

## 60 SCIENTISTS SAY.

All the glaciers in the Alps would not equal one of the largest in our territory of Alaska.

The Eastern Gulf coast has the heaviest rains, over sixty inches a year; Arizona and New Mexico the least, less than ten inches.

The shell of the snail is built up from lime in the plants on which it feeds, and the creatures are never found on soil which produces no lime.

S. S. Smith of Westmoreland, Ky., owns a cow that sheds her horns every spring. The cow is a black Jersey, a noted butter-maker, and is believed to be the only cow that sheds her horns.

The orange and the lemon are both said to be fatal to the cholera bacillus. Placed in contact with the out surface of the fruit, the bacteria survive but a few hours. Even on the uninjured rind they die within twenty-four hours at least, so says the imperial health office of Berlin.

Electrical conditions are such in the mountain regions of Colorado that a human being becomes charged with electricity whenever he moves quickly across a carpeted room, and the phenomenon observed by dry, cold weather of electric sparks from the human hand or nose, is of constant occurrence there. It has been discovered that even in that climate the phenomenon occurs frequently in houses built in such manner as to insure dryness and partial insulation.

The application of photography to astronomy has been productive of especially noteworthy results in the discovery of the small bodies which move in orbits between those of Mars and Jupiter. From the observation of the first of these, Ceres, in 1801, until the end of 1891, 321 had been discovered by the laborious method of eye observation. Then photography was brought into the service, and within the last fifteen months no fewer than forty-four of these celestial bodies have been found. Six were found by Prof. Charlois of Nice in the first week of March.

## FEMININE FANCIES.

The "ghost dance" is an evolution of the phantom party.

Mrs. Astor is said to never pay less than \$25 for a pair of shoes.

There are now in Paris over 1,000 American female art students.

The washerwoman may be said to live on the products of the soil.

A fever thermometer is made in chateleine form for trained nurses.

Beauty is only skin deep, but it will get a seat in a street car every time.

There is a good deal of selfishness in refusing to give because we can't do it in our own way.

Father, coming home—Is Carrie out? Hopeful—No, but the lamp is. That Spittkins feller's here again.

Mrs. Nagger—I would just like to see any one abduct me! Mr. Nagger—H'm. So would I, my dear.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, the New York society woman, receives about 1,000 cards to receptions during the year.

A young Ohio girl has suffered so severely from neuralgia that her hair, it is said, has turned perfectly white.

Mrs. Lot Ewing, a 25-year-old mother living at Buena Vista, gave birth to her thirteenth child one day recently.

Mrs. de Style—How do you manage to get your servants to wear caps? Mine won't. Mrs. de Fashion—I hire a policeman to admire them.

Fair Widow, beseechingly—Now, Mr. Slade, suppose your wife was to die—what would you do then? Mr. Slade—Call in the undertaker.

Grace—My dear, I would die before marrying that man. Clara, sweetly—Yes, I think you would. You haven't much chance in that direction.

A fashion paper remarks that "three bands of diamonds worn close about the throat with a large, false buckle of rubies, emeralds or sapphires, is an ornament now much in vogue for evening wear." This is a valuable hint to anyone looking about for a trifle for his best girl.

## MASCULINE MINDS.

At the age of 36 years lean men generally become fatter and stout men thinner.

Van Arndt—What do you generally take for a headache? De Swill—A champagne supper.

There are two places where it requires an effort to keep one's balance—on the ice and at the bank.

Allie, Elihu and Elidad Frank, three brothers, who live at Castle Hill, Maine, are said to average seven feet in height.

Jasper—Is intoxication always followed by a swelled head? Jumpuppe—Yes, even when a man has been intoxicated by success.

The man who found a five-dollar gold piece remaining in his pocket one morning was indebted to the fact that his wife thought it was a cent.

"I say, new boy," a youngster was asked on going to school, "have you got an older brother?" "Yes," "How old is he?" "I don't know, but he's just beginning to swear."

Hawkins—You were on the jury in the murder trial weren't you? What was the verdict? Lambson—Acquittal. "In spite of such convicting evidence? What excuse had you?" "Insane." "What! All of you?"

A Chicago man offers his services to the public as a letter-writer, and warrants his epistles "to start a parent's tear, stir the expiring embers of waning affection and awaken the full ecstasy of a lover's heart."

Until within a year it was a point of military honor with Prussian officers to be sneezed, or cutting, to civilians. But the German emperor took occasion to suggest to them that they be gentlemen first and officers later. Their manners are now improved.

## Battle-Ship Made by Women.

In olden days, when armies went forth to battle all in their armor dressed, the flag they carried in the forefront of their ranks was worked and embroidered by the hands of fair ladies at the court, who thus visibly signaled to every man who carried sword or halberd the hopes, sympathies and good wishes of those whose limbs were unfit for the rough experience of the war. It is a custom which in modern days has nearly gone out of fashion. Recently the Andrea Doria, an Italian battleship, was presented with colors worked by the ladies of the city of Genoa, and the hoisting of the symbol to the mast was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

A correspondent in The Queen asks why something of the same kind should not be done in England. It is believed that no ship of the British navy has ever left port carrying an ensign worked and presented by the ladies of England. And yet it would be difficult to imagine a more appropriate flag for any vessel, whether entering into battle, liberating slaves from terrible cruelty or carrying a message of peace and protection to the oppressed, than one made by the hands of women at home. The correspondent suggests that ladies should bestir themselves in this direction and make a beginning by presenting to a battleship a silk ensign worked by themselves.—London Telegraph.

## Loie Fuller Likes Corsets.

Loie Fuller refutes the argument of the dress reformers that grace is incompatible with corsets by announcing, as the result of her own experience, that a well made corset fits the body exactly and supports instead of confines it—in, in short, a help rather than a hindrance to grace. "I do not think I could dance without a corset or a boned waist," she says, "and I am quite sure that I could do all of my dances in the snugest street gown I own. It is nonsense to suppose that grace and well fitting gowns cannot go together. It is easier for a woman to be graceful if her dress fits her than if she is wearing a loose rag of a dress." She says, too, that the day is past when women could walk and dance better without heels. The foot has been trained for generations to walk with a heel and without it is badly strained across the instep. For dancing purposes she recommends a plain satin slipper because it gives to the foot and being without ornamentation makes the foot look small.

## Mrs. Marshall's Demonstration.

Mrs. A. B. Marshall of London is at the head of what is probably the greatest cooking school, pure and simple, in the world. Recently in her class she gave a demonstration of a ball supper for 100 guests, and herself prepared everything in the elaborate menu of nearly 40 dishes. The process occupied 6 hours, and 180 interested women, with a small sprinkling of men, looked on from start to finish. It is a testimony to Mrs. Marshall's other than cooking talents that she is reported not only to have riveted their attention through the long object lesson, but by her energy and good humor "kept them in capital spirits the whole time."

When the dishes were ready, they were set out on a fully decorated and furnished banquet board, thus illustrating the complete process.—Exchange.

## The Woman Who Attracts Attention.

The elbows are now worn quite behind the waist. So runs the latest fashion mandate, which isn't as absurd as it sounds, for so universally recognized is the fact that a fine carriage is one of the essentials of a prepossessing appearance that the smart woman carries her head high, her chest well thrown out and her elbows necessarily fall well back out of the way. This is particularly true of city women, who realize that the woman who makes the best effect is always the woman who carries herself well. On closer acquaintance the pretty face begins to tell, and somewhere between the two dress comes in for a share of attention as to details with men.—Exchange.

## The Artistic Girl's Latest Fad.

A fad of the artistic girl, who would once have called herself æsthetic, is not to "walk down Piccadilly with a sunflower or a lily in her mediæval hand," but to stroll up the avenue with a single rose of pink or dark red, pink preferred, in her delicate grasp. This she does if her street gown happens to be of pale gray or fawn or any other shade which the flower would serve to enhance, rather than to wear it attached to her person, where it would soon become unpleasantly wilted.—Exchange.

## Chicago Girls at the Theater.

It is form now in Chicago for girls to take off their hats at the theater. At the Duse performance one Saturday afternoon the audience was intensely fashionable, and at least 10 women in the parquet removed their hats, placed them in their laps, patted their locks in a manner not unlike the great Duse herself, and then sat in placid contentment, assured that they were attracting much attention and had carried out the latest fad.—Exchange.

## A Mother's Will Found a Way.

Although she had neither money nor friends and her 2-year-old baby was dead, Mrs. George Leganza of West Hazelton, Pa., did not despair. She made a neat shroud of her own garments for her child, and then built a rude coffin from some old lumber which she found in the cellar of her neat but unhappy home. Two weeks ago her husband left her, presumably to seek work, and nothing has since been heard of him.—Chicago Women's News.

## The Lamp Fad Carried Too Far.

Lamps are the prettiest means of lighting, but why turn our rooms into lamp shops? I know a young married woman who glories in the awful fact that she has 14 lamps in her drawing room. Each of these lamps is shaded with an abnormal monotony in the way of paper ballets, kirts, rag flowers and other trash, until art is killed with vulgar quantity and conflagration imminent.—Boston Traveler.

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

### WOMEN MAY BE DELEGATES IN AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

A Beauty's Curious History—The Time to Fight Moths—The Royal Laundry—Crinoline in Paris—A Distinguished Frenchwoman—Timely Topics.

The event in the late session of the New York legislature of most importance to women was the passage of the bill providing for the convening of the constitutional convention in 1894. In all respects the securing of the clause in this measure which gives women seats in that body is the greatest triumph ever obtained in this state, and those of us who have so long urged it have every reason to rejoice in the success. The bill provides as follows:

The number of delegates to such convention shall be 175. One hundred and sixty-three of them shall be elected by senate districts and shall be known as district delegates. Each senate district shall be entitled to five district delegates. Fifteen delegates shall be elected for the state at large and shall be known as delegates at large.

The electors may elect as a delegate any male or female citizen of this state above the age of 21 years.

Never has so high an honor been paid to the women of any state (except Wyoming) as this. Never has there been such an opportunity to secure a swift and certain victory. It will be seen there are to be five delegates chosen in each senate district, and that women may be elected in this way, and that there are to be 15 delegates at large. Now, any elector can vote for any 15 he may choose—say five Democrats, five Republicans, three Prohibitionists and two women. He can pick out men and women for their merits or popularity, entirely irrespective of party, and vote for any 15 who are in nomination.

All over the state the women ought to be moving to secure the nomination of suitable women. Next summer we should nominate our own ticket of 15 delegates at large, composed of men who favor our cause, irrespective of party, and the leading women of our state. This great opportunity—the result of years of labor—should be used to the utmost, since if we can elect women delegates to the convention to revise the constitution our cause will be won.—New York Cor. Boston Woman's Journal.

## A Beauty's Curious History.

"The last Countess of Rumford," otherwise known as Mrs. Abigail Buck, is said to have died at West Paris, Me., a few days ago. A reporter visited the aged countess a fortnight since, reaching by rail, sleigh and on foot the remote farmhouse where Mrs. Buck had lived for many years, carrying on her farm in the fullest sense by sheer hard work. Bessing the bulls, milking the cows, driving the horses, riding into town seated on a piece of board tucked over a "fore-ex," and every way a stout, eccentric and self-reliant person. And yet she began life a petted daughter of an accomplished woman, who taught her Latin and Greek and three modern languages and made her a musician, and she was so beautiful that at 16, visiting Boston, men stood still in the streets to watch her out of sight.

Her parents when she was 20 opposed her marriage to the man she loved, and after brooding over this some time she one day informed them that while she had given up her lover she should now marry the first man who asked her. A young farmer, Jabez Buck, who had long admired Abigail Marshall (for that was her name), heard of her vow, proposed and was accepted, and the couple are said to have led a happy life—from which one infers that Jabez was a meek man. The old woman who has just died told the correspondent that he was one of nature's noblemen, but rather jealous, and on his deathbed made her promise never to marry again.

"Since he died," she said, "I have had 23 offers of marriage from good men, besides two half offers. By half offers I mean proposals from men who had wives living whom they purposed to divorce." The aged Mrs. Buck had a great quantity of valuable gowns, stuffs, laces, paintings, etc., and the correspondent heard of two sets of table service, one solid silver, the other solid gold, besides many jewels, in a safe deposit vault in "a neighboring city," that "have come from many sources to the last of a royal line." We forgot to say that Mrs. Buck was also supposed to have descended direct from Henry VIII, but that is a mere incident.—Exchange.

## The Time to Drive Away Moths.

Moths begin to fly about in the spring, and as it is then they lay their eggs it is then they require most watching. The damage is not done by the moth, but by the grubs proceeding from the eggs which the moth lays in the spring. The great and most efficient remedy against these pests is cleanliness. Dust and dirt encourage them, and once they are fairly settled in it is a work of time and labor to get rid of them. Everything put away should be carefully examined, both to see that it is free from any trace of insect and also that it is scrupulously clean. Anything put away stained is all but sure to fall a victim to moth. Insecticide, moth paper, camphor, pepper, bitter apple, and even a tallow candle wrapped in brown paper are all well known and popular protectors, but they are almost unavailing unless care is taken in putting things away. These should be scrupulously looked over, then dusted with whatever remedy is adopted, folded up in old sheets and then, if to be put away for some time, done up in brown paper, the edges of which should be carefully gummed down to prevent the entrance of any pest.

Valuable furs are better sent to a furrier, who for a certain charge will take care of them for the summer months. Ordinary furs are better hung up in linen bags in a cupboard in use, and carefully looked at every week or so, beaten with a slight switch and hung out in the fresh air. Paper sprinkled with paraffin or turpentine can be pinned or otherwise fastened underneath chairs, sofas or mat-

trasses to keep off the insects, and the mattresses should be well dusted with some inodorous insecticide when the beds get their weekly turnover.—London Queen.

## The Royal Laundry.

The royal laundry, or, as it is more often called, the queen's laundry, occupies the most picturesque site on the borders of Richmond park, which, in spite of its nearness to London, is still one of the most beautiful sylvan scenes in England. In fact, the garden and ground on which the laundry stands are practically a slice cut out of the side of the park.

The body linen department, which is practically a separate house, communicates with the other part of the laundry by a door, the key of which always rests in the superintendent's pocket.

So stringent are the rules that when some of the gentlemen of the household wished to go over it, and Mr. Wilson, unable to forbid it, said they must do it at their own risk, they did not venture.

It is difficult to say whether her majesty's order arises from the fear of infection or from the dread of having her undergarments criticised and possibly even paraphrased. Truth to tell, there would be little to say concerning them, for her majesty's linen, though exquisitely fine, is severely plain.

The princesses, however, give their fancy more rein and have beautiful linen, and they have a curious objection—it now almost amounts to a superstition—to wearing a flannel petticoat that has been washed. Once ready for washing these become the perquisite of the lady in waiting.

All the royal body linen is washed with a special primrose soap, which is pleasantly scented and quite free from alkalis. The only disadvantage it has for less exalted personages lies in the fact that it is extremely costly.—London Cor. New York Press.

## BRavery OF A FRENCH CARDINAL.

How He Rescued the Holy Eucharist From the Soldiers of the Commune.

The French Monde Illustré, in announcing the recent demise of the eminent cardinal priest, Mgr. Charles Philippe Place, archbishop of Rennes, in the course of the obituary notice recalls the following characteristic incident of his exalted personal courage:

During the wild reign of the Commune at Marseilles in 1871 the college of the Jesuit order had been seized by a regiment of Communards (Communists intensified), converted into a barracks, and the religious fathers detained as prisoners. Their access to the chapel and to its repository of the sacred host was denied to them as to all religions.

Word of the invasion and the critical exposure of the holy eucharist was carried to the then Bishop Place, who, without hesitating an instant to debate the perils of the case, started alone for the college. On his arrival he entered the chapel and marched boldly through the groups of wondering soldiers to the altar. One of the troops standing near asked him what he wanted.

"Bring me a light, my friend," replied the prelate in a tone of quiet command.

The man lighted two of the altar candles, the prelate reverently removed the sacred urn and descended the stairs with it on his return. He knew perfectly the hazards of the situation. He might in an instant be cut down or riddled with bullets. At best he could hardly escape brutal personal violence from the soldiery.

The leader of the band had been silently observing his proceedings, and happily he understood their motive. From his amazement at the sublime boldness of the act he yielded suddenly to an impulse of admiration.

"Four men," he cried loudly, "to escort the sacred host! Carry arms!"

And so accompanied the intrepid bishop proceeded unmolested to the outer entrance. He turned only a moment at the sill to invoke a blessing on his strange servants.

Such incidents of heroism among the clergy are said to be not uncommon during the turbulent eras of France. The exalted bravery of the French priesthood shines resplendently on many of the bloodiest pages of French revolutionary history.

## How the Nestorians Were Converted.

It was from Mgr. Stephen Issa, superior of the Chaldean missions, that the Catholics of this country received the first absolutely authentic and detailed accounts of the recent conversion of the Nestorians in the east to the church. In company with a few acquaintances he set out for their country on foot and without the most ordinary conveniences to travel. He and his companions were forced to traverse deserts and mountains which were infested with wild beasts. At night they had to build fires around their tents to keep them off. When they reached the country of the Nestorians, they found them reduced to a pitiable state of poverty and distress. After relieving them the missionaries were rejoiced to find that they were prepared to join the Roman Catholic church. Mgr. Issa explained that the only difference between this historic sect and Catholics is that they deny that Mary was the mother of God.—Exchange.

## Good Catholics Are Good Citizens.

There are no more loyal subjects of the crown, no better citizens and on the whole no body of persons more cultivated, intelligent and respectable than the English Catholics. They include many able and distinguished men in various walks of literature and science, and their social prestige is particularly high. We have got so far from the penal laws and even the papal titles agitation that the idea of imposing any disability upon a man because he is a Roman Catholic would be received with abhorrence. Of all this we are reminded when we find the lord mayor of London hospitably entertaining the bishops and other dignitaries of the papal church in England. Forty or even 20 years ago it is quite likely that yesterday's civic banquet would have led to a riot or at least a very hostile demonstration.—St. James's

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