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MRS. SURRETT

The burning of a building in Ohio
containing the documents col-
lected for the last thirty years by
Colonel J. W. Clamplitt, counsel of
Mrs. Surratt, to prove that unfortu-
nate woman's innocence, has revived
interest in her case.

It is not strictly correct, how-
ever, to say that the loss of Colonel
Clamplitt's papers destroy all docu-
mentary evidence of Mrs. Surratt's
innocence.

There has been issued recently a
work by David Miller DeWitt, enti-
tled "The Judicial Murder of Mary
E. Surratt." It not only proves con-
clusively that Mrs. Surratt was an in-
nocent woman, but it shows how she
was denied all chance of saving her
life by an appeal to the President.

A recommendation for mercy,
which should have accompanied the
death warrant sent to President John-
son for his signature, was never sent
to him. A conspiracy existed to pre-
vent his seeing it. As proof of this
Mr. DeWitt, in his admirable work
says:

Let Andrew Johnson himself tell
what followed. The statement is
from his published reply to Holt in
1873, and was made with no reference
to, and apparently with no recollection
of, the foregoing incidents of the
John H. Surratt trial:

"Having heard that the petition
had been attached to the record, I
sent for the papers on the 5th day of
August, 1867, with a view of exam-
ining, for the first time, the recom-
mendation in the case of Mrs. Surratt.

"A careful scrutiny convinced me
that it was not with the record when
submitted for my approval, and that
I had neither before seen nor read it."

It may have been only a coinci-
dence, but on this very day, Monday,
August 5th, 1867, and necessarily
after the sending for the record, be-
cause that was done through the
Secretary of War, the following in-
teresting missive was dispatched by
the President to that member of his
Cabinet:

"Sir: Public considerations of a
high character constrain me to say
that your resignation as Secretary of
War will be accepted."

Stanton immediately replied:
"Public considerations of a high
character constrain me not to resign
before the next meeting of Congress."

In the meantime, when it first be-
came known that, by the sentence
of the Commission and the direction
of the President, Mrs. Surratt was to
die by the rope on the same scaffold
with Payne, Herold and Atserodt
within twenty four hours, a chill of
despairing terror from the blood of
her relatives and friends, a thrill of
consternation swept over the body of
the most loyal breasts. A stream of
supplicants at once set in towards
the Executive Mansion—not only
friends and acquaintances of the con-
demned woman, but strangers, high-
placed men, and women too, who
were haunted by doubts of her guilt
and could in some degree realize her
fate.

But even this expiring effort of
sympathy, the powers behind the
curtain had anticipated. Appre-
hensive that Andrew Johnson, at the
last moment, might yield to distress-
ing importunities for more time, they
had already taken measures that their
wishes should be heard nothing till
it was too late to do anything.

eral James Lane undertook to keep
the door and bar all access to the
President during the dreadful inter-
val between the promulgation of the
sentence and its execution. It was
rumored that they, with a congenial
crew, held high revelry around their
passive Chief in his private apart-
ments. Be this as it may, no sup-
plicant—friend, acquaintance or
stranger—was allowed to gain ac-
cess to the President.

The priests, who had attested up-
on her trial the good character, the
piety and the general worth of their
parishioner, instinctively turned
their steps to the White House to
beg for clemency, or, at least, a re-
pite. They were repulsed from its
door. In ghastly mockery, they were
told to go to—Judge Holt.

At last, the daughter of the victim
made her way to the very threshold
of the President's room. Frenzied
with grief she assailed the portal
with her cries for admission to plead
for her dying mother. She was de-
nied admittance. In the extremity
of her despair she lay down upon the
steps, and, in the name of God, ap-
pealed to the President and to the
wardens, only to listen to her prayer.
The grim guardians of the door held
it shut in her face.

Denied, thus, even an appeal to
Executive clemency, the friends of
the poor woman, as a last most des-
perate resort, invoked the Constitu-
tion of their and her country through
the historic writ of Habeas Corpus.
On the morning of the day of the
execution, they found a judge (Judge
Wylie; all honor to his memory) who
had the independence and courage
to grant the writ. At half-past
eleven, General Hancock appeared
before the Judge and made return
that by order of the President the
Habeas Corpus was suspended and
therefore he did not produce the body.
The order of the President dated ten
o'clock, same morning, was annexed
to the return and directed the Gen-
eral to proceed with the execution.

No sooner had the guarantees of
the Constitution been, thus, finally
set at naught, than the cell-doors
were thrown open and the prisoners
summoned to their doom. * * *

The daughter may beg the stern
Secretary to yield up the body of her
murdered mother, that she may
place it in consecrated ground. But
she will beg in vain.

And so ended the fell tragedy.
And so did brave soldiers avenge the
murder of their "beloved Commander-
in-Chief." Methinks their beloved
Commander-in-Chief, could his freed
spirit have found a mortal voice,
would have spurned, with indignant
horror, the savage sacrifice of a de-
fenseless woman to appease his gen-
tle shade.

It is a remarkable fact that nearly
all the men engaged in this conspir-
acy against an innocent woman have
since died violent deaths, several of
them by their own hand. It seems as
though a curse followed them in their
after life.

BISMARCK

The German Reichstag has been
severely criticized for refusing to
pass a resolution congratulating
Prince Bismarck on the occasion of
his eighty-fifth birthday, which has
been observed with much pomp by
the admiring countrymen of the man
of "blood and iron." Ordinarily it
would certainly show a lack of mag-
nanimity on the part of political op-
ponents to refuse to extend such
courtesy; but there are circumstances
in this case which go far to explain
if they do not wholly justify the
cause of the German legislators.
While he had the power Bismarck
proved himself a merciless tyrant.
He imprisoned those who dared to
protest against his tyranny and free
press when criticisms of himself or
his master were attempted. It is no
more surprising that those who have
suffered from his tyranny in the past
should refuse to tender him hypocrit-
ical congratulations now than it
would be if the victims of Irish coer-
cion law should refuse to sign an ad-
dress congratulating Lord Salisbury.

Leaving aside his many petty acts
of tyranny, there has been another
charge made against Bismarck which
if true, stamps him as a man, who
instead of meriting the congratula-
tions of his fellow men, should re-
ceive their universal execration. It
is claimed that the Franco-Prussian
war, in which thousands of lives
were lost was precipitated by a
forged telegram for which Bismarck
was responsible.

Take him all in all, it may be said
of Bismarck that he is a man "who
like we never shall see again," and we
are glad it is so.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The Dominion of Canada is now
passing through an ordeal of excite-
ment such as it has not witnessed in
many years. The Manitoba Legisla-
ture has been directed to restore to
the Catholics the separate
schools abolished by the act of 1890.

"The British North American act,"
provides that a Province shall have
exclusive jurisdiction as to education
says the Buffalo Express, but that noth-
ing in such law shall prejudicially af-
fect any right or privilege with re-
spect to denominational schools
which any class of persons have by
law in the Province at the time of the
union." This is plain language, but
the Catholics of Manitoba, before
they entered the Dominion, demanded
a still more explicit assurance that
their schools be not disturbed, and
that assurance was given in a clause
in the act of admission which repeat-
ed the privileges of the British North
America act and inserted the words
"in practice, after the word 'law,' so
that no misunderstanding could by
any chance exist. With such speci-
fic safeguards, the Catholic minority
thought itself secure, and for many
years it was. But the number of
Protestants in Manitoba has been in-
creasing year by year, and the de-
mand for one system of public schools
has grown apace, resulting in the
law of 1890. The genius of the
Province has been Protestant, and
the people hoped to make their law,
also, Protestant. It is a struggle
between form and substance, and as
to which will win in effect there can
be little doubt."

The Premier of the Province de-
clares that Manitoba will never sub-
mit to the dictation of the govern-
ment in the matter. This is in ac-
cordance with the usual Orange prac-
tice of bluster. In Ireland the mem-
bers of this hateful society say they
will rebel if Home Rule is given Ire-
land and they are handed over to the
control of the hated "Papists". They
threatened to do the same thing when
Catholic Emancipation was sugges-
ted—but they failed to carry out
their threat. The Manitoba Orange
men will probably submit just as
meekly when they are given to
understand that the Dominion
Government means to do justice to
Manitoba Catholics.

A CORRECTION.

We are informed that the item
published in the JOURNAL last week
regarding the will of the late Dean
Seymour contained a number of er-
rors. He did not leave a thousand
dollars to each of his brothers and
his sister Mary. He merely left \$1,-
000 to be divided among the four,
and it is doubtful if even that can be
done when his expenses are paid.
He merely had a life insurance policy
of \$5,000 and perhaps a few hundred
dollars here and there which may
and may not be collected. The poly-
of \$5,000 must first pay the debts
of the deceased priest. What ever
is left will be divided among the
heirs. Father Seymour left \$500 as
an offering for Masses for his soul,
instead of \$100 as the item published
last week stated.

An example of the harm done to
Catholic interest by those Catholics,
who, for the sake of appearing liberal-
minded in the eyes of their non-Cath-
olic friends, openly express their dis-
sent from views held by the great
mass of the laity and clergy, is af-
forded in the dispatches from Manitoba
regarding the existing school troubles.
Premier Greenway is quoted as say-
ing that the demand for separate
schools would not be made, were it
not for the priests. He says many of
the Catholic laymen are not in sym-
pathy with the priests on this ques-
tion. The many Catholic laymen to
whom he refers are probably in real-
ity a few such Catholics as we have
described above. Catholics, lay and
cleric, should stand up for their
rights at all times, and never surren-
der claim to them, just to show
their liberality.

The Colorado Catholic comes out
strongly against the physical force
policy of some Irish nationalists—
the policy advocated by Recorder
John W. Goff in his unwise speech
in New York on St. Patrick's day.
But the previous issue of the same
paper contained a highly eulogistic
reference to Alexander Sullivan, the
ex-head of the triangle and we may
say the most prominent physical
force advocate in America. To us
this seems like denouncing sin and
praising the devil.

THE GOSPELS.

GOSPEL: St. John viii. 46-59—
At that time, Jesus said to the mul-
titude of the Jews: "Which of you
shall convince Me of sin? If I say the
truth to you, why do you not believe
Me? He that is of God beareth the
words of God. Therefore you hear
them not, because you are not of
God. The Jews therefore answered
and said to Him: Do not we say well
that Thou art a Samaritan, and hast
a devil? Jesus answered, I have
not a devil; but I honor My Father,
and you have dishonored Me. But I
seek not My own glory; there is One
that seeketh and judgeth Amen,
amen, I say to you: If any man keep
My word, he shall not see death for-
ever. The Jews therefore said: Now
we know that Thou hast a devil. Ab-
raham is dead, and the prophets;
and Thou sayest: If any man keep
My word, he shall not taste death
forever. Art Thou greater than our
father Abraham, who is dead? And
the prophets are dead. Whom dost
Thou make Thyself? Jesus answer-
ed: If I glorify Myself, My glory is
nothing. It is My Father that glori-
fieth Me, of Whom you say that He
is your God, and you have not known
Him; but I know Him; and if I shall
say that I know Him, not I shall be
like to you, a liar. But I do know
Him, and do keep His word. Abra-
ham your father rejoiced that he
might see My day: he saw it, and
was glad. The Jews therefore said
to Him: Thou art not yet fifty years
old, and hast Thou seen Abraham?
Jesus said to them: Amen, amen, I
say to you, before Abraham was
made, I am. They took up stones
therefore to cast at Him; but Jesus
hid Himself, and went out of the
temple."

The Divine Master, Who had worked so
many miracles, could in a moment have
felled the impious Jews to the ground as He
afterward did the crowd in the Garden of
Gethsemani, or could He not have treated
them worse? Yet He preferred to hide Him-
self, and by so doing He taught us to be
meek.

Weekly Church Calendar.
Sun. Mch. 31—Passion Sunday. Epist.
Heb. ix. 12-15; Gosp. John viii. 46-59.
Mon. 1—Feria.
Tues. 2—St. Francis of Paula, Confessor.
Wed. 3—Feria.
Thurs. 4—St. Ildoro, Bishop, Confessor,
and Doctor of the Church.
Fri. 5—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M. St.
Vincent Ferrer, Confessor.
Sat. 6—Feria.

THE NEW IRISH LAND ACT.
There is no better test of the value
of an Irish land bill than its recep-
tion by the Irish landlords and their
friends. When a bill is denounced
by them as a sweeping measure of
confiscation, it is safe to conclude
that the bill is a just measure which
concedes a substantial and valuable
degree of relief to the tenants. In
the present case, we are glad to note
that the howl of the landlord press
is both loud and emphatic. The
Daily Express, the Dublin organ of
the Orangemen, declares that the
bill, as it stands, amounts to confis-
cation pure and simple, and that if
the provision as to improvements be
carried, many of the landlords will
get only what Mr. Parrell used to
call the prairie value, which, at pre-
sent prices of agricultural products,
means for them no rent at all. The
Standard, the leading organ of the
Tory party in Ireland, echoes the
same cry in a modified form. It says:
"The test of the Irish Land Bill has
intensified the objections felt by the
Conservatives to several of the pro-
visions of the measure. The fifth
clause, dealing with improvements,
is more sweeping than was expected
from Mr. Morley's statement, and if
it be left unamended, it is believed
that it would, in a great number of
cases, lead to the rental being fixed
at simple prairie value."

Now, we ask our readers to pause
here and consider what all this
means. It has been over and over
and over again asserted on behalf
of the Irish tenants that most of the im-
provements on Irish holdings have
been made by the tenants and not
by the landlords. This has been as
often denied on the part of the land-
lords. The landlords, having confis-
cated the improvements of their ten-
ants by increase of rent, then pro-
ceeded to vilify the tenants as lazy
and thriftless and to scoff at the idea
of their ever having made any im-
provements at all. But now the test
is applied and the truth comes out.
This fifth clause, which is so vigor-
ously denounced by the landlord or-
gans, proposes to do nothing more
than to give the tenant the benefit
of the improvements he has in fact
made. If he has made but few im-
provements, as the landlords have
claimed, the rents will stay pretty
nearly as they are. Yet we have
the landlord organs loudly declaring
that to give the tenant the benefit of
his own improvements will mean a
sweeping reduction of rent in most
cases, and in many cases the wiping
out of rent altogether. Of a truth,
these people are convicted.—Ex

Are you in Arrear?

for THE JOURNAL. If so, send the
amount to this office and don't wait
for the collector to call.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr.

CARPETS for your Parlors, CARPETS for your Library, CARPETS for your Halls, CARPETS for your Diningroom CARPETS for your Sleeping Rooms.

There is a Big Carpet Store connected with this establishment.
It has a frontage of 68 feet on St. Paul Street, and a depth of 150 feet
on Division Street. That gives us 10,200 square feet of floor space.

There are larger Carpet Stores in Western New York, but there
is not a handsomer store, or one better stocked. We have plenty of
room for all the fresh new patterns, and we don't care for space in
which to store back numbers.

Three years ago we started in the carpet business. The man at
the head of the department has been in it all his life. Together we
have managed to fit up a carpet store just to our liking. What we
want to know now is, how you like it.

Come and see; we'll treat you well; show you what we believe
to be as choice a line of carpetings as was ever unrolled in Roches-
ter, and sell you a carpet for exactly what it is. You can buy a car-
pet here at the same price as your neighbor. You can't get it any
less and it won't cost you any more. Every purchaser gets the same
price, and the best price.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr.

Gould, Lee & Luce Invisible Rubbers Are Best for Spring Wear.

GENTLEMEN who are curious to know
what the popular styles are to be in
Tan Shoes the coming season can be
satisfied by calling at our store. We
have all the new things in tan, pat-
ent leather, etc.

Blackings, Dressings and Laces
All Cut in Prices. **GOULD, LEE & LUCE.**



We have noticed two cases of
SELECTED FURS
which have arrived from London
Soon all our Lady Customers can see
The Finest Assortment of Furs
Ever Brought to Rochester.

V. GRAESER, IMPORTER and FURRIER,
115 and 118, Beckley Building, 27 South Clinton Street.

With the Charcoal Brazier.
Many cases of suicide have thus been
brought about by means of burning
charcoal, of which one example may
suffice, that of son of Barthollet, the
celebrated chemist. This young man be-
came affected with great mental depres-
sion, which rendered life insupportable
to him. Retiring to a small room, he
locked the door, closed up crevices which
might admit fresh air, lighted a char-
coal brazier, and with a second watch
before him noted down the time, to-
gether with his sensations as the gas ac-
cumulated.
He detailed the approach and rapid
progress of delirium until the writing
became larger and larger, more and
more confused, and at length illegible,
and the writer fell dead upon the floor.
—Notes and Queries.

Count D'Orsay.
The most splendid person I ever re-
member seeing had a little pencil sketch
in his hand, evidently intended for
publication through Thackeray's good
offices, which he left behind him on the
table.
It was a very feeble sketch. It seemed
scarcely possible that so grand a being
should not be a bolder draftsman.
He seemed to fill the bow window with
radiance, as if he were Apollo. He
leaned against his chair, with one el-
bow resting on its back, with shining
studs and curls and boots.—"Chapters

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