

The Catholic Journal

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SATURDAY JULY 16, 1892

Weekly Church Calendar.
Sun. July 17.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Epistle. Rom. vi. 3-11. Gospel. Mark vi. 1-13.
Mon. 18.—St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor. St. Symphorosa and Seven Sons. Martyrs.
Tues. 19.—St. Vincent de Paul, Confessor. St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
Wed. 20.—St. Margaret, Virgin. St. Thomas. St. Francis, Confessor.
Thurs. 21.—St. Apollinaris, Bishop and Confessor. Vigil of St. James.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

The battle now being fought in Great Britain is a desperate one. At this writing the election of a majority of members who favor the just demand of the Irish people for home rule is assured. But the majority is not so overwhelming as the friends of Ireland might wish. Up to date there have been elected Conservatives, 248, Liberal-Unionists, 39, Total, 287; Liberals, 235, Nationalists (Anti-Parnellite), 51, Nationalists (Parnellite), 7. Total 293; Gladstonian majority to date, 6. Net Liberal gain 54, Seats to be contested 90.

One of the pleasing features of the Irish elections is the poor showing made by the Parnellites. Indications are that that faction will not elect more than six or eight members. It is to the best interest of Ireland that a united delegation be sent to the next Parliament. To send two factions of equal or nearly equal strength would be calamitous.

A contributor to the New York Herald of a recent date sums up the situation in the following paragraphs:

"An analysis of the English election returns reveals little to warrant any sanguine hope of an early settlement of the Irish question on the basis of home rule. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone will have a majority of about forty-five, including the Irish Home Rule members, but he will not have a resourceful working majority."

"The Grand Old Man" is committed to a plan of home rule on the lines of his declaration of 1886, and if he finds a majority too slender to carry the measure he will boldly appeal to the country and the next general election may take place before the end of the year; and the campaign will be fought solely on the issue of home rule."

The elections in England have been somewhat of a surprise to both Tories and Liberals. The Irish question was not as absorbing as it was expected to be, while organized labor succeeded in making the burning and cardinal question of the day. This was especially true of London.

The friends of Mr. Gladstone sadly missed the presence and cheering words of "the friend of the poor man," the champion of organized labor, the illustrious Cardinal Manning. The removal by death of that consecrated barrier between corporate greed and labor's rights cost the Gladstonians thousands of votes. He was the one great Englishman whom the masses trusted, and had he lived they would have voted for Gladstone and home rule solely because they loved to follow the Cardinal as their guide. The result of the London elections show that the "No Popery" cry has lost its force with the voters of that city. The whole life of the late Archbishop of Westminster was a refutation of the scream of bigotry.

The result of a survey of the elections in Great Britain shows that the minds of the electors are swayed by self interest and prejudice, that the home rule question is not so prominently as it

might have been before the people, that local and class interests obtruded, that the Tories revived the old cry of "No Popery," that Gladstone made the fight of his life, that he will have a small majority in the next House of Commons, that he will be forced to appeal to the country, that at the next election home rule will be the sole issue and that the G. O. M. will win and crown his long life of patriotic statesmanship by solving the Irish question satisfactorily to the people of Ireland and honorably to the Empire of Great Britain.

MORALLY RESPONSIBLE.

In commenting upon the Home-Steal disturbance, the press of the country has been practically unanimous in condemning the strikers for seizing Carnegie & Co's. property and preventing that firm from conducting business with the assistance of non-union help. Fully as much have the managers of the company been blamed for poor judgment in sending the hated Pinkertons among excited workmen. In the latter case the condemnations are not so strong as they should be. The managers are not alone guilty of using poor judgment. They were well aware of the hatred with which the hired detectives are regarded by workmen everywhere. They knew that in sending Pinkerton's men among the mill employees, a conflict would probably follow and bloodshed result. Yet knowing these things they unhesitatingly sent the detectives among the maddened people. If, in consequence of such action, men have become murderers and victims of murderers, are not the managers to blame? The workmen who shot down the Pinkertons committed a crime against God and man. But much allowance should be made for the excited condition at which they had arrived. The managers are also to blame, since it was their stubbornness and arbitrary dealings that made the shedding of blood possible. Their crime was deliberately considered; that of the workmen was not.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

The following news item which has been going the rounds of the Catholic press will be read with interest by every admirer of that noble band of women—the Sisters of Charity:

"Before breaking up, the French Catholic Congress approved a petition to the Pope to beautify Louise de Marillac, who in the relation of wife, mother and widow was an example to all classes of persons of her sex. She was the friend and indeed spiritual sister of St. Vincent de Paul, and the foundress of the Order of Sisters of Charity, which is called after him, and not after her, because of her great humility. The petitioners represent to the Pope that if civilization is to be saved, it can be only through an abundant outpouring of the spirit of charity which animated this unrecognized saint. It, therefore, behooves the Christian and the civilized world for the Church to throw a strong light on her virtues, and above every other her goodness to the poor. She found the power to be charitable in self-denial, and while apparently a woman of fortune was living a life of poverty. Her last act was to write a codicil to secure to the poor of her parish, to whom she had already given alms so plentifully, the benefits of education. M. M. Pontal and Gibon asked the Congress to involve on behalf of France the protection of Joan of Arc, the heroine to whom, he said, Catholics might soon hope to pray on bended knees to deliver her country from Judaea—Free masonry."

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

The San Francisco Monitor of last week contained an interesting sketch of Honorable Edward Blake, the Canadian statesman whom Justin McCarthy and other Irish leaders recently invited to stand for Parliament in the elections now being held. Regarding Mr. Blake's political career the Monitor says:

His career as Liberal leader has been extremely brilliant; but, owing to causes already indicated, he failed in two great political battles

to take away the laurels of victory. But the leadership of a great party, first in the Provincial House, and afterwards in the Dominion Parliament, has placed Edward Blake in a position to glean the precise information which is required by a legislator called upon to frame a federal measure. In 1889 Mr. Blake resigned the leadership of the Opposition, and was succeeded in office by the present eloquent and graceful Liberal chieftain, Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. Blake took no money out of politics. Since his retirement he has annually earned much more than his sessional indemnity at the bar. Yet he is not wealthy. His promise to the Irish leaders is that he will accept a safe seat, though unable to attempt a costly or doubtful contest.

THE Boston Republic in giving credit to Bishop Plunkett for what may be called a patriotic utterance scores the Ulster Orangemen thus: "Bishop Plunkett of Dublin may be a fanatic in religion; he may be a crank on the subject of the evangelization of Spain; he may be blindly indifferent to the blessings that will be sure to spring from home rule, but he is an Irishman. In the course of an address delivered before an order of Presbyterians recently, he said: 'I hope that while we shall always be proud of our imperial nationality, proud of our connection with the British Empire, on the history of which, as Irishmen, we have shed some lustre in the past, and from our connection with which we have derived much advantage in return. While we are proud I say, of our imperial nationality, let us never be forgetful of our Irish nationality. We may be decended from different races—the Danes, Celts, Saxons and Scots—but we form a combined stratum of our own, and nothing else.' These sentiments are pleasing contrasts to the utterances, at the Ulster convention, none of which emitted a single national aspiration. The Ulster men are aliens, and they fight the national cause more bitterly than do the English and Scotch."

WHILE we are not an enthusiastic admirer of Grover Cleveland, we cannot refrain from giving the ex-President credit for his good sense in refusing to allow his wife's name to be used as that of a woman's campaign club. Mr. Cleveland takes the ground that the name which is sacred as that of a wife and mother should not be dragged into a political campaign. He is right, and we hope the foolish women who have entered politics and organized a tariff reform club will be brought to realize that their action is unwomanly and out of place.

Church Progress, of St. Louis, published the New York World's interview with Bishop McQuaid in full and devoted considerable editorial space to favorable comments on the views expressed. The Portland, Oregon, Sentinel does the same. The Northwestern Chronicle, published at the home of Archbishop Ireland, makes some comments, but in a different strain.

A CORRESPONDENT in Groton, N. Y., would like to see a "query column" in the JOURNAL. If many of our readers so desire such a column will be established. The JOURNAL will be pleased to furnish information on any subject on which it can enlighten its readers.

We beg to inform the Northwestern Chronicle that there are no schools in this diocese conducted on the Faribault plan. The only school to which State aid is extended is open to all Catholic children of the entire neighborhood in which it is located.

The proposal to produce the Passion Play in Chicago during the World's Fair is causing much indignation among Catholics and indeed all Christians in this country.

Brockport.

John Rhea a resident of this place died Monday morning. The funeral took place Wednesday. He was interred in Mt. Olivet cemetery. He was the father of Mr. John Owens and Mrs. Mary Pickett. The teachers and children of the Sunday school are enjoying a vacation during the warm weather.

SELECTIONS

WHAT TO EAT IN HOT WEATHER.

An English Physician Speaks of Fluids and Plenty of Fruit.

If a man earn his living by the sweat of his brain he must, if he wishes to live long, maintain his health by the sweat of his brow—that is, he must in some form or other take muscular exercise. The diet laid down as suitable for summer would in that case of course almost universally apply.

The most suitable articles for hot weather are fish, such kinds of meat as fowls and game, green vegetables, salads and fruit. Famine food—that is, starches—should be taken in the very smallest quantity only. Sufficient sugar would be found in the different fruits that the season of the year produces, and therefore should not be supplemented. In the case of a man of ordinary size, doing ordinary physical or mental work, the following would represent an ordinary day's food for hot weather as far as quantity and constituents are concerned:

Breakfast—Two cups of tea or coffee, sweetened with saccharine, one or two teaspoonfuls of cream in each, one ounce of dry toast, thinly buttered; four ounces of grilled or boiled fish, such as plaice, sole, whiting, haddock, cod or trout, or four ounces of cold chicken, cold tongue or grilled steak or chop.

Lunch—Two or three ounces of cold mutton, beef or lamb; three or four ounces of green vegetables plainly boiled; plenty of green salad, made with vinegar, but without oil; four or five ounces of stewed fruit; water, or two or three glasses of pure dry Moselle or other Rhine wines.

Afternoon tea, if desired—Two cups of tea, as at breakfast, nothing to eat.

Dinner—Julienne, or clear vegetable soup; three or four ounces of fish; three or four ounces of any red meat, or chicken, rabbit, game or venison; six ounces of any green vegetable, with gravy from the meat only; four ounces of stewed fruit or of raw fruit; a little stale or pulled bread and a small piece of cheese.

This diet may be varied as to hour, but three meals only should be eaten daily, and only sufficient at each meal to satisfy the appetite.

Fruit may, however, be taken at proper times, and, although it is much more popular now as a food than it used to be, it is only beneficial in moderate quantity. More fluid is, of course, necessary in hot weather than in cold, and so long as it is a harmless fluid Dr. Nokes questions whether too much can be taken. Fluid in this way is to the kidneys what fresh air is to the lungs, and the waste of meat not used in the system is carried off by its aid. A meat diet is healthy and life prolonging if supplemented with plenty of fluid to carry off its waste. That fluid should be taken in large quantities in the summer is a wise provision of nature, as the skin carries off a large amount of waste from the system, and therefore its activity should be stimulated in every way, and it is most desirable by frequent baths to keep the pores open.

In the summer acidulated drinks are the most grateful to the palate. There can be no doubt that the most refreshing beverage in summer, and certainly the most harmless, is the properly made cup of tea.

In every well appointed household dinner is the most important meal of the day, but a fashion in regard to this has lately crept into use which is neither physiologically correct nor conducive to its enjoyment.

I refer to the custom now prevalent of commencing dinner with some anchovy toast, caviare, or sardines on bread and butter, or some other savory of a like nature. The proper commencement of dinner should be the old fashioned dish of good soup—and for this reason that it is necessary that the first food taken at dinner should be quickly absorbed, so as to stimulate the nervous system and give tone to the stomach. In this way the appetite is stimulated and the sense of taste made more keen. Nothing acts so beneficially for this purpose as a small quantity of good soup. The more important adjuncts are, of course, pleasant surroundings and cheerful companionship.—Dr. Nokes in Gentleman's Magazine.

Electric Oxford.

Oxford having taken unto herself a train, and survived what many of her inhabitants regarded as an act of the direst profanation, is about to give further proofs of her readiness to give with the times by the adoption of the electric light in her thoroughfares and public buildings. The compactness of Oxford lends itself admirably to the purpose, for although the compulsory area laid down in the provisional order granted by the board of trade is only a quarter of a mile square, it comprises 12 colleges, 89 public buildings and churches, 9 hotels and 840 shops, offices and private houses.

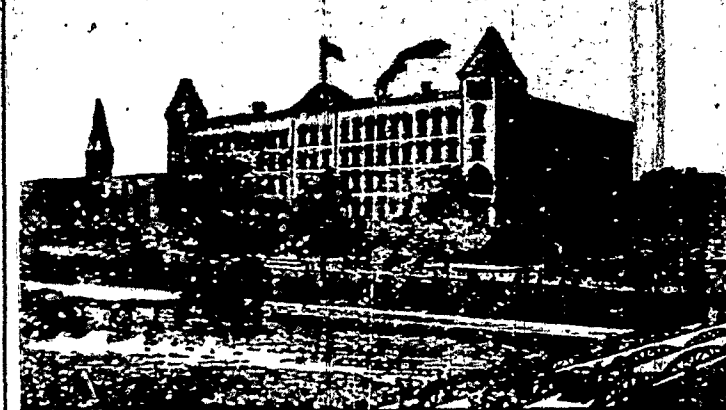
The promoters of the scheme, who are chiefly local people—both town and gown being represented on the directorate of the company—are to be congratulated on the opportuneness of the date chosen for the inauguration of the new system. By the eve of "commem." Oxford will have exchanged her old lamps for new, and the gay undergraduate and his lovely women folk will foot it in the corn exchange beneath the radiant beams of the new illuminant.—London Globe.

A Double Lamb.

Talking about freaks of nature, a ewe belonging to William Pickens, near this city, performed a feat the other day that takes the wool. She gave birth to a lamb that had eight legs and two tails. From the navel forward it was a perfectly formed lamb; but the hind end doubled up on nature.—Louisiana (Ma.) News.

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It Had a False Bottom.
A dealer in surgical instruments at Paris had an Italian doctor among his customers. "I want to sell out," he said one day to the doctor. "I have a customer for you, a friend of mine," replied the doctor. He introduced the friend and the purchase money and other conditions were soon agreed upon. When the preliminaries were written down the Italian said: "I shall call tomorrow to sign and settle. But," producing a handbag, "why should I carry about this heavy bag? I cannot leave it at my hotel, as the owner refuses to guarantee my treasure against robbery. You see there is a good deal of money and notes in it." He opened the bag and took out a small box in black tin, which actually contained a treasure. "Will you allow me to leave the whole bag with you? You might use it for depositing your own money in instead of having it in that crazy wooden box of yours."

The instrument dealer consented. He placed some 5,000 to 6,000 francs in gold and nearly 25,000 francs bonds in the box and put the bag behind the counter. The Italians were leaving. "Let me look at my bag; I want to take out a paper." The bag was handed out. Taking out the box of black tin the Italian said: "Keep the money here. I may as well take the bag; it is not heavy without it."

On the day following the instrument dealer waited, but the Italian did not come. He went to see the doctor. The doctor had disappeared from his place of business.

When he opened the tin box he found in it two pounds of iron, carefully wrapped up in oakum to keep it from shaking. The money and bonds were gone with the Italians.—Chicago Herald.

A Motor Boat's Rolling Hat.

An amusing race between a south side motor car and a plug hat with a gaudy purple lining occurred on the central viaduct yesterday. It was a straightaway dash for half a mile, and the motor car won after a desperate struggle because its competitor went lame by striking a snag.

During the pelting rainstorm at noon an eastbound motor car on the bridge passed at the draw a carriage, the chief engineer of which wore the Maud S tile. The bedraggled team had no desire to test the speed of the motor, but the storm and the hat made up a race. From the drawbridge to the east end of the viaduct is a clear course of more than half a mile. The storm abruptly transferred the hat to the sidewalk, and as the wind was blowing along the course nearly thirty miles an hour the race was on in a moment. Sometimes the hat rolled along with the rim and edge of the crown on the sidewalk and sometimes it turned end over end. The motor was running nearly twenty miles an hour, but the file easily kept pace with it.

For more than half the distance it was a dead heat, and the passengers became wildly excited. They stood on the seats and applauded the hat and the motor man alternately. The latter applied the full power of the electric current, but he became discouraged several times after gaining a temporary advantage when a gust of wind placed the purple lined racer in the lead. At the east end of the viaduct a final spurt was made by the motor man, but the hat kept pace with him until it landed among a lot of beer kegs.

The hat was not then half as pretty as when the race began.—Cleveland A. Festival Service on Mount Calvary.

The other Sunday a "revival" service was held on Mount Calvary and an address given by Mr. Moody, the American evangelist. About 400 persons—tourists, guides and nurses from the hospital—gathered outside the Damascus gate of Jerusalem, on the round green hill which is believed to be the spot where Christ was crucified. A number of boys and girls from the mission school led the singing and Mr. Moody, standing on a chair, gave a characteristic address.—Exchange.

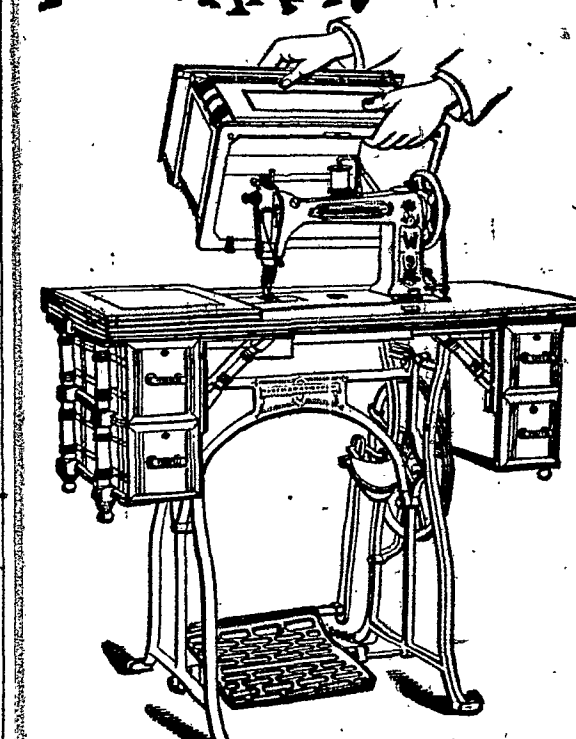
Ap Ice Cave.

The delvers among the wonderful in nature have discovered an ice cave in Kilkickit county, Wash. It is said to be of enormous size, but pervaded by an atmosphere so intensely cold as to prevent thorough exploration.—St. Louis Republic.

A River of Ink.

A river of ink flows in Algeria. One stream is impregnated with iron, and it meets another flowing through post-moat, containing gallic acid; when they unite they form a stream of ink.—Yankee.

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ONE-PRICE BECK, 125 E. Main.
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ROCHESTER BREWING CO., 34 CHURCH.
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A. C. DEMPSEY, 107 East ave.
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C. DENNEBECK, 35 North ave.
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DR. H. B. GEE, 35 Lake ave.
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