

The Catholic Journal

The Only Catholic Newspaper Published in the Diocese.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT 324 1/2 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y. BY THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, In Advance, \$1.00
Entered as second class mail matter.
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.
TELEPHONE 1300.

City News Agents.
The CATHOLIC JOURNAL is sold by the following newsdealers, and can be obtained of them Saturday mornings:
L. M. 234 East Main street.
E. C. Weidman, 126 State street.
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THE CATHOLIC PRESS

When Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage was called to his pastorate in Washington, the press of that city congratulated him. Talmage replied in the following telegram to the Washington "Times":

"In answer to your telegram I have to thank you and all the Washington newspapers for the more than generous things they have recently said, both in editorial and reportorial columns.

"The printing press is the front wheel of the Lord's chariot, and the manner in which the press of your city reinforces the pulpit makes a pastorate in Washington very desirable.

The truth enunciated by Dr. Talmage was long ago recognized and enforced by Father Isaac T. Hepler, the saintly founder of the Paulists. This great priest founded the "Catholic World," a magazine of popular interest. He issued Catholic tracts. He gathered about him a company of accomplished writers. He contended that the great masses of the American people could be reached through the printing press more effectually than through the pulpit.

The printing press used for the glory of God is indeed "the front wheel of his chariot." This truth THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL has endeavored to impress upon its readers. Our paper enters thousands of homes, and to arrive at the number of its readers we must multiply the number of names on the subscription books by, at least, four. It is safe to say that each issue of THE JOURNAL is read by from ten to fifteen thousand persons. What orator, what preacher, however eloquent, could hope to reach the ears of fifteen thousand persons each week?

Besides, in an age and country of intelligence such as ours the newspaper directly addresses the people. It is the world in print. When a political party strives for success it finds a paper or subsidizes one. When a merchant wishes to call attention to his wares he advertises them in the press. The majority of Americans would rather go without their coffee than their morning paper.

The newspapers are a reinforcement to the pulpit. Not that they can take its place, any more than they can take the place of the great deliberative bodies of the country; but, were it not for the press, the proceedings of congress and legislatures would be known to but very few persons. Where one person can attend sessions of great deliberative bodies, thousands can attend by proxy, as they read the debates in the papers.

The printing press is certainly the front wheel in the Lord's chariot and the editor capable of doing as much good for the cause of Christ as the priest or the doctor.

The Post Express seems to think millionaires are not of great value to society. Evidently the editor of our esteemed contemporary is not possessed of a fortune written with figures.

SENSATIONAL JOURNALISM

At least two of the great New York daily papers seem to have entered upon a campaign of vieing with each other as to which can publish the most sensational stuff; as to which can rake up the most scandals; as to which can pry the most in private life and into matters that should be sacred from the scandal-seeking news monger; as to which can publish the most harrowing and gruesome accounts of murders, felonious assaults and robberies. In short they seem to vie with each other as to which can furnish the most demoralizing news to its patrons. For instance: An unknown woman commits suicide. Forthwith reporters are despatched to gloat over the body and note down every article of dress from shoes and stockings to hair pins; to pry into her private correspondence and write down all about her family, be it respectable or otherwise. These facts are placed before the public in as horrible a manner as the sensational reporter and the sensational editor are capable of. Then some writers of morbid and sensational literature is hired to grind out a "psychological" study of the deceased and the causes that impelled her to end her life. Sometimes a "palmist" or some other fraud is hired to examine the suicide's hands and head and deduce therefrom her probable habits and afflictions. Then the sensational editor brags about the "exclusive" and "trustworthy news" that his paper publishes at "untold expense."

Of course such stuff is "news," and people must read it, else it would not be published; but it does not speak well for the intelligence and moral standard of the American public when such vile—that is the only proper adjective—publications thrive while more reputable papers find it difficult to exist.

It must be confessed that many—far too many Catholics think the two New York papers mentioned are all that is necessary in the way of reading for their families. These same persons have no use for a Catholic paper because it does not "give any news." If a Catholic paper did give such "news" these same persons would be howling that they were not fit to come into decent families.

As Artemus Ward said, Americans are amozin' cusses.

A QUEER TANGLE.

The United States senate has declared that Henry A. Dupont was not legally elected a United States senator from Delaware and has denied his right to a seat in the upper house of the federal congress. This action marks the close, for the present, of as bitter a political struggle as was ever waged in any state in the union. It was the bitterest because it was wholly within the ranks of one great political party.

The contest was really whether Senator Anthony Higgins should be re-elected or whether J. Edward Addicks, better known as "Gas Man Addicks" should represent the republicans of Delaware in the federal senate. Delaware has been a democratic stronghold for years, but a few years ago the republicans captured it and Anthony Higgins was sent to Washington to succeed Senator Saulsbury. The republicans captured it and Anthony Higgins was sent to Washington to succeed Senator Saulsbury. The republicans controlled the legislature of 1895, owing to a peculiar state law that forbade a man voting who had not paid a poll tax. Many of the poorer citizens did not care enough about voting to pay the tax. Addicks, who is several times a millionaire, his fortune having been amassed in organizing gas companies all over the country and who maintains a nominal residence in Delaware while all his business relations are in New York and Philadelphia, had stealthily gone about and paid the tax for hundreds of these poor voters. In some instances he had paid the money direct, in others he had advanced the money to the republican candidate

for membership of the legislature, and the latter in return had promised to vote for Addicks for United States senator. The election, influenced by votes brought out in such a peculiar manner, resulted in a republican victory. Immediately Addicks announced his candidacy for the senate. The republicans, not only of Delaware but of the whole country, were astonished. Addicks was practically unknown except to his friends and associates in the gas business, and the idea that he should aspire to such a lofty position in succession to Senator Higgins was preposterous to most thinking men. Addicks was desperately in earnest, though. He said bluntly that by the aid of his cash box the republicans had captured the state and he was entitled to and proposed to have his reward.

When the legislature convened it was found that Addicks had a larger following than any other candidate, but that he had not enough votes to elect. All sorts of combinations were attempted to defeat Addicks, but his forces were too well marshaled. To add to the confusion Gov. Marvell died and Senator Watson, speaker of the senate, succeeded to his office as governor. This reduced Addicks' voting strength by one, and made it necessary to have only 15 votes in the senate to elect, instead of 16. Still Addicks held the lead. Just before the legislature adjourned Addicks was appealed to by prominent republicans all over the country to withdraw and allow some one else to be elected, because the Delaware senator's vote was needed to organize the federal senate by the republicans. Addicks declined, sending back word that if a senator were needed his opponents must give way.

The last day of the session the anti-Addicks forces united on Henry A. Dupont, a wealthy powder manufacturer. He would have been elected had Governor Watson not appeared and announced that he proposed to sit and vote as a senator. He did so and declared the senate adjourned without electing a senator. Speaker McMullen of the lower house challenged the governor's right to vote and declared Dupont elected. The United States Senate has decided that Watson was right and that Dupont was not elected.

Meanwhile Addicks laughs and says "if Addicks cannot be senator Delaware will have but one senator."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

President Cleveland has justified the action taken at the A. P. A. convention in Rochester a few months ago to the effect that Grover Cleveland was not worthy of the support of the A. P. A. because he persisted in appointing Catholics to office, as in the appointment of Dominick J. Murphy of Philadelphia to be commissioner of pensions. The new appointee is brother of the late Dennis Murphy who was for 30 years stenographer of the United States senate and is a man of sterling character.

As if to emphasize his contempt for the A. P. A. President Cleveland appointed Murphy on May 18th when 2,000 Apapists were holding their supreme convention in Washington. The bigots have fought Dominick Murphy for years because he dared to permit the Little Sisters of the Poor to solicit contributions from the employees of the pension department during Mr. Cleveland's administration. When Commissioner Louhren resigned to accept a judgeship in Minnesota, Mr. Murphy's friends advanced his claims for promotion from deputy to commissioner. He had small hopes of reaching the higher place because of the bigots' opposition but the recommendation and strong backing of Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, Senator Edward Murphy, William F. Harrity, chairman of national democratic committee and others, finally brought about the appointment. These same gentlemen brought about Mr. Murphy's appointment as deputy commissioner.

This appointment, like the appointment of John F. McCall as state superintendent of insurance by Grover Cleveland when he was governor of

New York, is the best and truest sort of civil service reform. And the Catholics of the United States will not forget that, whatever may be charged against the president, bigotry cannot be laid at his door.

Not to be outdone by "The Post Express" and its side path subscription, the "Union and Advertiser" has started a subscription to aid the infants' Summer hospital. Competition is the life of trade, and if the other papers only start up donations other good works will be proportionately benefitted. Let the good work go on.

If wheelmen are to be kept off the sidewalks we fail to see how they can be compelled to pay a registration fee any more than any other vehicle. If wheels can travel free on railroads why not on the public streets?

The Post Express fought the "side path tax bill" because it thought it unjust. It now gives \$100 to a fund to aid wheelmen to build their own paths. That is a proper and commendable spirit.

It strikes an unprejudiced observer that on a sound money platform, with a strong anti-A. P. A. plank, Senator David B. Hill would have a fighting chance for the presidency in 1896.

THE GOSPELS.

GOSPEL: St. Luke vi 38 42.—At that time Jesus said to His disciples: "Be ye merciful, as your Father also is merciful. Judge not, and you shall not be judged; condemn not, and you shall not be condemned. Forgive, and you shall be forgiven. Give, and it shall be given to you: good measure and pressed down and shaken together and running over shall they give into your bosom. For with the same measure that you shall mete withal, it shall be measured to you again. And he spoke also to them a similitude: Can the blind lead the blind? do they not both fall into the ditch? The disciple is not above his master: but every one shall be perfect, if he be as his master. And why seeest thou the mote in thy brother's eye, but the beam that is in thy own eye thou considerest not? Or how canst thou say to thy brother: Brother, let me pull the mote out of thy eye, when thou thyself seest not the beam in thy own eye? Hypocrite, cast first the beam out of thy own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to take out the mote from thy brother's eye."

What does Christ exhort us to do in this Gospel?
After having commanded His disciples, and in their person us also, to be as perfect as the heavenly Father, He makes known to them that the first step to take to be so is to be charitable toward our neighbor, as God is full of charity toward us. The object of the whole discourse is to commend the principal works of mercy, and to ensure that pride and fake piety which causes us to see the faults of our neighbor but not our own, and thus to have no mercy for our neighbor.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, 31—Trinity Sunday—Epist. Rom. xi. 33-36. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 18-20; Last Gosp. Luke vi. 36-42.
Monday, June 1—Our Lady, Help of Christians (May 24).
Tuesday, 2—St. Marcellinus, Peter and Erasmas, Maryrs.
Wednesday, 3—Feria.
Thursday, 4—Corpus Christi.
Friday, 5—St. Boniface, Apostle of Germany.
Saturday, 6—St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor.

To Prevent Sickness.
BROOKFORD, N. Y., April 15, 1896.—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a Spring tonic, and have given it to my children to prevent sickness. My boy aged seven years had the measles, and afterwards I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it built him right up. We think Hood's Pills are excellent."—Mrs. Fred Meinhardt.
Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate.

Novelties in 98c Pocketbooks.
New ideas in shape and color. We show more pocketbooks than all other stores in Rochester combined. Likly's, 155 East Main and 98 State.

Blood and nerves are closely related. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will not be nervous.

"Culross."

If you buy your baked goods from this famous bakery, you will never be disappointed, as all goods are fresh every day. Try some. Store only a step from the four corners, 30 State Street.
Ripans Tabula cure bad breath.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR.

EXTENDING * FURNITURE BOUNDARIES.

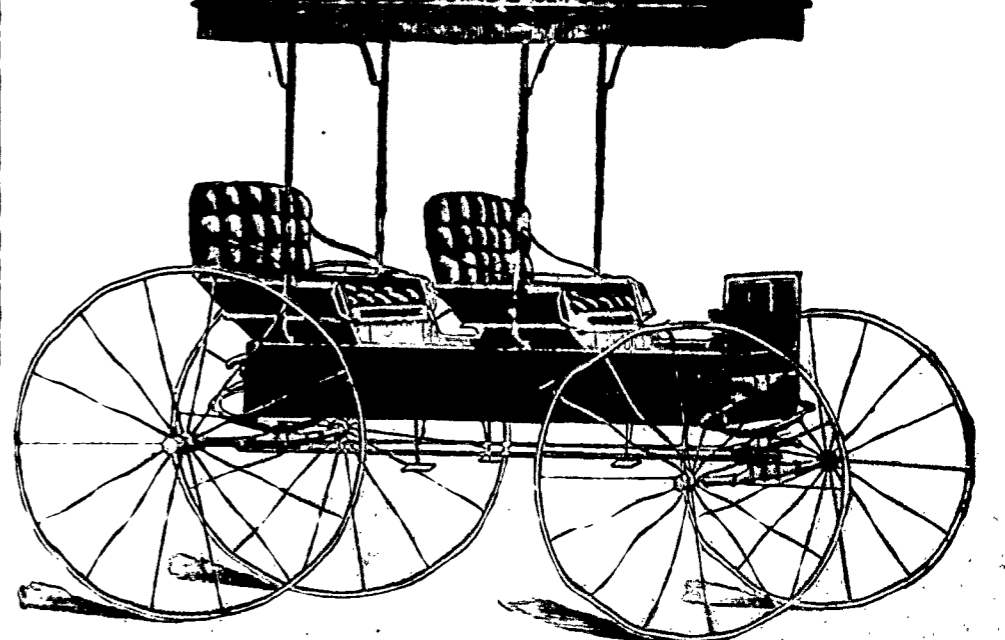
A few odd rockers and tables was about all this Furniture Department consisted of a couple of years ago. To-day you can step into it and select every piece of furniture necessary for furnishing the home.

- The last line to be added is Parlor Furniture.
Parlor Suits are shown in the Furniture Annex, second floor.
Experience has taught us that the quickest carrier of news to the public is a little price. We don't expect to make much money at first, selling Parlor Furniture. You are going to buy suits here for very near the cost—profits will come later.
- 5-Piece Suit, upholstered in satin damask, witheik and worsted fringe, springs are tempered steel, for \$55.
 - 5-Piece Suit, upholstered in satin damask with linen, silk and worsted fringe, every piece spring edge, \$50.
 - 5-Piece Suit, highly polished frame, part hair filling, and steel springs, satin damask upholstery, \$48.
 - 5-Piece Suit, upholstered in tapestry, worsted fringe, \$38.
 - Tapestry Suit, 5 pieces, highly polished and beautifully carved frame, \$38.
 - 3 Piece Chippendale Suit, highly polished frames, beautifully inlaid with white holly and upholstered in the finest grade and newest pattern of corduroy, \$23.50.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR.

THE TIMELY RAIN

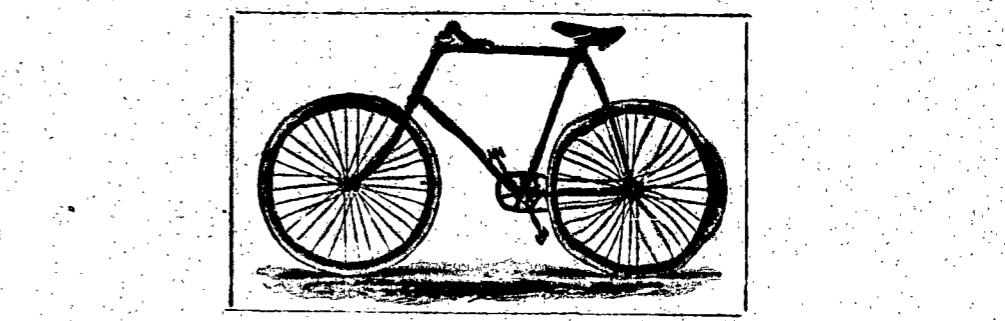
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