

# The Catholic Journal

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## A PERTINENT QUESTION

The Post Express says: "The Laurier administration is said to have settled the Manitoba school question in an equitable way. National undenominational schools will be maintained, but provision will be made for allowing clergymen of any recognized Christian church to visit the schools after study hours and to give religious instruction therein, as may be demanded. The compromise is probably the best that can be made, for the time being, and must be regarded as virtually maintaining the principle for which the province contended. It certainly removes a vexed issue from Canadian politics, and really secularizes the school system."

Such a compromise may suit "The Post Express," but it is exceedingly unjust all the same, because it is in direct violation of the "Confederation act," which is secured to the Catholics their separate schools. In the province of Ontario the public or Protestant schools, and the separate or Catholic schools, are both supported by the government, each being given a pro rata proportion of the fund raised by school taxes. In Manitoba similar conditions formerly prevailed. In the province of Quebec the same policy is in vogue except that the public schools are there the Catholic schools, and the separate schools the Protestant.

In the United States the Catholics are allowed, compelled to pay their share of the taxes to maintain the public schools while they are also compelled to erect, equip and maintain their own Catholic schools. In other words the Catholic pays just as much toward the education of his Protestant neighbor's children as does the neighbor, and in addition pays for the education of his own children in Catholic schools.

Would "The Post Express" favor the "Laurier compromise in Manitoba" for the state of New York? In other words, would our contemporary favor the state supporting the Catholic schools, if religious instruction were only to be imparted after school hours, and as high a standard of secular instruction maintained as in the public schools?

## ALTGELD.

Probably the most unpopular man in the east to-day is John P. Altgeld, governor of Illinois. He is the man who pardoned the Chicago Anarchists. He it was who denounced President Cleveland for sending federal troops into Chicago at the time of the great railroad strike.

Governor Altgeld spoke in New York city last Saturday night. His speech stamps him as an extremely clever talker and a man who is not to be despised or laughed down. He is not conceited; he is possessed of indomitable perseverance and an immense fund of backbone. His rhetoric is cleanly cut and direct.

Whether you agree with Altgeld or not, it may as well be recognized first as last that he is not a man to be brushed aside with a sneer, a jibe or a

## THE PERVERTED PRESS.

A paper bearing the above title was read before the public librarians of the United States at Cleveland by J. M. Larned, superintendent of the public library at Buffalo. Mr. Larned took the position that the entire secular press caters more to sensationalism than to improving the moral and to imparting education to the public. The "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia makes these comments on Mr. Larned's paper:

"There is no doubt whatever that one of the saddest disappointments of civilization at this end of the nineteenth century is the demoralized and demoralizing character of what is one of the greatest forces of the age. Millions of persons who are daily readers of these papers have practically no other guide for their course of action than they derive from this daily reading, and, of course, from what Father R. F. Clarke, S. J., in a recent article in the "North American Review," describes as 'the natural light that enlightens every man that comes into the world.' But this natural light, after a long course of reading of the sensational press, and dependence on sensational treatment of all subjects, becomes obscured. It is the lurid glare of the sensational press that has become the only beacon light for millions."

It seems to be clear that the degraded condition of the press, making all allowances for the systematized efforts of some of the unprincipled scoundrels controlling the press, is chiefly attributable, after all, to the readers themselves, those readers whom Mr. Larned correctly describes, though not in so many words, as instructed by the common schools how to read the written or printed word, but not what to read. Whether Mr. Larned intended to do so or not, his paper at once shows how necessary it is, even for the purposes of what he calls culture, that our children, before being exposed to the influence of the daily press, should have had their minds well formed to principles of religion and morality. In the present state of popular education there is little hope of restraining the daily press within any such principles.

When the secular press has reached such a lamentable level there is the more need of a clean, wholesome Catholic paper in every Catholic family.

## "FAKE" CABLE NEWS

The press associations continue to betray lamentable ignorance or malevolence concerning the Vatican's course toward American politics. Here is a dispatch sent out last week by the United Press:

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Rome saying that the Vatican, although favoring the candidacy of Mr. McKinley for the presidency of the United States, does not approve of the recent letter of Archbishop Ireland supporting Mr. McKinley, because it mixes religion and politics, which the Vatican thinks should best be kept separate in the United States.

It is feared that the letter will dispense eastern and southern Irish Catholics who support Mr. Bryan. The dispatch adds that instructions will, perhaps, be sent to Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate, concerning the attitude of the clergy in the presidential campaign.

This is a "fake," pure and simple, in so far as it refers to the Vatican's preferences in the impending political contest, and the press associations should have known better than to send it out, and the American papers were in small business when they published it.

In replying to a recent letter from a North of Ireland Orangeman, William E. Gladstone said: "As life ebbs away I hope I become inclined to a milder and more hopeful view of any differences that prevail among us and concurrence in yet greater and far greater matters. This has the further advantage of inspiring a lively hope that at home, too, we may discover a method of agreement. Let us now join in saying 'God save Armenia,' yet not at the proper time forget 'God save Ireland.'"

It costs the city of New York \$402,500 to cast its 300,000 votes. And yet the taxpayers do not grumble at this large expense.

## THE RIGHT COURSE

Rev. Martin Carroll has forbidden the pupils in the parochial school attached to St. Vincent de Paul's church in Williamsburg to wear what are called "motto buttons." The reverend father has done what is just right. There ought to be a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of buttons bearing vulgar or obscene inscriptions, of which there are far too many sold to young boys and girls. The most glaring offenders in this respect are the cigarette companies. For years they pandered to depraved tastes and enhanced the sale of their wares by giving away with each pack of cigarettes a picture—print would express it better—of women in abbreviated costumes and in indecent postures. The disordered craze for the pictures has passed, and that for buttons and badges is on. Hence the objectionable ones to which Father Carroll called attention, should not be tolerated anywhere.

It would appear that only the ritualists in the Anglican church are aggrieved because Pope Leo XIII. has decided that the Anglican orders are invalid. The anti-ritualistic organ, the London "Rock," thus comments on the Holy Father's decision: "We thoroughly agree with the Pope's opinion on the matter, and can follow him in the greater part of his arguments. It is exactly what we have consistently maintained, that at the Reformation the authorities of the Church of England deliberately and decisively broke themselves from the Church of Rome, repudiated her teachings as to the priesthood and the episcopate, and, therefore, had not the remotest intention of conferring a sacerdotalism in ordination."

Says an exchange: "The Canadian government has decided to appoint the last Thursday of November as Thanksgiving day instead of the earlier date heretofore observed. The change is made because it has been found that our holiday affects business in the Dominion. Now let our Canadian neighbors adopt July 4th as the date of the Queen's Birthday celebration and they will be right in line."

The archdiocese of New York is sometimes spoken of as being the largest in point of population in Christendom, but it will have to grow considerably before it can rival Cardinal Krometz's district, the archdiocese of Cologne, which, according to latest statistics, contains more than 2,000,000 of Catholics, or twice and a half as many as reside in Archbishop Corrigan's jurisdiction.

"In Charleston, S. C., there is a boy aged eight years who has an income of \$14,000 a year. He must be engaged in a speculative business of some kind. No boy of that age can earn such an income by honest labor," says the "Union and Advertiser." Couldn't he have inherited a fortune?

Under the heading "Romanism," the "Christian Statesman" inadvertently pays this compliment to those whom it would malign: "About one-half the inhabitants of New York city are non-church goers. Fully one-half or more of the other half are Roman Catholics."

An exchange aptly says: "There is a nice point of honor in paying a back subscription to a newspaper. It is a delicate test of honesty." There are a few subscribers of THE JOURNAL who could apply the same test to themselves.

The New York "Herald" is conducting a symposium of views on the question of whether the practice of "tipping" should be continued or not. The time to decide that is when you are in a foreign city, in a hotel and in a hurry for your dinner.

"Brann's Iconoclast" truthfully says: "A minister of the gospel cannot afford to substitute either Bryan or McKinley for Christ." This is in line with the position taken by the JOURNAL last week against political parsons.

The "Union and Advertiser" bristles with vigorous English these days. Our contemporary is extracting more fur out of the campaign than we thought possible, all circumstances considered.

## THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Matthew xxii, 15-21.—At that time: "The Pharisees going, consulted among themselves how to ensnare Jesus in his speech. And they sent to Him their disciples with the Herodians, saying: Master, we know that Thou art a true speaker, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest Thou for any man: for Thou dost not regard the person of men. Tell us therefore what dost Thou think, Is it lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not? But Jesus, knowing their wickedness, said: Why do you tempt Me, ye hypocrites? Show me the coin of the tribute. And Jesus saith to them: Whose image and inscription is this? They say to Him: Caesar's. Then He saith to them: Render therefore to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's."

What are we to learn from this Gospel? We are taught in the first place not to try to deceive our neighbor by feigned praise and adulation as in our days do many. We are also taught not to put our trust in the praises of men. We are, moreover, taught not to give our opinion too rashly, not to offend the opinion of others and enforce our own; and lastly, we are taught to show ourselves obedient subjects of authority and in due worshipers of our God.

## Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, October 25.—Twenty-second Sunday after Pentecost.—Epi. Phil. 1: 6-11. Gosp. Matt. xii 15-21.  
Monday, 26.—St. Evaristus, Pope and Martyr.  
Tuesday, 27.—Vigil of St. Simon and Jude.  
Wednesday, 28.—St. Simon and Jude, Apostles.  
Thursday, 29.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.  
Friday, 30.—Feria.  
Saturday, 31.—Vigil of All Saints. Fast.

## Books Received.

"The Money Question" is the title of a new book by Mr. George H. Shibley, of Chicago, 744 pages, price \$1.50 in cloth binding, 50 cents in paper cover. It treats of "The 50 per cent. fall in prices and the evil effects. The remedy of bimetallicism at 10 to 1 and governmental control of paper money. In order to secure stability in the general prices of commodities—stable money." Also "Monetary History 1850-1896."

Each point is established by historical data. The defense of the opposition is also given, thus presenting both sides of the case, point by point. On the points considered, the data is the most complete of anything we have seen and is quoted verbatim in most instances. This makes the work especially valuable for the campaign, as the issue is made up of facts, and it is by establishing them by conclusive evidence that converts are made. Over 80 pages of illustrations and 10 charts to help the reader to grasp the ideas intended to be conveyed.

## A DREADFUL DISEASE.

Life Was Being Consumed by Catarrh of the Head.

The best authorities say that it is a constitutional disease requiring a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood and permanently cures catarrh. It is economy to those suffering with catarrh to eradicate the cause of the disease at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and not merely to allay its symptoms with local applications.

"I was afflicted with catarrh and bronchitis and tried everything I could think of and doctored with physicians with only temporary relief. I feared I would have consumption, and my friends and neighbors thought so, too. It seemed as though my life was being consumed by that dreadful disease, catarrh. It was accompanied by catarrhal fever, and my sense of taste was nearly gone, also my sense of smell, and my hearing suffered as well. At last I procured two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and found this medicine helped me so much that I was able to go to work. Before this I had no strength and could not bear to have the air touch me. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am able to be about my work. I believe I never could have done this had I not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father was sick with the grip, and he had catarrh of the stomach. He took a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and said he felt better than he had for years, and he did not have another sick spell to amount to anything for two years. We believe that Hood's Sarsaparilla kept him well. We cannot say enough in praise of this great medicine."—Ella Carpenter, Newfield, N. Y.

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# FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT FURS!

Jack Frost has pressed the button. The door is open for winter to enter. You are in a receptive mood for Fur Talk.

Our aim here is to interest you only to the extent of bringing you to our Second Floor Fur Department. It is ready to receive you; ready to show you the most recent fashions of Furdom—collarettos, capes, boas, collars, muffs, trimmings, etc. You'll find this a most satisfactory place to do Fur buying, looking at it from any standpoint you choose.

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- 10-inch Persian lamb collarette, edged with Thibet all around, fancy silk lining, \$10.
- 6-inch Baltic seal collarette, with long tabs, tails all around edge of collar and on ends of tabs—31 by count—fancy silk lining, \$10.
- 10-inch electric seal collarette, with long tabs with tails on the ends, head and tails at the throat, fancy lining, \$13.
- 10-inch Baltic seal collarette, with gray Krimmer edging all around, fancy silk lining, \$14.50.
- 12-inch electric seal collarette, with natural lynx trimming all around fancy lining, \$16.
- Black Thibet boas in yard and yard and a half lengths.
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- Sable collars with head and tails.
- Mink collars with head and tails.
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