

Clyde.

The concert, which was given Friday evening for the benefit of Mrs. Dr. Arnold, was a grand success. The event was a grand vocal, instrumental, orchestral and band concert given by Mrs. Arnold's many friends and admirers. Among those who took part were: Mrs. N. A. Hurley, Misses Nellie T. Costello, Eva McCann, and Master Harold Murphy.

Miss Mamie Fitzsimmons, of Savannah, has been visiting friends in Clyde the past week.

Mr. John McGowan has returned home from Philadelphia, Penn.

Mrs. Eugene Walsh, Mrs. James Costello, Mrs. J. W. Walsh, Mrs. J. W. Walsh, and Miss Anna Kirby and Lizzie Welch attended the funeral of Timothy Sullivan, the youngest son of T. Sullivan, at Weedsport Saturday.

Miss Alice Powers, of Syracuse, who has been visiting her parents for several days, has returned home.

John Farrel, student at St. Bernard's seminary, Rochester, has returned home for his summer's vacation.

The annual commencement exercises will be held Friday evening, June 22, 1894. Among the graduates are Misses Emma Welch, Lena Ellenwood, Jane Burnett, Sarah Kitchner, and Messrs. Frederick Closs and Layern Leige.

Brockport.

The present indications are that there will be a big time at the reunion of the 140th Regiment which is to be held here on the 28th inst. There will be over 125 members from abroad, and quite a number who reside here. The visitors are to bring with them the 5th Regiment Band with whom they parade through the streets before going to the fair grounds where refreshments are to be served in the dining hall.

Carl Cook is expected here soon from Mexico to make his parents a visit.

H. W. Cary, who has for so long a time been employed by D. S. Moquin & Co., died at his home Tuesday.

The walls of the soldiers' monument are now up about forty feet. A hand rail along the stairway is to be put in before it is completed.

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line. The piles are then driven into the ground in a successive manner in a successive manner, day by day, until the dam is completed. It is a young man who does this work, and keeping him busy is a great expense, but an expense which is well worth while.

It is a common saying that such a company can never be successful in re-

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Judging from present appearances, the south will be overrun with southern dramas, comedy dramas, melodramas and comedy melodramas next season. It is possible that managers will discover too late that they are "running the stick into the ground."

THE TESTS.

Of Dignity—Never to forget yourself.
Of Unselfishness—Never to remember yourself.

Of a Clerk—Not what he earns, but what he spends.

Of Happiness—The art of forgetting external unimportances.

Of a Millionaire—Not what he spends, but what he earns.

Of a Good Comrade—How much you can say talking to him.

Of Unhappiness—The habit of forgetting actual happiness.

Of Beauty—Not that it is perfect but that it always attracts.

Of Virtue—Not what it does not do, but what it does not want to do.

Of Purity—Not what it has not seen, but what it has not touched.

Of Charm—Not how deeply you feel it, but how keenly you remember it.

Of a Student—Not how much he knows, but how much he wants to know.

Of a Realist—Not that he ever depicts ideally, but that he never depicts falsely.

Of a Fine Man—Not the harm that he does not do, but the good that he does do.

Of Fascination—Not how keenly you remember it, but how much else you forget.

Of a Woman's Power—Not how exclusively you think of her when she is there, but how often you think of her when she is not there.—Century Magazine.

THE ROUND TABLE.

Paul Bourget's book of American impressions will be called "Outre Mer."

Darwin loved trucy novels. Professor Froude prefers salmon fishing to writing history.

Miss Lilli Finselberg, the sculptor of Berlin, has gone on a visit to the Count and Countess Herbert Bismarck. She intends to model a bust of the countess.

James Whitecomb Riley is reported as saying that the more money he makes the more he wants to write poetry. Possibly this may be explained by the fact that the more poetry he writes the more money he makes.

Miss Mary Wilkins almost invariably writes the last sentence of a story first. Then she works up to that which is the keynote of the whole in her own mind. Several other authors have followed this same plan successfully.

Robert Louis Stevenson, at a gathering of Presbyterians lately in Sydney, claimed to be as good a Presbyterian as any of them. It turned out that his claim was based upon the fact that he had once sat out an hour and a half sermon in the old parish kirk in Edinburgh.

Other evils had come upon the Church itself in its long struggle with barbarism, and through the partial alliances which it had been obliged to make with feudalism as the only framework of social order than existing Baratian manners, pomp and pride, the selling of Benefices, a selfish desire for wealth, and other evils likely to come in the train of these had crept in among individuals of the clergy. All vigilance and authority of the Pope were needed to correct them, and to ensure the temporary alienation between the people and the priesthood in certain quarters."

The lecturer then sketched the picturesque birthplace of the saint, his worldly father and his pious mother, his pleasure loving youth and his soldier life; bidding us note, through all, that he was ever distinguished for charity and purity.

Then his absolute conversion to God, his religious life, his espousing of poverty and the following of the Cross, and the persecution he underwent from his father, then the founding of his order.

And here Mr. Lathrop, recalling recent Protestant interest in St. Francis and attempts to show that he wasn't quite a Catholic, bids his hearers note his loyalty to the Holy See, as proved by the journey of himself and his first disciples to Rome to get the approval of Pope Innocent III. for the new order, sixteen years before the Lateran Council had made such action obligatory to a founder.

As to St. Francis methods of reform:

"He had discovered that the only hope or relief possible for the age lay in a decisive spiritual and social revolution, which also must be entirely peaceful, recalling people to the primitive simplicity, unselfishness, and personal self-sacrifice of the time of Christ and His Apostles."

And for this, personal example, as given by St. Francis and his followers, were indispensable.

These apostles of poverty and self-sacrifice were without so cheerful that

St. Francis of Assisi.

George Parson Lathrop, LL. B., recently lectured before the Catholic Club of Harvard. His subject was "A Thirteenth Century Reformer—St. Francis of Assisi." Despite the bad weather a large audience gathered in Sanders Theatre, many non-Catholics among them.

Mr. Thomas Mullin, the president of the Catholic Club, was Chairman On the platform with him and the lecturer was the Rev. William Orr, rector of St. Paul's, Harvard Square.

The main idea of Mr. Lathrop's lecture was St. Francis of Assisi as a herald and exemplar of true Christian democracy. He conquered the rich to his cause, not by socialist or anarchist methods, but by shaming them with his own Christ-like choice of poverty. He knew how to reach the rich with whom he had consorted in his gay and care-free youth; and he learned how to plead for the humble by becoming himself the poorest of the poor, and the lowest of the lowly. Out of this two-fold knowledge came his wonderful Third Order, which united all classes and conditions in one human brotherhood. He was the greatest force of his age against feudalism and despotism.

Let us quote a few passages from Mr. Lathrop's lecture.

"Nowadays a prevalent notion of reform is that it should be something rather noisy, that it should ring a loud bell; display placards; parade with brass bands, and inundate us with a campaign literature of pamphlets. The current reformer's plan seems to be to threaten the world with a deluge of statistics and argument, and then to escape the flood is to walk into the Ark he has prepared for them. To offend one disturbance in the moral or the social order, he raises another disturbance, but does not protect us from the result of his own violent methods in the tumult of which the Ark is liable to founder."

"While he instilled democracy, the giving of alms, . . . he also taught that every one should labor usefully with his hands, as well as with his brain and soul."

He first outlined the epoch into which the saint was born, the close of the twelfth century, which has been described as "a century of mud and blood; when darkness prevailed over light, evil over good, the flesh over the spirit."

The conflicts of Barbarossa with the Pope, the warfare between Guelph and Ghibelline in Italy, the colonial motives not seldom directing rulers in their apparently pious undertaking of Crusades, were all graphically pictured.

"Among the Italian people another conflict was going on, of the popolo minimo against the popolo grasso; the little against the big; essentially that same that we see to-day in our vastly improved Republic; that between the Democratic element and the plutocrats or oligarchs; and the employers.

"Other evils had come upon the Church itself in its long struggle with barbarism, and through the partial alliances which it had been obliged to make with feudalism as the only framework of social order than existing Baratian manners, pomp and pride, the selling of Benefices, a selfish desire for wealth, and other evils likely to come in the train of these had crept in among individuals of the clergy. All vigilance and authority of the Pope were needed to correct them, and to ensure the temporary alienation between the people and the priesthood in certain quarters."

Mr. Lathrop showed, in conclusion, that reform means not substitution, but restoration. His lecture, of which the above brief outline and meagre extracts give but an imperfect idea, was heard with profound interest and attention.

We hope that many of our Catholic societies will have the pleasure of hearing it for themselves.

Not long ago every Jew in Troy, Ala., a city of 4,000 inhabitants, upon opening his mail, found a notice signed by Whitecopsis ordering him to wind up his business at once and get out of the city by May 15. The same day a mass meeting of citizens of all creeds was held and great indignation was expressed. It was agreed that the Jews should be protected and that any lawlessness would not be tolerated. The authorities propose to do all in their power for the Hebrews.

Whitecopsis and A. P. Alsm are equally unlawful and treasonable and should be stamped out by the government at once. The Jews of Troy, Alabama, are entitled to the same protection as the Jews of every other part of the United States. And the Jews of the United States are entitled to the same protection that all other citizens are entitled to, irrespective of religion or no religion, and the sooner the W. C. and A. P. A. outlaw know this the better it will be for them.

As to the wisdom of the various

measures proposed:

"What makes a great man great?" You're getting quite pensive, so will you go on with the way?"

"Good enough to hang up," Brooklyn Eagle.

Early Rising.

It is fine to see the sunbeams overtop the east window.

Barbi has ever sung of sunrise, and most like-ly always will.

But he who loves that morning nap will certainly agree that the jolliest kind of sunrise is the kind you do not see.

Washington Star.

Good Enough to Hang.

Husband — Those plagues you have bought are miserable darts. No artist ever painted them.

Wife — Oh, I did not purchase them for any use. They are only to hang up.

New York Weekly.

Greatness.

"What makes a great man great?"

The answer comes at call.

He isn't great so much as that.

The other men are small.

Detroit Free Press.

Not for Publication.

Suspicious Mamma—Ethel, what de-

tained you so long at the door just now

when Mr. Spoonsmore went away?

Ethel (smoothing her rumpled hair)—

Nothing to speak of, mamma.—Chicago Tribune.

The Way of It.

Her brow was like the snowdrift.

Her throat was like the snowdrift.

When she'd bought complexion powders

And she'd worn them thickly on

—Detroit Tribune.

Color.

"Did her features look drawn?"

"Why, yes. They always draw before they paint, don't they?"—Exchanges.

Favored.

Oh, merry birds, how blithely glad!

You ought to be each day!

You've given many notes, yet had

No interest to pay.—Washington Star.

Very Tight.

"Money's awfully tight, isn't it?"

"Yes, I haven't even any loose change."

New York World.

A Caution.

Never lose your Shakespeare gone,

Don't let it rot or taken,

But whether you like pork or not