signally honored  
 in the person of John  
 Rooney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., by  
 the Venezuelan Government, with  
 a portrait of the distinguished  
 gentleman, Rev. James Halpin,  
 C.O., writes about Irish affairs.  
 Agnes Hampton gives us an ac-  
 count of the Catholic Members of  
 Congress. God's Irish Brigade in  
 Great Britain tells the number of  
 Irish priests in that country.

The crusade against the *Mail*  
 and *Express* on account of its big-  
 otty toward Catholics, allusion to  
 which was made in these columns  
 last week has resulted in several  
 letters being sent to the editor of  
 the *Catholic Herald*, which paper  
 has led the movement against  
 Elliott F. Shepard. Most of  
 them are from Republican leaders  
 and nearly all agree in repudiating  
 the utterances of the *Mail* and  
*Express*. Senator John Sherman  
 writes: "I have no hesitation in  
 saying that he, (Shepard,) does not  
 represent the feelings of Republi-  
 cans but only his own.

"Easter Melodies," the very  
 pretty poem which we produce on  
 our first page this week might  
 have been more appropriately  
 placed in our last issue; but it is  
 still seasonable and needs but to  
 be read to be admired. We hope  
 the author may become a frequent  
 contributor. We believe this  
 a good opportunity of reminding  
 our literary friends and readers that  
 contributions of merit are always  
 welcome.

We call the attention of our  
 readers, particularly young men,  
 to the figures taken from the City  
 Directory of the C. M. B. A., and  
 published this week in our Catho-  
 lic Society column. The large  
 amount of money that has been  
 paid since the organization com-  
 menced work in this city repre-  
 sents many families saved from  
 poverty and destitution. No man  
 who has others depending on him  
 should go uninsured.

## R. C. R. C.

At the last meeting of the Roches-  
 ter Catholic Reading Circle held  
 April 19th, the following programme  
 was given:

(a) Facklunge op. 112, Loeschhorn;  
 (b) Marche des Amazones, Mehli; Mrs.  
 Kate Bennett Smythes; Vocal solo,  
 "The Spanish Gypsy," Watson,  
 Miss Rokara L. Oughlin; Paper  
 "American Writers," Miss Elizabeth  
 O'Connor; Vocal solo, selected, Miss  
 Stella Purcell. Quotations on Flow-  
 ers were given by the Circle. "Home,  
 Sweet Home," the Circle; Accom. Miss  
 Kathryn Rigney.

## Mt. Morris.

Miss Cecelia Long and sister are  
 visiting relatives in Rochester.  
 Mrs. William Godfrey of this vil-  
 lage is very ill.

## WHAT WRITERS EARN

SOME MAKE FORTUNES AND OTHERS MERELY A PITTANCE.

What the Late James Parton Earned  
 and How He Lived—Other Authors  
 Who Receive Big Pay for Comparative-  
 ly Little Labor—The Average Man.

Not long before his death James Parton  
 is reported to have said that a person  
 who decided to support himself exclu-  
 sively by his pen must be content to live  
 on about \$2,000 a year. The best, ac-  
 cording to Mr. Parton, that a literary  
 man could hope to obtain would be \$5,000  
 or \$7,000 a year for perhaps ten or twelve  
 years, when the author's experience was  
 ripe and while he was still in his prime.

This statement seemed rather strange  
 coming from so successful an author as  
 Mr. Parton, yet it was reported in such  
 a way as leaves but little doubt that this  
 was his opinion. Yet he was himself an  
 example of the falsity of it, although he  
 may have thought that his case was the  
 exception that proves the rule.

Mr. Parton was a constant writer and  
 a pretty frequent author for more than  
 forty years. Some of his books had a  
 phenomenal sale. His "Life of Horace  
 Greeley" brought him not only a hand-  
 some income, but a small capital. His  
 "History of Ben Butler," and especially  
 of Butler's life in New Orleans after the  
 capture of the city, was so popular  
 during the war days, and Parton's life  
 of Aaron Burr added materially to his  
 possessions. Parton earned so much money that  
 he was able to accumulate, and when he  
 left New York and went to Newbury-  
 port, Mass., to live, just as old age was  
 beginning to come upon him, he had a  
 sufficient property to support him, even  
 if he did not write another line. Of  
 course he could not live in luxury, but  
 he lived in comfort, surrounded by all  
 those things which made life agreeable  
 to him.

MEN WHO RECEIVE BIG INCOMES.  
 Parton was not a great author. He  
 wrote as a business, and it was his busi-  
 ness to give what his clientage wanted.  
 And that is the secret of the success of  
 those who have adopted literature as a  
 profession. Those who take up the pen  
 in order to win an exalted and perma-  
 nent fame must undoubtedly give but  
 little heed to the pecuniary considera-  
 tion, but those who expect to make a  
 living out of authorship must do as  
 is done in every other profession—serve  
 their clients and increase them if pos-  
 sible.

There are a good many other examples  
 which indicate that Mr. Parton was mis-  
 taken. In his own vicinity there lived sev-  
 eral men who had done exceedingly well  
 at the business of authorship. Mr. Charles  
 Carleton Coffin abandoned journalism  
 after a brilliant career as a war corre-  
 spondent, and has made a comfortable  
 fortune and a good income by writing in  
 a popular manner historical and anec-  
 dotal works designed mainly for young  
 persons.

Mr. J. T. Trowbridge lives comfort-  
 ably on the income he gets from his  
 boys' stories, and so does Oliver Optic.  
 Mr. Adams, who is Oliver Optic in real  
 life, although his hair is gray and he  
 has become an old man, has just entered  
 into a contract to furnish a series of ten  
 stories for young persons, written in the  
 style which earned him popularity forty  
 years ago. He will probably write those  
 ten stories within a year, for he is a very  
 rapid workman, and while the precise  
 terms of payment are not known, it is  
 believed that he will receive not less  
 than \$15,000 for them.

General Lew Wallace is said to have  
 received from \$75,000 to \$90,000 royalty  
 upon his single book, "Ben-Hur," and  
 that is one of those epasmodic and phe-  
 nomenal successes which become tradi-  
 tional. Miss Alcott, besides living hand-  
 somely, left an estate valued at \$100,000,  
 all of which has been made in about  
 twenty years. Mr. George Parsons  
 Lathrop, his brother-in-law, Julian Haw-  
 thorne, Edgar Saltus and Edgar Fawcett  
 have no other profession than litera-  
 ture. Lathrop and Hawthorne do  
 some journalistic work, while Fawcett  
 has a private fortune. Each of these  
 men counts on making as much as \$5,000  
 a year, and Salms' income one year was  
 nearly \$15,000.

SOME YOUNG AUTHORS.  
 There have been a number of success-  
 ful authors of late who have complained  
 that they cannot live by their pens.  
 A few years ago a novel appeared en-  
 titled "Guerndale." It was published  
 over a nom de plume, "J. S. of Dale,"  
 and it was regarded as one of the suc-  
 cessful books of the year. Its author,  
 Mr. Stimson, was a recent graduate of  
 Harvard college, and the success of the  
 book inspired him with literary ambi-  
 tion. Yet he has practically abandoned  
 literature, excepting as a by play, and  
 is making money practicing law.

Robert Grant, another young Boston  
 litterateur who won some fame, relies  
 upon the practice of a dryer profession  
 than literature for his support. John  
 Habberton, who made a great hit with  
 "Helen's Babies," and who writes ex-  
 ceedingly clever stories, relies upon jour-  
 nalism for his support, while literature  
 is a side issue with him. Mrs. Burnett  
 made no money until her play, "Little  
 Lord Fauntleroy," was produced, al-  
 though she had previously written sev-  
 eral very successful novels, and she has  
 practically abandoned story telling for  
 the drama.

These cases, however, simply illus-  
 trate the fact that that sort of literature  
 which develops fiction cannot be relied  
 upon for a very handsome support. The  
 authors who make money are those like  
 Parton, Benson J. Lossing and Coffin,  
 who are able to set forth, in a style  
 which does not shoot over the head of  
 the public, either history or the stories  
 of achievement or the careers of famous  
 men in a manner which makes the tell-  
 ing of the story most attractive. The  
 author who can cultivate this quality is  
 sure of repeating the success of those  
 who have been named, and would prob-  
 ably earn more money in this sort of  
 writing than he could if he went into  
 any other business or profession.—New  
 York Advertiser.

## An Astonished but Considerate Prince.

One of the leading families in Stutt-  
 gart gave a supper party to which the  
 prince royal had been invited. His  
 royal highness arrived a little before  
 the preparations for the feast were com-  
 pleted. Observing that he had arrived  
 a little too soon, he decided to take a  
 short stroll in front of the house while  
 daylight was fading into dark. Sudden-  
 ly a trim servant maid bounded out  
 of the house and ran up to the prince,  
 to whom she handed a parcel containing,  
 as it afterward turned out, a large piece  
 of sausage and some money, and ex-  
 claimed under her breath:

"You won't have to come today; we're  
 having a large party; the prince him-  
 self is coming; so goodly till tomor-  
 row!" and with that she gave his royal  
 highness a couple of hearty kisses and  
 disappeared before he had time to get a  
 word out.

A moment later he perceived a sol-  
 dier in his cloak, who was casting wist-  
 ful glances at the lighted windows of  
 the house, and asked him if his sweet-  
 heart lived there, and on the man's re-  
 plying in the affirmative the prince con-  
 fided:

"Then this parcel must be intended  
 for you. The person who brought it  
 sends you word that you are to come to-  
 morrow, for she has no time today on  
 account of the party."

"Much obliged; it's all right, I'll come  
 tomorrow," said the soldier.  
 "She gave me something besides,"  
 the prince went on to say, "but I can't  
 deliver you that."

"Oh, you may keep it and welcome,"  
 rejoined the soldier. "I've plenty here  
 for today."

Everybody at the party noticed that  
 his highness was more lively and good  
 humored than usual. He narrated his  
 adventure over the cigars and wine, but  
 exacted a promise that neither the serv-  
 ant girl nor the soldier should suffer in  
 consequence of the disclosure.—Leeds  
 Mercury.

## Heirs Apparent and Presumptive.

There seems to be a good deal of con-  
 fusion in the minds of the public and  
 the press as to what constitutes the dif-  
 ference between an "heir presumptive"  
 and an "heir apparent," and one gentle-  
 man who has been informed that there  
 is no "heir presumptive" to the throne  
 at the present time, writes to inquire  
 of me whether Prince George of Wales  
 is not entitled to that designation. I  
 should say certainly not. In point of  
 law, the heir is the party who succeeds  
 to an estate or a dignity by the demise  
 of the previous holder; and a man can  
 only have during his life an "heir ap-  
 parent," or an "heir presumptive."

The Prince of Wales is now the heir  
 apparent to the throne, and while he  
 lives there can be no other heir. Prince  
 George is the heir apparent to the  
 principedom of Wales, and he is not heir  
 to the throne at all, except in the loose  
 and inaccurate sense in which all per-  
 sons who may by any possibility be  
 come entitled are spoken of as "heirs."  
 The difference between an heir ap-  
 parent and an heir presumptive is that  
 the heir apparent must succeed if he  
 survives the present holder of the digni-  
 ty; while an heir presumptive, al-  
 though the heir at the moment, is liable  
 to have his right to the succession de-  
 feated by the birth of another heir.  
 There cannot, therefore, be at the same  
 time an heir apparent and an heir pre-  
 sumptive. Should the Prince of Wales  
 succeed to the throne, Prince George, if  
 then living, will become the heir ap-  
 parent to the throne. Should Prince  
 George succeed to the throne before he  
 has children the Duchess of Eife would  
 be the heir presumptive, her right to  
 the succession being always liable to be  
 defeated by the birth of a direct heir to  
 her brother.—Henry Labouchere in Lon-  
 don Truth.

## He Wanted to Be Sure.

"I went down to Indiana not long  
 ago," said a Michigan Central engineer  
 to the reporter, "to see my folks, who  
 live in a small town on a branch road  
 that is about the worst I ever saw. At  
 a way station a Hoosier came aboard,  
 and a few minutes after he had curled  
 up in the corner of a seat the conductor  
 came along.

"I say, conductor," he inquired, "is  
 this train running now?"

"Of course it is," said the conductor,  
 taking his ticket.

"Then he relapsed again, and in about  
 fifteen minutes he beckoned to the con-  
 ductor.

"Is this train running now?" he asked  
 as before.

"Course it is. What's the matter with  
 you?" said the conductor angrily.

"Don't git mad about it," urged the  
 passenger mildly. "I don't mean no in-  
 sult. This yer train runs so slow that I  
 can't tell when it's goin and when it  
 ain't, and I've got to git off at the next  
 station or the weddin that's set for 6  
 o'clock won't take place, that's all. I  
 ain't nothin agin' yer ner the road, but  
 I'm jist a little mite anxious about  
 landin in time for the occasion, you  
 understand."

"The conductor apologized and the pas-  
 senger was duly deposited at the ap-  
 pointed place."—Detroit Free Press.

## The Sanyas of India.

Popular belief in India still credits  
 Sanyas and other holy vagabonds with  
 miraculous powers. Even the native  
 journals often chronicle marvels like the  
 instantaneous cure of incurable diseases,  
 or the feeding of thousands out of a  
 small measure of rice. One of these  
 prints gives a description of how a saintly  
 Sanyas saved the lives of a certain  
 rajah and his escort from a wild ele-  
 phant. As the party was proceeding  
 through the Lower Himalayas a mon-  
 strous tanker broke out of the jungle  
 and set to trampling. The rajah and  
 his followers were considerably scared,  
 and were giving themselves up for lost  
 when a noble looking Sanyas appeared,  
 and, standing in front of the travelers,  
 told them to shout a certain order to the  
 elephant. This done, the animal bolted  
 into the jungle, while the savior of the  
 rajah and his party vanished without  
 waiting to be thanked.—Philadelphia  
 Ledger.

## C. M. B. A. Auburn.

The many friends of Major Wm. H.  
 Boyle, of Branch 59, were pained to  
 learn of his death, which occurred at  
 his residence, on Lansing street, on  
 Sunday morning last. The deceased  
 was born in Ireland, and came to Au-  
 burn when only 9 years of age. He  
 learned the trade of carriage ironing  
 and worked at his trade until the  
 breaking out of the rebellion, when he  
 enlisted in Co. D., 19th Regiment N.  
 Y. Light Artillery. He was commis-  
 sioned First Lieutenant in April, '61,  
 and served until the close of the war,  
 when he returned to this city and  
 was commissioned Major in the 49th  
 regiment N. Y. S. V. In February,  
 1869, he was appointed a keeper in  
 the prison, and for the last 17 years  
 he has been principal keeper, which  
 position he held at the time of his  
 death. During his long connection  
 with the prison Major Boyle has had  
 many desperate encounters with reck-  
 less criminals, and has escaped only  
 by his good judgment and coolness.

He was fearless without being reck-  
 less, and this, combined with his im-  
 partiality, commanded the respect of  
 those under him. He will be remem-  
 bered by all who attended the C. M.  
 B. A. Convention in this city  
 in 1888; his commanding figure,  
 led the parade on that occasion,  
 and the delegates were indebted  
 to him for many courtesies shown  
 while in the city. His funeral oc-  
 curred from the Holy Family Church  
 on Wednesday morning last, and the  
 large number of people present testi-  
 fied in what esteem he was held.  
 Seward and Crocker Posts G. A. R.,  
 and the C. M. B. A., also a delegation  
 of prison keepers attended in a body.  
 The flag on the prison was flying at  
 half mast, and the shops were all  
 closed during the funeral. Solemn  
 high mass was celebrated, with Rev.  
 Joseph Hendrick, of Livonia, Deacon;  
 T. J. O'Connell, of Ovid, sub-deacon;  
 Very Rev. Dean Seymour, master of  
 ceremonies; Reva. P. J. Clune and  
 John Quinn in the sanctuary. The  
 casket was borne by prison keepers,  
 and a deputation from the different  
 societies made up the honorary mem-  
 bers. The interment was in St. Jo-  
 seph's cemetery, beside his wife. The  
 deceased leaves three sons and three  
 daughters, all of whom having grown  
 to maturity.

## JUDSON &amp; WOOD,

5 and 7 Mumford St.,  
 Cor. 130 State Street,  
 MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S  
 Ready-Made Clothing.

Full Line of Ladies' Spring Jack-  
 ets, Wraps and Dress Goods.  
 General Line of Household Goods.

Goods Sold for Cash or on Weekly  
 Payments.

## OPEN EVENINGS.

## MURPHY.

## BOOKS. BALTIMORE.

Education: To Whom Does It Belong?  
 31 pp. Price, 10 cents.

A Rejoinder to Critics. 42 pp. Price 15 cents.  
 A Rejoinder to Civitas Catholicas (in Press).  
 By Rev. Thomas Bouquillon, D. D., Catholic  
 University.

The Parent First. A reply to Dr. Bouquillon.  
 By Rev. R. L. Holand, S. J., Woodstock Col-  
 lege. Price, 10 cents.

Education: To Whom Does It Belong?  
 Civitas Catholicas. By Rev. S. M. Brand, S. J.,  
 Woodstock College. 14 pp. Price 10 ct.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., Pub'rs, Baltimore

## Catholic Relief



## And Beneficiary Association.

Admits Men and Women on equal terms.  
 Insures its members for \$250, \$500,  
 \$1,000, \$2,000.