

## Monterama.

Quite a number of our people attended the C. R. S. excursion to Cayuga Lake Park Thursday last.

Miss Helen Murray, of Savannah, is the guest of Daniel Maroney.

Master Henry Nolan, of Auburn, is the guest of Thomas Sullivan.

All who attended the social held at the Exchange the 3d report a pleasant time.

The Misses Maggie, Nellie, and Minnie Carmody, of Cayuga, spent Sunday in town.

A party of fishers from Weedsport met with an accident while returning from their day's sport. Their team became frightened by a steamboat which caused them to start away, breaking the wagon, giving the driver several scalp wounds; the rest of the party escaped uninjured.

Halsted's Palace, of Wonders met with very poor success on Saturday last.

The Misses Nellie O'Hearn and Kittie Mohan, of Auburn, were the guests of Mrs. John Murray over Sunday.

The game of ball which took place July 4th gave the Hustlers a victory by a score of 49 to 1.

Thomas Nugent, of Throop, spent Sunday in town.

Wm. Glaney, of Aurelius Station was in town Sunday evening.

Dr. McDonald and family were home from Soda Point on Sunday last.

Miss Margaret Connor arrived home from her school on Long Island on Tuesday last.

Francis Monroe and Anna Connor were guests of Soda Point friends last week.

Miss May Flannigan, of Rochester, has been the guest of her friend Rose Miller.

Miss Maggie Downs has accepted a position as compositor on a Palmyra paper.

Miss Emma Van Sura, who is attending school in Albany, is home on her vacation.

Miss Lulu Loverill is home from Chicago, where she is studying for a trained nurse. She will graduate in one year more. Her friends were much pleased to see her.

Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Stephen Driscoll was celebrated in St. Ann's Church in Palmyra on Monday morning last.

Miss Allie Pendergast visited Geneva friends last week.

A great many from this place witnessed the yacht races at Soda Point last week.

The new residences, which are being erected here this summer are all desirable and pleasant places.

The JOURNAL portfolio is also getting different and far superior to those given by the daily press. The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America. Every Catholic wants it. Only 10 cents with coupon. Three cents extra for mailing.

Telescope Cases, Dress suit cases, traveling bags of all kinds. Reliable goods and low prices go hand in hand at Likly's No. 96 State street.

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A Duck of a Trunk. See our flat-top duck trunk at \$8.50. Likly's, No. 96 State street.

Go to Culross. Whose bakeries are located at 80 and 499 State street, and get some of those delicious dainties.

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Trusses at Cut Prices. The Duke Drug Co. will for the next sixty days sell you a truss and fit same for \$1. Don't buy until you call on us.

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Get one of the steel engraved portraits of the American Catholic prelates and you will send for its series. The most beautiful souvenir ever given away by a newspaper. Ten cents with coupon. Three cents extra for postage.

## The Journal on Wheels.

Our traveling agent, Mr. A. Herman and his bicycle will be in Trumansburg, Farmer, Willard, Penn Yan, Five Corners, Genoa, Kings Ferry, Ledyard.

To Subscribers. We desire a correspondent in all parishes in the diocese. If you do not see any news from your parish and would like to act as a special correspondent, write us and make the necessary arrangements. We want all the interesting Catholic news, up to the time of going to press.

This applies to city parishes as well as to those outside.

WORKS OF ART. Every one pronounces the JOURNAL portfolios gems of artistic beauty. The demand has been large since they were put before the public, and there is nothing but praise for these works of art.

The Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is a magnificently illustrated history of the Church in this country, such as no Catholic family should be without. The portraits of the great American prelates are superb, taken from photographs and are all superb examples of the best steel engraving of this country, England, Germany, and France; most unique representation of the art of portraiture of this the close of the 19th century. They are all faithful copies of the originals and every portrait bears the autograph of the prelate showing his approval.

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POST AND FINISH. A race track for Braddees, Pa. is a sure thing now.

The new mile track at Fulton, Ill., was recently opened, with a large attendance.

An auctioneer in a New England city recently sold a horse at auction for 50 cents.

A Polander was arrested in Grand Rapids for driving a "three legged horse about town."

A grand trot took place on the ice on Foxley river, Prince Edward Island, on April 1.

Miss Kitty C. Wilkins, the horse queen of Idaho, has at present about 3,000 horses on her range.

Indication never promised a more successful racing season in the old region than for that of 1904.

R. B. Wheeler of Redlands, Cal., owns a fully and perfectly developed horse weighing only 90 pounds.

The managers of Charter Oak park have announced six additional races during the August grand circuit meeting.

Ireland, owing to the natural conformation of the island, is especially adapted to the rearing and breeding of horses.

Thoroughbred running horses, as a rule, mature earlier and are more for month before developed than harness bred colts.

In the larger cities (whose population is 100,000 and over) there are more than 60,000 horses used for driving purposes.

The skeletons of the famous stallions Occident, Palo Alto and Electioneer have been removed to the Stanford university museum.

There is a horse at Crab Orchard, Ky., it is claimed, that was captured by Morgan's men during their famous raid through Garrard county.

Judge Joseph J. Burke has been selected by the directors of the St. Louis Fair association as general manager of the racing department for the coming season.

SHIRT, SASH AND GOWN. Dress coats are made of glass surah in red brown or violet shades.

The newest linen shirts are embroidered all over in sprays of white or color.

Among the numerous accessories of dress are the "Falsieff" and "Cromwell" collars of pointed velvet lace.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS. The micro-organism of influenza is only 1-110,000th of an inch in diameter.

Professor Manno, the Italian scientist, is authority for the statement that oil's blood is as poisonous as viper's venom.

Scientific men have demonstrated that a speed of 200 miles an hour can never be attained by anything that moves on wheels.

"The Speed of the Earthquake" was the subject of a recent scientific lecture by Professor Lancaster. He proved that the average speed of transmission of the shock is 16,000 feet per second.

Sir Robert Hall has settled a question that astronomers have been in doubt about for many years. Sir Robert is an eminent English astronomer, and in a recent lecture in London he emphatically asserted that the planet Mars is inhabited. "Creatures of some sort," he says, "live on that distant world."

## DOCTORING SHIPS.

PARASITES THAT SEND OCEAN VESSELS TO THE HOSPITAL.

No Sure Protection For Iron Hulls Has Been Found. The Old and the New Methods of Construction—Something About Drydocks and Their Uses.

The sea is a grand and yet a treacherous mother to the thousands of ships that sail over its broad expanse, and after buffeting with its storms the ships must go to their hospital for repairs.

This hospital is the drydock, and the doctors are the army of careful workmen who look over carefully and repair every faulty seam or broken rivet.

Salt water is teeming with parasites of plant and animal life that cling to the bottoms of ships, eat slowly yet surely through wood and iron alike or rust it away, while they act as a check on the speed by vastly increasing the resistance and friction of the water against the ship. The "gods of the storms" see everywhere and pick out each weak seam or faulty rivet and slowly and surely eat into the vitals of the ship, so that every few months it becomes necessary to examine and repair the vessel. To do this the ship must come out of the water. The drydock is just a great box of wood, iron and stone, connecting with the sea by a great gateway. When the ship is ready to enter, the gate is shut and the water all pumped out; then the workmen, with practiced skill, place the blocks at the bottom of the dock for the keel to rest upon, taking the dimensions from the plans and drawings of the vessel. These in place, the dock is flooded again, the gate opened, and the ship hauled in. The gate is now closed again, and while the ship is slowly pumped out and the ship settles down the dockers pull her this way or that until she rests evenly on the keel blocks. Then shores, or heavy wooden beams, are braced from the sides of the dock to the sides of the ship, and the water is pumped away the ship stands "high and dry," a veritable "fish out of water," the bottom, which was below the water line, covered with seaweeds and parasites that hide the defects they have caused.

Then the workmen scrape and scour the unwelcome barnacles and grass away, the seams and rivets are all examined and repaired, a fresh coat of paint goes on again, and as the dock is again flooded the ship rises from her hospital bed, and the wooden supports are knocked away until she floats out to sea again, "healthy and strong," to battle with the wind and sea, and the enemies of the flag she proudly flies.

When wood was used almost exclusively in building ships, a very easy and convenient means was found to protect the under water portions of the ship from the insidious attacks of barnacles and parasites of plant and animal life. This was done by covering the whole bottom of the ship with a plating of thin copper, for the galvanic action of the salt water upon the copper was to convert the ship and sea into a vast battery, where the copper became the negative pole and was slowly yet constantly eaten away, the parasites, as they fell, taking with them the barnacles and seaweeds as fast as they formed on the ship, thus keeping the ship's bottom and sides always clean, so that the speed was not cut down by dragging the barnacles and yards of seaweed through the water. Yet even then the copper needed repairs; faulty timbers rotted and crumbled away, so that every few years the ship had to go into drydock and be thoroughly overhauled, each faulty timber replaced and rusty bolt repaired until no loophole was left for the sea to work upon.

But with the advent of iron in the building of ships the old means failed, for where copper was placed over iron from the negative pole of the great battery and was eaten away quickly, riddling the bottom of the ship with many leaks. Many devices were tried—the under water portions of the vessels were covered with a waterproof layer of wood, which was then coppered as before, but wherever there was any metallic connection between the copper and iron the whole force of the battery acted there, and holes were eaten in unexpected and inaccessible places, bringing in an element of uncertainty and enforcing great care in "sheathing" the vessels, as the coating of wood is called, and the ships still had to go more often than ever to the drydock.

Then the various methods of painting the bottoms with protective paints have been tried and are used in all of the cruisers of our navy. The skill of hundreds of chemists has been exerted to find a paint that would act as the copper does and throw off the barnacles and seaweed. Great prizes have been offered, and a fortune awaits the successful discoverer of such a coating for ships, yet so far none has been discovered that acts completely, and the iron and steel ships which start from port with freshly painted sides and bottoms return in a few months coated with barnacles and seaweed, which, as it trails in the water, very materially cuts down the speed and power of the ship. Then she must be put in the dry dock and scrubbed and scraped and repainted. Still worse than the barnacles and the seaweed is the rust that eats into the iron and steel plates, and the paint scale drops off and discloses the defect, which can even then only be seen by putting the ship in drydock and examining every square foot of her bottom plating.

This all shows how necessary it is for the ships to go to their "hospital" and how careful her "doctors" should be, for millions of dollars worth of property and millions of priceless lives are carried every year on these "messengers of the sea." The greatest docks in the world are those of the great shipping port of Liverpool.—Washington Star.

## THE BROOK.

I looked in the brook and saw a face. Heigh-ho, but a child was it! There were rushes and willows in that place, And they clung to the brook as the brook ran by.

And the brook it ran its own sweet way, As a child doth run in heedless play, And as it ran I heard it say: "Hasten with me, To the roistering sea That is worth with the flame of the morning light."

I look in the brook and see a face. Heigh-ho, but the years go by! The rushes are dead in the old time place, And the willows I knew when a child was I, And the brook it seems to me to say: "As ever it stands on its way, So ever it stands on its way."

Oh, come with me To the roistering sea That is worth with the flame of the evening light! Heigh-ho, but the years go by. I would to God that a child were I! Chicago Record.

A SUBTERRANEAN OCEAN. It is Believed to Underlie Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory.

The best scientists of the land favor the opinion that Nebraska, Kansas and part of Indian Territory are situated over an immense underground lake or sea. It is a well known fact that in several places in Kansas where sections of land have suddenly disappeared, leaving only fathomless lakelets to mark the spot where they were situated.

Proof that there is something peculiar with the foundation of the section of the country mentioned may be found in the celebrated "tide wells" of Polk, Butler and Colfax counties in Nebraska. Polk county is best provided with these curious wells, having between a dozen and 20 which rear and ebb and flow with an unusual tide. The rearing of these remarkable curiosities, they cannot be called natural wonders, because they are the work of man, at least so far as excavation is concerned—is caused by the inhalation and exhalation of immense quantities of air. There are hours, regular and uniform, in which the air will rush out with a loud, hissing sound, and again an equal space of time in which it seems that all the air of the Platte valley will be sucked into the cavernous depths of these wonderful wells.

The period of this ebb and flow does not seem to depend upon either the seasons or the state of the weather, but is thought to have some mysterious connection with the high and low tide periods of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A meteorologist of national reputation, who sought to fathom the mystery of the "Platte river tide wells," and who issued a little pamphlet with the title "Roaring Wells of Nebraska," gave it as his opinion that the roaring phenomenon was in some way connected with the prevailing direction of the wind, being strongest in time of west or south-west breezes. The farmers in the three counties mentioned, being best provided with these tide regulated, water-supplying wells believe that the water supply is connected with a body large enough to have a regular ebb and flow of tide. All the wells in the counties of Polk and Butler which are tide regulated are of about the same depth, those of Colfax being deeper, but all extending to a porous stratum having the same general characteristics.—St. Louis Republic.

Freud's Sweetbread. "A true sweetbread is perhaps the most healthy meat that can be eaten," said a doctor yesterday, "but you are never able to get it. The sweetbread proper is the pancreas, which is one of the most effective agents in promoting digestion, but the sweetbread of trade is usually obtained from the throats of cattle and is what is called the thyroid gland. This gland rests against the windpipe, and while its texture is similar to that of the real sweetbread it has not the same beneficial qualities. But some butchers, in order to make money, pass off the salivary gland, that which furnishes the saliva, located in the cheeks, for a sweetbread. This is the most inferior substitute of all. The pancreas, or real sweetbread, is a moist dainty morsel. It is of triangular form, while the sweetbreads obtained from the throat are of an oval form. But what is the use of making people dissatisfied? They have been eating thyroid and salivary glands for sweetbreads for years and have been satisfied. But then they have never tasted the real thing."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Tenor's Little Joke. A popular tenor, whose dislike to encores is well known, had been singing "Come Into the Garden, Maid," when there arose a vehement outcry for an encore.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the singer as soon as the noise had somewhat abated, "I am sorry to inform you that 'Maid' is laboring under a severe cold. In fact, her mamma has just sent her to bed. Under these circumstances it will be quite useless for me to ask 'Maid' to come into the garden again this evening. As soon as she has recovered I shall only be too happy to oblige you."—London Tit-Bits.

Behind the Age. When the Mother Hubbard toilet was abroad in the land, one Ohio town distinguished itself by passing a law prohibiting the wearing of the gown outside of house limits. And the landlady of a small village inn in England has handed herself down to posterity in similar fashion by refusing to let two women cyclists, clad in knickerbocker suits, sit down to dinner in her public coffee room.

Washington has salmon fisheries worth \$1,500,000 a year and catches 10,000 fur seals. It exports \$8,000,000 worth of lumber and coal and raises 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Tweed, as a cloth name, arose from a mistake. Its name was twill, but in a blotted invoice sent to a London merchant the word looked like tweed, and so it came into use.

## CATCH QUESTIONS.

Some Puzzling Queries That Appear Not Hard to Answer.

If a goose weighs 10 pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant 15 pounds? The correct answer being, of course, 20 pounds. It is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth 50 yards long, one yard being cut off every day?

A small climbing tree 20 feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will the small take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide, requiring more light, enlarged his window to twice its former size, yet the window was still only one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond shaped at first and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not 50 days, but 49, and to the second not 20 days, but 19, since the small, who gains one foot each day for 19 days, climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole and then remains.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The secretary bird of South Africa on which any snake of twice its size. Stately used to see that the reptiles would crawl away from this bird's shadow in wild fear.

Some of the stories related of the strength of the Jewish are very remarkable, and it is said that boats have been towed out to sea by this fish. The Jewfish will often break hooks and lines which are strong enough to capture a good sized shark.

POWDER AND BALL. Here I have a 400,000 pounds lot for the secret of this bullet proof cloth.

The Americans are generally agreed to have surpassed all other nations in their invention and use of rapid fire guns.

At the army at Springfield, Mass., experiments are being conducted in the use of aluminum for the bayonet scabbards for the new rifle.

It is said to cost Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the business off the bottom of one of her big men-of-war and rebuild it, and this has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

A good many enthusiastic Britons who wish to serve their country seek to find the conditions of service unsatisfactory, for nearly \$50,000 was paid last year by recruits to purchase their discharge before they had been in the army three months.

SIMPLE SALVE. Court plaster should never be applied to a bruised wound.

No one is perfectly well, but those who are habitually clean come nearest being so than the unwashed element.

In fevers and in other states when there is great parching of the tongue painting it with glycerin gives great relief.

Licorice powder is a safe and mild aperient. Take a teaspoonful at night mixed with warm water when occasion requires.

If any foreign substance is swallowed which is sharp—a needle, for instance—do not give an emetic, but confine the diet to mashed potatoes for two days.

An excellent cooling cream for the skin is made as follows: Lanolin, two drams; benzoinated lard, half an ounce; rosewater, an ounce and a half. Mix thoroughly.

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