

# The Catholic Journal

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## THE ARBITRATION TREATY

When one congressional period succeeds another all pending measures in either house of congress lose status and have to be taken up anew. Thus the general arbitration treaty with England, which was in the hands of the senate, had to be considered anew by the committee on foreign relations, and once more reported back to the chamber. Mr. Sherman having gone into the cabinet, Mr. Davis has succeeded to the chairmanship of that committee. He has reported the treaty with amendments, which do not affect the scope, but which greatly alter what are termed its administrative features. The changes require that the approval of the senate shall be obtained whenever, under the treaty, the president proposes to submit a particular question to arbitration. In designating the arbitrators the President will not be limited to the members of the supreme court, but may select other jurists of repute. The name of King Oscar, of Sweden, is omitted on the ground that there is no need of naming an umpire in advance any more than for naming the arbitrators.

The "Review of Reviews" thus discusses the amendments: "We can see no serious objection to any of these amendments, although, on the other hand, none of them seems to us to be necessary. Mr. Davis' practical point was that about nine-tenths of the senators would have opposed the treaty unless the senate were to share with the president the responsibility for applying the treaty's provisions to particular cases. After all it must be remembered that the British prime minister could never, on his part, make application of the treaty without the full moral support of parliament. For the prime minister holds executive authority from one day to another only by virtue of parliamentary approval. As the treaty was originally drawn, the American president had a far more complete and isolated power bestowed upon him than could ever be exercised by the prime minister of Great Britain. The amendments proposed by Senator Davis to some extent equalize the situation. The President of the United States will act in conjunction with his cabinet, and of necessity, as always, with the approval and consent of the House of Commons. The friends of arbitration need not consider that the treaty has been spoiled or emasculated. Its ratification as amended will be eminently satisfactory."

There is, however, a large number of people in this country who do not believe that our Roman Catholic citizens "take their orders" from Rome, and on this point they take issue with the American Protective Association. We do not think further comment is necessary except that it may be well to call the "Journal's" explanation of the difference between "A. P. A." and "A. P. A." as twined and twined. It may furnish an explanation, however, how certain well known members of the A. P. A. have been able to swear positively that they were not affiliated therewith. They were simply spokes in the wheel within the wheel.

## AN A P A APOLOGIST.

A few weeks ago, in commenting on another matter, we said the Albany "Journal" was apparently an A. P. A. sympathizer and apologist. A few days ago we received from a friend in Albany a copy of the "Journal" of March 17th. In a lengthy article it answers the question that forms the caption of its editorial—"What is the A. P. A.?" Inasmuch as we consider the "Journal" as expert authority on the moral assassination society, we will quote its article for the benefit of our readers:

Dr. Watkins of this city, who has become well known in this community as a hater of the Roman Catholic church and the Irish people, with some friends, representing the American Protestant Alliance, called upon the governor yesterday and protested against his intention to review the parade to-day from a stand in the capitol, because the Irish emblem was to be carried by the paraders. The governor refused even to listen to the demand of Dr. Watkins and his associates.

It has been wired through the state that the American Protective Association sent Dr. Watkins to the governor, representing them, to make the protest. Thousands who read the story of the visit of yesterday doubtless will fail to realize that a demand of this kind would be inconsistent with the principles of the American Protective Association, which organization was formed for the purpose of opposing a union between church and state, and the members of which were pledged to vote against Roman Catholic candidates for office, for the reason that they might be controlled from Rome rather than by the needs and wishes of the American people. There never has been anything in the tenets of the American Protective Association against the Irish or any other people, and it would have been highly inconsistent with the principles of the American Protective Association called upon the governor to protest against the official recognition by the governor of the enjoyment of the Irish people in any of their holidays, festivals or observances of their past national existence.

Dr. Watkins did not go to the governor representing the American Protective Association, but representing the American Protestant Alliance, which may contain one, ten or fifty members for aught we know. Few persons take exception to the fundamental principle of the American Protective Association. It is only in the application of that principle to members of the Roman Catholic church that the division comes. If it be true, as is charged by the members of that association, that the Roman Catholic religion interferes with American citizenship through a greater devotion to Rome than to Washington, then every one should join hands to save the government from Rome, just as he would save it from London, or Paris, or Yokohama.

There is, however, a large number of people in this country who do not believe that our Roman Catholic citizens "take their orders" from Rome, and on this point they take issue with the American Protective Association.

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## MUST BE DAFT

In commenting on Governor Black's refusal to countenance the A. P. A. in their request that he not review the St. Patrick's day parade in Albany, THE JOURNAL mentioned one "Rev." Dr. E. A. Watkins who was then posing as the leader of the A. P. A. in Albany and vicinity. The genial gentleman turned up again on Wednesday of last week before the senate committee on judiciary. We will let the Albany "Argus" tell just what happened.

"E. A. Watkins, the somewhat notorious leader of the A. P. A. in this vicinity, and a large delegation of his followers, appeared before the senate judiciary committee to oppose a bill introduced by Senator Nussbaum authorizing the commitment of girls between the ages of 12 and 25 to the House of the Good Shepherd in this city from all parts of the state except New York and Kings. His opposition to the bill was based upon the fact that it is a Catholic institution. He said the discipline there was not of a reformatory character, but purely of

a religious nature. They had nothing but prayers and the counting of beads from morning until night.

"Do you mean to say that any kind of religious service would be injurious to these girls?" inquired Senator Guy.

"The instruction given in this institution is injurious to the most dissolute girl in the world," Mr. Watkins replied.

"Then I say you are not addressing yourself to the intelligence of this committee," was Senator Guy's retort.

"Senator Lexow warned Mr. Watkins that he would get better treatment from the committee if he would leave all sectarian contentions out of his argument and not attack any religious sect."

Could any one believe that so narrow-minded, so maliciously bigoted a person could exist in so enlightened, so broad-minded a place as Albany?

The man is not in his proper place walking the streets of Albany. He should be in an insane asylum.

## UTTERLY INDEFENSIBLE

THE JOURNAL adds its protest against including in the dutiable list under the Dingley tariff bill sacred vessels and vestments, stained glass windows, statuary, art metal work, mosaics and scores of other things connected with the visible side of religion. They cannot be manufactured in this country, at least no such work is done in the United States as that manufactured abroad. The result will be that many a poor church will not be able to have these articles, and those engaged in the sale of them will be forced out of business.

The fact that this section of the tariff law will bear heaviest on the Catholics may have had some influence with the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives.

It appears that Rev. Dr. Conaty, since he became rector of the Catholic University, has discontinued publication of the little magazine which he edited while he was pastor of the Sacred Heart church at Worcester. His present position and his duties leave him no time for editorial work, and it would be inconvenient for him to continue at Washington the publication of the magazine at Worcester. Its cessation will be missed by its readers, who found in the excellent Bible studies which the doctor prepared for this publication a large amount of interest and instruction. The magazine had several other good features in addition to those studies, too.

Speaking of the custom of making a great noise when a distinguished society individual renounces Protestantism and enters the fold of the Catholic church, a correspondent of the Providence "Visitor" says of a recent case: "Now that so prominent a character as a member of half a dozen metropolitan clubs has been received into the Catholic church, it is to be hoped that her too ardent, but not always wise, admirers will not make the church appear as a zoological garden that has recently received a rare specimen of the Creator's hands;" and he adds that the convert in question gains much more by entering the church than it does by his entrance.

James R. Randall, the well-known newspaper man and poet, writes to the Catholic Columbian to say that the successor in congress of the A. P. A. Linton "paused before the Marquette statue recently and said substantially: 'But for you, father, I would not have been victorious'; so Linton was plunged into a pit of his own digging, and the marble arm of Father Marquette, as it were, pushed him into the abyss." Mr. Randall also states that, as far as he can observe, there has been no mutilation of the Marquette statue, as commonly reported, which, if true, is gratifying intelligence."

Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

In the death of Daniel G. Griffin a high-minded, noble man has passed to his last reward.

Governor Black is determined to preserve the Adirondacks to the people of the state of New York.

## THE GOSPELS.

**GOSPEL: St. John xx. 19-31.**  
At that time: "When it was late that same day, the first day of the week, and the doors were the disciples were gathered together for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood in the midst, and said to them: Peace be to you. And when He had said this He showed them His hands and His side. The disciples therefore were glad when they saw the Lord. He said therefore to them again: Peace be to you. As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you. When He said this He breathed on them; and He said to them: Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained. Now Thomas, one of the twelve, who is called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. The other disciples therefore said to him: We have seen the Lord. But he said to them: Except I shall see in His hands the print of the nails, and put my finger into the place of the nails and put my hand into His side, I will not believe. And after eight days again His disciples were within, and Thomas with them: Jesus cometh, the doors being shut, and stood in the midst, and said: Peace be to you. Then He saith to Thomas: Put in thy finger hither, and see My hands, and bring hither thy hand and put it into My side; and be not faithless but believing. Thomas answered and said to Him: My Lord and My God. Jesus saith him: Because thou hast seen Me, Thomas, thou hast believed. Blessed are they that have not seen and believed. Many other signs also did Jesus in the sight of His disciples which are not written in this book. But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Christ the son of God; and that believing you may have life in His name."

What are to infer from the fact of the doors being closed?  
As our senses are the doors of the soul, we infer that when these senses are closed to things of the world Jesus will enter into our souls and say "Peace to you." Let us, then, close our eyes in order not to see the vanities of the world, our ears not to hear the vain spoken of, and our lips in order not to speak useless and evil words, and Jesus will come into our hearts and announce peace to us.

## Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, April 25.—Low Sunday.—Epi. 1. John v. 4 to 10. Gosp. John xx. 19-31.  
Monday, 26.—St. Cletus and Marcellinus, Popes and Martyrs.  
Tuesday, 27.—St. Thiribius, Bishop and Confessor.  
Wednesday, 28.—St. Paul of the Cross, Confessor.  
Thursday, 29.—St. Peter, Martyr.  
Friday, 30.—St. Catherine of Siena, Virgin.  
Saturday, May 1.—St. Philip and James, Apostles.

## The People are Convinced

When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla: They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail.

## Do You Want—

Everybody wants a perfect light, satisfactory in every respect, if they can have it at reasonable prices. The Welsbach fills every requirement.  
GRAY & HITCHCOCK,  
28 North Fitzhugh street.  
Phone, 1598.

## The Finest Cakes.

If you want a nice delicious cake to put on the table at any time, go to the Culross Bakery, No. 30 State street. They keep all kinds of cakes, pies, etc., and can supply you at a reasonable price.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well-known fact.

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This great establishment takes another step forward. Our New Furniture Store welcomes you; welcomes you to come and look; welcomes you to come and buy.

The entire third floor of the St. Paul Street building, 305x68 ft., is devoted to furniture—more than twenty thousand square feet of floor space. It is a magnificent show room; light, airy, clean, an ideal furniture store filled with an ideal stock. The furniture you want at the prices you are willing to pay. This new furniture store is bound to quickly gain the public favor. A brief resume to show you something of its extent.

Fifty styles of parlor suits ranging in price from \$25 to \$150. Hundreds of odd pieces of furniture for the drawing room, library, hall, reception room and bedroom, such as Davenport, Turkish Chairs, Vernis Martin Cabinets, desks and tables, and many other articles.

25 styles in mahogany and imitation mahogany parlor cabinets from \$7.50 to \$85.

250 styles in parlor and library tables.

Twenty-four patterns in jardiniere stands, prices from 39c to \$8.

An extensive line of chamber suits in solid mahogany, imitation mahogany, bird's eye maple, white enamel with Dresden decorations, solid oak and ash, prices from \$10.98 to \$135.

Well selected lines in folding beds, solid brass beds and white enameled beds.

Six patterns in solid mahogany odd dressers; five patterns in white enameled odd dressers, and several in bird's eye maple.

Thirty-two patterns in chiffoniers, all woods represented, prices from \$5 to \$40.

Eighteen styles in ladies' writing desks, prices from \$4.25 up.

Book Cases in oak and mahogany \$4.50 up.

Thirty patterns of combination book cases and writing desks in oak and imitation mahogany, from \$10.50 to \$45.

Extension tables in ash and oak, twenty-six patterns, prices from \$4.25 to \$60.00.

Eleven patterns in Buffets, prices from \$11.00 to \$28.

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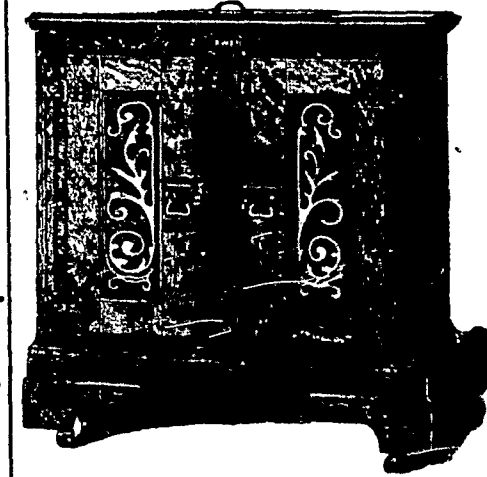
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