

cellent health. ament, powerful

broad and striking features, with their massive mascu-

and scholarly comprehensiveness. young man, being only 45 years of age. He was one time clerk of American af- eur, clothed in coarse garments, hooted to travel from place to place and take Torto. testimony for the use of Mgr. Satolli. He the propaganda.

delegation, is probably about 10 years houses nursing the poor lepers with a younger than the auditor. He does not mother's tenderness, and now again on hold as important a position as Mgr. the height of Mount Alvernia, the blaz-Sbaretti, who as auditor will take all the ing seraph fixes in his hands and feet testimony in the cases heard by Mgr. Satolli. In his custody are important ing him alone of all purely human men papers brought from the Vatican.

Sects and Religions.

In Cardinal Gibbons' book, "Faith of Our Fathers," he sums up the various religions and religious sects as follows: Anabaptists, originated in Germany. Nicholas Störk, 1521.

Baptists, Rhode Island, Roger Williams, 1639. Free Will Baptists, New Hampshire,

Benjamin Randall, 1780. Free Communion Baptists, New York, Benijah Corp, close of eighteenth cen-

Seventh Day Baptists, United State general conference, 1833. Campbellites, or Christians, Virginia,

Alexander Campbell, 1818. Methodist Episcopal, England, John

Wesley, 1789. Reformed Methodist, Vermont, a branch of the Methodist Episcopsitchurch, 1814. Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, a branch of the Methodist Episcopal

church, 1880. Methodist Society, New York, a branch of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1820. True Wesleyan Methodist, New York. delegates from Methodist denominations,

1843. Presbyterians (old school), Scotland, general assembly, 1560. Presbyterians (new school), Philadel-

phia, general assembly, 1840. Episcopalian, England, Henry VIII.

Lutherans, Martin Luther, Germany, Unitarian Congregationalists, Ger-

many, Celarius, about 1540. Congregationalists, England, Robert Browne, 1583.

Quakers, England, George Fox, 1647. Quakers, America, William Penn, 1681. Catholic church (not a sect), Jerusalem, Jesus Christ, 83.

A Strange Ceremony.

Ten thousand women, all Catholics, and from many widely separated points and several states, performed a strange ceremony on Mount Adams, a precipitous hill in the eastern portion of Cincinnati, its crest being 600 feet above the river's level. About half way up a series of wooden steps and landings exceeding 300 in number leads to a small Catholic church. In the church is a statue of St. Francis, brought from France, said to possess miraculous powers and never refusing to grant the prayers of those who once a year on a stated day approach the sanctuary in proper form.

This form prescribes that only women may come, and that each must crawl on her knees from the bottom of the stairs to the altar of the church, where, after remaining three hours in absolute silence each supplicant passing out of a side door, leaving an alms and receiving in return a blessing from a barefooted monk. At each step in the stairway the supplicant must say a "Hail Mary."-New York Freeman's Journal.

Catholies In Madagascar. A marvelous change has been wrought in the island of Madagascar within the last 30 years. In 1861 when a band of exceeds 100,000. Churches, schools, hospitals, etc., are numerous and well

> School The bees are in the meadow, And the swallows in the sky; The cattle in the shadow Watch the river running by.

The wheat is hardly stirring: The keety of tean lags. The dragon fly is whirring Through the vellow blossomed flags. And down beside the river. Where the trees san o'er the pool,

Where the shadows reach and quiver,
A boy has come to school. His teachers are the swallows. His lescons are the shallows,

And the flowers and the bees.

He knows not he is learning:

He thinks nor writes a word.

But in the soul discouning A loring apring is stirred

In area years oh wears rears. Will try to speak to heedless cars In faltering minetrelsy. ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI.

Mar. Donato Sbaretti, the Auditor, and Romantic Life of the Poet Monk-Canonized in the Heart of Humanity. The papal delegation to this country, Among all the religious orders of the of which Mgr. Satolli is the head, re-church the Franciscans might be called ceived an addition when Mgr. Donato the Order of Poets. St. Francis himself

> and Dr. Hector | Ginguene, in his "History of the Liter-Papi, the secre- sture of Italy," speaks of "St. Francis, tary, arrived at whom the Italians count as one of their the Catholic uni- earliest poets, and who was indeed the versity. Mgr. first writer who composed religious can-Sharetti is in ex- ticles in the common tongue."

Montalembert says: His influence was He is a man of to enliven art, his example to influence vigorous temper- poets. While reforming the world God permitted him to use the first—that poeorganization and try which was to bring forth Dante and physically well Petrarch." And Milman, in his "Latin balanced with his | Christianity," says, "St. Francis is among

in tellectual at the oldest vernacular poets of Italy." His life itself reads like a romance. The gay, beautiful youth, the flower of Assisi, leader of the revels in his native lineness about them, indicate great force city; the valiant soldier glittering in arms and foremost in the conflict when The new official is a comparatively Assisi warred with Perugia; next the enthusiast renouncing all worldly grandfairs for the propaganda. Mgr. Sharetti at and hunted through the streets, called was transferred a short time ago to the fool and madman; then the little beginpropaganda clerkship for Chinese affairs, | nings of the great foundation—the first which office he held until he was ap- convent, the first community of the great pointed auditor of the legation here. The Franciscan order, St. Francis with two principal duty of Mgr. Sharetti will be companions in the little hut of Rivo

And now we see him wandering will also send reports of the decisions | through forests and over hills, mingling and actions of the ecclesiastical court to his voice with voices of the birds, pouring forth in song the joy of his heart, Rev. Dr. Papi, the secretary of the and now again he is in the crowded lazar and side the wonderful stigmata, makthe living image of that man who was both human and divine. And when he dies the influence of his presence still remains on earth in the hundreds of thousands of his spiritual children, or even now, when more than 600 years have passed away, the members of the three branches of the Franciscan order outnumber the aggregate of all other orders of the church.

There is a universal sentiment evoked by the name of St. Francis of Assisi. While other saints canonized by the Catholic church seem exclusively saints of that church, St. Francis is the saint of the whole world—canonized in the heart of humanity. Says Tennyson:

Sweet St. Francis of Assisi; would that he were here again! None is too high, none too low, none too far away, for the warmth of his heart's love to reach. The little lambs that follow his steps, the birds that eat from his hand, the worm that he lifts out of his path lest it be trodden on, are embraced in his love no less than the poor leper whom he cherishes and embraces, the holy Duchess of Thuriniga, to whom he sends his mantle as a gift, or the sultan of Egypt, before whose throne and for whose sake he is ready to lay down his life. Nor does the animate creation alone satisfy his need of loving, even the inanimate creation is a living; thing to him, since it is the expression and embodiment of the thought of the Creator. This universal love is the kevnote of his poetry as of his life.

The poet saint naturally attracted to himself singers and the lovers of song. so that while his order counts among its children its popes and patriarchs and martyrs; its royal saints, among them St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Louis of France, St. Ferdinand of Portugal; its Isabella of Castile and Christopher Columbus; its statesmen, among them Ximenes; its prose writers, from Duns Scotus to Cardinal Manning, it has also its list of poets, from St. Francis himself to Leo XIII, the reigning pontiff, who wears the habit of the Third Order of Franciscans.

Of the poems of St. Francis three remain, the "Cantico del Sole," "In Foco l'Amor mi Mise" and the "Amor di Caritate." Of the first named the critic Schlosser says, "His 'Cantico del Sole' is unquestionably one of the finest productions of sacred poetry."-Home Journal.

The Paulist Fathers.

The Paulists are zealous in many directions, but the labor to which they especially apply themselves is the conversion of persons outside the faith. Many of the priests in the Paulist order are themselves converts, and hence their natural anxiety to see others brought to know the truth.

The Paulists were founded by the late Rev. Isaac T. Hecker, and the present superior is the Rev. Dr. Hewitt. Candidates for admission to the organization are required to undergo an extra two years' course of study in philosophy, a four years' course in theology and a four years' course in additional knowledge to

fit them for ordination. One of the methods of the Paulists is to use the Bible a great deal, as Protestants have an idea—an idea that causes Jenit missionaries landed at Tamatave Catholics to smile—that the Catholic there was not a native Catholic in the church is opposed to the reading of the district. The number of converts now Bible. This strange old notion, to which some persons cling so persistently, the Paulists are making heroic efforts to eradicate. These priests also encourage congregational singing, to which the Protestant denominations are accustomed, in order to remove another queer fancy in certain minds that all the worship in a Catholic church is conducted by the persons in the sanctuary and that those in the pews merely look on .-Catholic Mirror.

" The Crar's Jubilee Present. "The czar, wishing to contribute to the Allighas asked his minister to ascertain more anxious to spend their lives in do remember the tables of laps land who see leading a discent well ordered maischite that adorn the main alter of life about mich indes legistic that besilies. They are the gift of Czar rior change when they seek to become Paul,-Exchange.

FELDKIRCH BELLS.

JOYFULLY THEY RANG ONE EASTER MORNING LONG AGO.

How the Joyous Peals Turned Back the Invading Legions of Napoleon and Saved a Town From Destruction-A Miracle of Resurrection Day.

Zealously and victoriously the armies

of the great Napoleon were sweeping

over Europe. No fort was strong enough to resist them, no number of men large enough to defend a city at that time when the French battered at its walls. On the frontiers of Austria was a little town called Feldkirch. It had no more than 8,000 or 4,000 people, mostly God fearing men. The great Napoleon found Feldkirch in his way as he advanced and gave an order to one of his generals to take it, just as a housewife would order a servant to kill a fowl for dinner. The general selected was Massena, and one beautiful Easter morning as the people arose to go to the first mass of the festival they saw General Massena's forces. numbering 18,000 men, encamped on the heights above the town. The sun as it rose shone on the long files of French muskets—a sad though glittering sight

Naturally there was the greatest consternation. No one knew the best course to pursue, so a hurried meeting of the town council was held. One thing all were agreed upon—that it was useless to oppose the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Then some one arose and suggested that a suitable person be sent to the French camp with a flag of truce and the keys of the town, asking for some degree of mercy-that at least the women. children and old men might be spared, and a general sack, the awful accompaniment of war, averted.

to the people, who had been thinking

only of their risen Lord.

At this juncture an old and reverend priest arose, and all listened with close attention, for his counsels had always been loving and wise. "My children." he said, "this is Easter day. Cannot God, who arose from the dead, protect ns in our distress? Shall our first act in this calamity be to forsake him? What are we against that vast number awaiting the order to attack us? Let us go to church as usual and trust to God for the

At those brave and earnest words hope sprang anew in the breasts of the faithful, and the various sextons were ordered to ring all the bells of the town as joyfully as possible. Troops of people thronged the streets and entered the churches, and one would not have known except for that menacing host upon the hill that anything had interfered with the happiness of those who were rejoicing in the resurrection.

And so the joy bells rang and rang and rang, and the French hearing them took word to their general that they were ringing because of the arrival of re-enforcements; that the place had been relieved in the night by a large portion of the Austrian army. The general, believing this, ordered his troops to retreat at once.

Thus while the bells of Feldkirch rang the French army stole away, and the people fell again upon their knees and gave thanks to God for their deliverance.—Catholic Review.

For Ireland and For Right.

The following song, says the Dublin Freeman, was written by William Allen, member of parliament for Gateshead. England:

In your millions, in your millions, Gather, Irishmen, today, Leal and true to Ireland's freedom From the Saxon's cruel sway. Ireland calls you, Ireland calls you,

What her message to the brave? Ne'er shall tyrants or her traitors Make an Irishman a slave. For Erin shall we ever, ever, ever, ever,

Bear aloft the torch of freedom's glorious No traitor voice shall stay us, No Saxon sword dismay us, Our marching song shall be, "For Ireland and For Right,"

Weary years of wee and sorrow. Weary days of tears and pains, Ye have borne till dawns the morrow Of the rending of your chains; Ireland answers, Ireland answers, From the graves of patriot sires; 'Tis the hour when freedom's glory

Only patriot sons requires. Courage, Ireland, 'gainst your foemen; Courage, Ireland, as of yore; Gather, gather, Irish yeomen, As ye oft have done before; Ireland calls you, Ireland calls you, Listen to your battle cry, Gather, Irishmen, for freedom, And for freedom do or die.

Selection of Sponsors.

Parents should be careful in the selection of sponsors for their children, writes Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans, for should parents neglect the religious instruction of their children or should they die while the children are still young it becomes the duty of the sponsors to take, if possible, the parents' places and to see that their children be raised in the fear and love of God and the knowledge of religion. The Catholic church forbids as sponsors any one not a Catholic or to select anybody who belongs to excommunicated societies or who leads a publicly scandalous and sinful life, for such persons are, unable to fulfill the duties which may be expected of them. In baptism spiritual relationship is contracted, by which marriage is forbidden between sponsors on one side and the child and its parents on the other side.

· Purify the Heart. Most people when setting about their erection of the jubilee church of Leo reformation or conversion are much would be most acceptable. After come parify their intentions and to renounce sulting with the director general of the self will in the ordinary duties of their work the pope has intimated that an all position, but this is a great mistake. Far tar would be most gratefully received. better make less outward alterations as:
Those who have visited the Church of to actions and more inward change in Sti Paul beyond the walls in Rome will the heart which prompts them. Those more carnest Christians.—Fencion.

STRUCK A SISTER OF CHARITY. A Hasty Blow That Brought More Pain to

the Giver Than the Recipient. "I struck a sister of charity not long ago," said a gentleman to an Indianapolis Journal reporter, "Struck one of them with my hand in anger." He paused for an instant as if meditating. I was completely dumfounded. I had known him

for 20 years, and a more royal hearted,

kindly disposed fellow doesn't exist.

"Côme, old fellow," said I, "surely you were either very ill or in your sleep." "No. sir." he said. "I will tell you about it, but please don't repeat, it. I have suffered enough already. It happened this way," he went on. "Business had been awful dull. Everything I tried to do turned out a failure. It was either a case of the wife won't sign the deeds or there was some blaket mortgage or something else that bobbed up at the last moment to spoil every trade I had on hand for two weeks or more, and I was blue and worried. On that particular afternoon I had just come into my office and found on my desk a note from a client that a certain trade I felt sure of making must fall through, as the wife in the case had concluded she would rather have a divorce with alimony than take her chances on getting a share of the proceeds from the sale of the property. was almost furious. Just then two sisters came into the office. I saw them enter, but paid no further attention to them, turning to my desk to my work. In a moment a mild, clear voice over my shoulder said something about my giving for charity, or something like that. I impetuously threw out my hand with a sudden, impulsive movement, half in anger, by way of emphasis, declaring at the same time that I had nothing for myself. My hand, as I threw it up, came in contact with the outstretched white hand of the nun with a resounding whack. Ihad struck her hand a severe blow. I was on my feet in a moment to offer an

apology. Never to my dying day will l forget my feelings at the moment I turned and faced the sister. She was standing, holding out her delicate white hand, while the great big tears stood in her eyes—yes, that seemed too expressively beautiful for this world. With the saddest'smile in her pale face she said in a low, sweet tone of voice, 'That blow was intended for me, sir; now what have you got for the poor?

"What a terrible wretch I felt myself to be! I know the dear, kind woman saw my emotion; I know she understood it all, yet the thought that I had so far forgotten myself, as to strike that little hand that was stretched out in humble appeal for the poor almost bereft me of my senses. I only had \$10 in my pocket. I laid that gently—aye, reverently—in her her hand, adding as I did so that I wished it was a thousand."

Calvary Clover.

All over Europe a strange little plant grows and thrives. It is commonly called Calvary clover, being a trefoil and said to have been unknown on the earth until the time of our Lord's crucifixion. In some localities it has no name but the crucifixion plant or plant of Calvary. Tradition says that the first of its species sprang up under the feet of Pilate, who unjustly condemned the Saviour to death. After the crucifixion he went to Calvary, and the little plant appeared at every step he took to remind him of his

This Calvary clover has three round green leaves, each with a spot of carmine in the center, looking exactly like a drop 13 East Main Street, of blood. During the day they arrange themselves so that to the most incredulous they resemble a cross, and when the flowers appear in their season each one is startlingly like the crown of thorns.

Many historians, both sacred and profane, have mentioned this strange member of the floral kingdom. Julian tells us that as far back as his day there was a tiny white cross displayed on each leaf. and that if one looked carefully enough he could see a figure hanging thereon. The figure of the central leaf is clothed in white, those on the other leaves being to sell or exchange, would find bargains at in black or red. The same writer declared also that when the blossom appeared the figures gradually faded away, the central one lasting longer than the

Tradition is so uncertain, however. that we hardly know how much of this folklore is to be credited. But surely in a belief which is so widespread it can do no harm to place some confidence, and we like to believe in the pretty Calvary clover.—Ave Maria.

Rissed the Pope's Cheeks.

King Oscar of Sweden is a very simple minded man. When he went to see the pope, he kissed the holy father on both cheeks. Such a salute was quite irregular, long usage having established the custom of kissing only the pope's hand. This rule was only broken once, in the case of the late pontiff, by a president of the United States. General Grant simply shook him by the hand and said, "How do you do, sir."—Exchange.

A Sea Story. To larboard and starboard the sea with its swish and swirl, thoughts of a dripping dock and a pale faced girl, Staring out at our wake with motionless hands

And hair a yellow tangle, blown out in the rainy skies, And all night long the wash of wavesoverdeck

And the throb of the ceaseless screw as it strove and struggled, and now The grapple and fight of the ship with the angry see. As if to mock the prayers she was making -satheresfor me-

Happy happy the birds that were flying away. to the cost Out of the dull gray mist that lay in the sullen And each white seel said follow till it sank on the far sea line.
To gleam again for a moment where wave and and idahan domanians a second

But that was many's year ago, and now the Is covered over with fungus as thick and close And here in the good green depths melle in a rise a whole ship's company when the se

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