

CITY PARISH NEWS

What is Going on in the Various Parishes.

ST. BONIFACE

On Tuesday the choir of St. Boniface had their annual outing at Bay View, with Father Ruber, Prof. Messmer, now organist and instructor of the choir, and trustees and altar boys. Father Ruber chartered cars for the party, who had a very enjoyable time, having games, rowing, fishing and steamer riding. In the afternoon the choir was visited by the members of St. Peter and Paul's choir, when speech making and singing was greatly enjoyed, after which a game of ball was played resulting in a victory for St. Peter and Paul's choir. The outing was one of a most pleasing and enjoyable kind. The party returned home on one of the evening trains.

ST. JOSEPH'S

Florence M., daughter of Anthony and Emma Hatzle, died Sunday night at the family residence, No. 14 Lincoln street, aged 4 years. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the church.

ST. PETER AND PAUL'S

Margaret Ehardt died Sunday at St. Mary's hospital, aged 46 years. The remains were taken to the home of Christian Voelkl, 145 Wilder street, and the funeral was held Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock from that place and at 9 from the church.

Invitations to the marriage of our correspondent, Mr. Henry J. Renaud, to Theresa Ehermentraut, at this church, were printed at this office.

The choir of this church enjoyed their annual field day at Bay View last Tuesday.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

The funeral of Margaret O'Brien, wife of James O'Brien, who died Sunday evening at the family residence, Childs' alley, took place on Wednesday morning at 8:30 from the house, and at 9 o'clock from the church.

Mary Corcoran died Sunday at the home of her brother, John O'Brien, 88 Platt street, aged 75 years. The funeral took place at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning from the church.

ST. MICHAEL'S

Maria Diehl died on Saturday last at her home, 101 Avenue D. She leaves one son, two daughters and twenty-three grandchildren. The funeral was held Monday morning at 8 o'clock from the church.

BOLY REDHEIMER

Holy Redeemer Branch No. 349 of the L. O. B. A. will hold their first ice cream social at Concordia hall, Tuesday evening, August 26th.

PERSONALS

James M. Nolan has returned from New York.

Miss Jane Tierney of this city will soon leave for New York, where she is to join the "Shore Acres" company.

Mrs. William Corcoran, formerly of Rochester, and Miss Nellie Norton of Troy, N. Y., have returned to Syracuse after a week's visit with Mrs. D. Hummel, No. 118 Weld street.

Dr. Edward J. Hanna of St. Bernard's seminary, and Daniel B. Murphy of University avenue, are at Surf hotel, Fire Island, for a few weeks.

Mrs. P. Gartland of Canandaigua and Miss Agnes Gartland of this city are visiting for two weeks in Deseronto and Belleville, Canada.

Injured at Summerville.

Emmett Feely, a son of Lawyer D. C. Feely, this city, had a curious accident at the new Paul Boynton obituary at Summerville Monday evening.

Mr. Feely is employed during the summer on the obituary in turning the boats on the turn-table as they return. While he was temporarily away from his regular post he stepped in front of a boat that was coming up the track. Boy and boat fell to the ground, a distance of about fifty-five feet. Feely was perfectly conscious when picked up, and although suffering greatly from the shock was not so badly hurt as was at first feared. He was carried to his father's summer home in Charlotte on Beach avenue, where is now reported to be resting comfortably.

Homes Wanted

For Catholic and Protestant children. Board \$1.60 per week. Address Children's Aid Society, No. 90 Sophia street, Rochester, N. Y.

Don't Wait For the Collector to Call.

If you are in arrears. Remember that it was about a year ago that you paid that dollar, and it is now time to pay again. It requires money to run a paper.

ITO BURN UP \$50,000.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL TEST A NEW EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

Each Discharge Will Cost \$300—To Be Loaded With Four Hundred Pounds of Gun Cotton—Sufficient to Wreck a Battleship—A Detailed Description.

Think of a single shell whose power is sufficient to wreck the battleship Indiana!

That is the projectile the government is going to spend \$50,000 in testing at the Indian Head proving grounds, a few miles below Washington. The inventor claims no war vessel exists that would not be demolished by his device, once it gained entrance.

Every time one of these shells is fired during the government test it will cost \$300. So the \$50,000 test aside won't last a great while after all.

The shells in use at the present time are huge hollow conical bullets of steel. Inside is the "bursting" charge of powder. The steel is very thick, in order that the shell may not be crushed as it leaves the gun. Consequently the cavity is so small that it will not contain a large charge. Of course, the bigger the charge the greater the damage done by the shell when it bursts.

The kind of shell has thin walls and a large cavity for the bursting charge. The inventor claims that it will not be broken by the discharge from the gun, owing to a certain and very important modification. An ordinary shell is encased at its rear end by a ring of copper, which is of greater diameter than the conical projectile. When the latter is fired, the soft copper is pressed into the grooves of the rifling on the interior of the bore, and in this way the shell acquires the rotary motion necessary to make it go straight to the mark. The inventor's idea is to place the copper ring around the front end of the projectile instead of at the rear. This modification, he asserts, will keep the shell from breaking up.

The new shell is not to be loaded with powder, but with gun cotton, one of the most powerful of high explosives. European nations, for some time past have been making experiments with a view to the use of high explosives in shells, for the sake of their greater power and superior destructiveness. Gun cotton is very expensive, costing about 70 cents a pound; but cost is not considered an object nowadays in warfare. The shells fired at Indian Head will cost \$500 each unloaded, because they have to be specially made after a novel pattern. Each of them will be loaded with 400 pounds of gun cotton, which will come to \$300 more.

Such a projectile will do fearful damage on striking. It is hard to see how a warship, struck fairly by one shell of this kind, could escape very serious if not fatal damage. Imagine a conical bullet a foot in diameter and nearly as tall as a man, filled with the pent up energy represented by 400 pounds of gun cotton! What could resist the force of its explosion? Wreck and carnage would be spread on every side by the release of its infernal contents. It might be compared to the harmless looking vessel in which the wicked genius of the "Arabian Nights" was confined, waiting impatiently to get out and work wholesale destruction.

Ten thousand dollars of the \$50,000 will be spent for the gun which is being prepared for the experiments. An ordinary 18 inch rifle is to be taken for the purpose, in a half finished state. It will be bored out to a caliber of 18 inches, rifled, and mounted on a carriage. After the trial is over the gun will be rebored for a caliber of 18 inches and will be placed on one of the battleships which has just been ordered. Shells of other kinds, loaded with high explosives, will be tested by firing them out of the same gun at Indian Head. In every case wet gun cotton will be employed, with a detonator of fulminate of mercury and dry gun cotton.

The explosive shell of the type described carries in its conical point a little contrivance which serves the purpose of a percussion cap. When it strikes the target, a plunger sets off the detonating substances, which explodes the gun cotton. A 19 inch shell of the type described has a smashing energy at a distance of 1,000 yards of 31,000 tons, sufficient to raise the new battleship Kearsarge two feet in the air. On impact its energy is suddenly transformed into heat, raising it to a temperature of thousands of degrees. It becomes white hot and is partly melted.

The explosive shell is not expected to pierce the thick armor of a battleship, but it is able to enter the unprotected ends of the war vessel and make havoc inside. That is one way in which the showers of small, bursting projectiles thrown by rapid fire guns at the battle of the Yalu did such fearful damage. The entering shell works mischief in three ways: It makes a hole, it sets fire to the woodwork all around it and it liberates suffocating fumes.

If one of the new style shells effected an entrance into the strongest battleship, the latter would be immediately rendered hors de combat. The warships of the future will have to be absolutely fireproof, inasmuch as it has been proved by the experience of the Yalu fight that all woodwork aboard is likely to be set on fire by the explosive projectiles. No wooden boats can be carried into battle on this account, so that the sea fighter in coming naval battles must literally win or perish.

The new fashioned shells, loaded with gun cotton, will be fired at plates of ship armor eight inches thick, which the navy department had made for experimental purposes. Other trials may be made with them, but the details have not been settled on as yet.—New York Journal.

Barely 52 per cent of the householders of London take a morning newspaper, 69 per cent take either a morning or evening newspaper, and 31 per cent purchase neither.

A GIRL STRIKE LEADER.

Little Pansy, One of the New York Striking Clothing Makers.

One of the most interesting young women on the east side at the present time is Little Pansy, the 18-year-old leader of the girl clothing makers who are now on strike in New York. Miss Pansy is a Russian Hebrew, a worker in the shops herself. She is scarcely five feet tall, has a wealth of red hair and more common sense than most girls of her age. She led the girl strikers last year, and although she will not be designated as a leader in the present trouble with the contractors, she admits that she is taking an active part in the effort to secure a ten hour day for herself and her fellow workers.

"I am not an agitator," she said. "No, and I am not a modern Joan of Arc, as they call me. I am simply a working girl who is striking with other working girls against a state of things which, if known to the world, would bring us universal sympathy. There are a dozen of us who do our best to run this strike properly, and all the rest contribute ideas, so that in reality we are all leaders. We do not hope to gain much by this strike. If we are two weeks out, we cannot make up that loss in a year. But we have to strike. We are forced to it. Each year they sack a few more hours on to our working day. They want to bring us to a 15-hour day. We strike to stop the present, not to improve our present condition. We are more to be pitied than people think."

"Let me tell you a little incident which illustrates the feeling the men who are crushing us have toward us. There were a number of girls—I was one of them—working in a rear tenement. They sat by a window on the second floor looking down on the court below, and working away with might and main. A band was playing in the street, and the strains came weakly through the alley to the workers. It was raining. One girl dared to protest against the continual work."

"What do you want?" demanded the boss. "A little sunshine; a chance to go in the parks," said the girl boldly. "The parks?" roared the man. "What can you get in the parks? You get mud; you have that here now. You get a fountain; you have water falling before your eyes now." "That was his argument, and he failed as though we were revolting in luxury. Can you blame us for protesting? No, you must pity us, and so would the world if it knew."

Little is heart and soul with her less intelligent sisters. She lives at 8 Will-street, and there are always a lot of girl clothing makers to be found in her humble room. She first came into prominence three years ago as the first woman delegate to the Central Labor union—New York Sun.

IT PRESAGES WAR.

The Advent of the Seventeen Year Locust—Desolates Blooded.

On the outspread wings of the 17 year or pharaoh locust the lines of the letter W can be clearly traced. There is a popular superstition that the letter W means war.

In 1884 these locusts appeared and marched across the country on a sweeping line of devastation. The Japanese-Chinese war, the most momentous affair of its kind in the present decade, followed immediately after. Just 17 years before the noisy pest was again abroad, and that was the year before the great Russo-Turkish war. Seventeen years previous, in 1867, the locust was with us again, and 1840 was the year before the civil war. In 1848 the locust again cast itself upon the nation, and the Mexican war occurred one year after.

Back of this few remember whether the locust was on hand or not, but if there is any logical pertinency in his name he should have come in 1858, which brings us to a grand epoch in the world's history—the Greek revolution and the independence of all the South American states and Mexico. The Seminole war in Florida followed.—New York Journal.

GIFT OF \$2,000,000.

Marshall Field to Provide a Home for the Field Museum.

Marshall Field, who gave \$1,000,000 to found the Field Museum, announces that he will give \$2,000,000 more to provide a suitable home for the museum on the lake front at Chicago.

The museum is now located in Jackson park, in the main Art building, that did service for the Columbian exhibition. It is constructed of wood and stone and is fast crumbling to pieces and is so far from the center of Chicago that thousands cannot spare the time to pay it a visit.

Now that the lake front is to be turned into a magnificent park Mr. Field offers to provide a suitable building for the great museum that bears his name, and the offer has been accepted.

Armories for the state militia and a splendid parade ground will also be provided.

An Irrepressible Candidate. They put him up for congressman in country in a town. The other fellow won it, an He hauled his colors down. But he hollered for the winner. An he bet another lot He'd make the job later, an They beat him out o' him. But he saw the sheriff's office. An he said, "I'm going in." The crowd was mighty lusty, an He found he couldn't win. But failure didn't faze him. Though the weather wasn't fair. He jumped into the river, an He run along for mayor.

Of course they took an beat him. He they'd been a-beatin still. They whipped him in the valley. An they rolled him down the hill. But his creditors took after him, an so from place to place. He's running, running, running. He's always in a daze in the crowd. Frank L. Stanton in Chicago Times-Herald.



If you know a bargain when you see it, then you will see a bargain in our

\$1.77 Rocker,

Saddle or Cribber seat in either Oak or Mahogany finish.

We are displaying our Fall line of LAMPS, SHADES, and GLOBES, this week.

Bicycle repairing done on short notice.

Self Healing Tires

CARSON & WOOD,

108 State St.

1841 St. John's College, FORDHAM, N. Y. CITY JESUIT FATHERS.



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Improve your Wringer and save one half the labor on wash day.

Wringers and Carpet Sweepers Improved and repaired.

14 North Ford St., only a step from the B. & P. Depot.

Gold or Silver.

A little of which ever you have on hand will do wonders here and a small payment each week or month will do the rest.

We Extend Credit to All Some of the Bargains:

1 lot of Tailor Made Dresses. Sold at \$10 and \$12. Your choice now \$5.95

1 lot Silk Waists worth \$6. Now \$2.95

1 lot of Back Suits worth \$8. \$4. and \$5. Now 75c and \$5.

Men's Business Suits, \$7.

Hogan Bros.

Mammoth Credit House.

Over 235 E. Main St.

Opp. Music.

When Your TIRES CUT OR EXPLODE

Call for MAXSON STREET

Patches or valves Waxed on Moments time. Saving money and getting on your way.

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BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HUNTER

FINE WHITE LINEN

Never judge a store by its show windows. Windows are often surpassed by regular stocks. So in this linen store. That big west window is an attractive linen show and window. The linen store is now at its best. We want to see it as well as the window.

Fine plain hemmed Linen Towels—\$2.50 to \$7.50 a dozen.
Fine hemstitched Linen Towels—\$3 to \$18 a dozen.
Fine fringed Linen Towels—\$4 to \$18 a dozen.
Fine Old Bleach Linen Towels—not hemmed—\$2.50 a dozen.

Bamboo Curtains.

Next to everybody wants Bamboo Curtains when they can have large full sized ones as we are distributing them. They are wondrously decorative and on hot sultry summer days, help interior air circulation. Rose, blue, brown and red—\$1.25 each.

House Wrappers.

Every woman keeps in doors by household cares knows the comfort of a cool House Wrapper. The point is, we sell them cheaper than you can make them.

At \$1—Percale House Wrappers—striped and figured—all colors—ruffled front—waist back—blotch sleeves.

At \$1.25—House Wrappers in the Percale effect.

At \$1.25—House Wrappers with ruffled yoke and fancy back.

At \$2.50—Finest French

cale House Wrappers with

tau back, bertha and

also—striped green and

yellow and white, pink

white.

Gold Coin Corsets.

These "Black Satin" Corsets

"Coin" Corsets are the kind

bringing customers back when

corsets are needed. \$1.50

to \$2.50 a pair.

"J. S." Corsets, the

dollar value—\$1.50

pair.

Nothing can equal these

Morse's Patents which

judge the public can

make up their

own minds.

At \$1.50—House Wrappers

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