

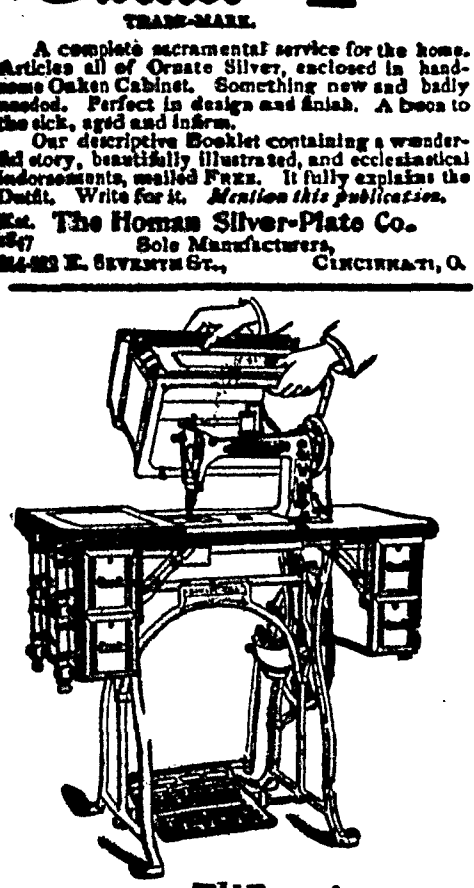


**FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC**  
Accomplished Wonders.  
Ofer, Kan., June 18.  
My nervous system was much run down. I suffered much from violent headaches and a feeling of weight in the pit of my stomach, so that I could not keep my food and felt like fainting. When these feelings were very distressing, I spent many restless nights, was troubled with bad dreams, numbness in my arms and often with violent cramps in my right leg. Two years ago I suffered in this manner, tried medicines without permanent relief. 3 months have passed now, since I took only 3 bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and not a symptom of all the trouble described above remains. Y. B. Cullin.  
Of 17 years standing.  
Baden, Can., May 26.  
It is now 17 years since I had the first attack of epilepsy. I tried doctors' medicines without any relief, but since I took Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic about 3 years ago I had but one slight attack. Mrs. Thos. Butler.  
A valuable book on Nervous Diseases and a complete recipe to any ailment. Free on request. Write to Rev. E. J. Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1872, and is now under his direction by the  
**KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.**  
49 E. Franklin Street.  
Sold by Druggists at \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. Large size, \$1.75, 6 bottles for \$9.  
For Sale at 125 North Clinton St. Rochester, N. Y.



High on the pedestal of public approval stands  
**LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef**  
For over thirty years the standard for purity and fine flavor.

**Doman's "Sick-Call" Outfit.**  
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Our descriptive booklet containing a wonderful story, beautifully illustrated, and ecclesiastical endorsements, mailed free. It fully explains the Outfit. Write for it. Mention this publication.  
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WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.  
10 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.  
Geo. M. Harrison, Gen. Agent.

**C. H. Ellsworth, DENTIST,**  
152 East Main Street, ROOM 2.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.  
LUCAS COUNTY.  
Frank J. Cheney certifies that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Lucas County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in cash for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1891.  
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for treatment circular free.  
F. M. CROSBY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists.

**DIOCESAN NEWS.**

What Our Friends in the Surrounding Parishes are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondents.  
(Continued from 7th page.)  
East Bloomfield  
Mr. J. Brennan of Lima, was in town the first of last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Turner, of Canandaigua, were the guests of Mr. Hugh Flanagan, last Sunday.  
Memorial Day services were held in the park.  
Shortsville  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Hirst, of Rochester spent the first of the week with the latter's mother, Mrs. Kincaid.  
Miss Mary Dunn, spent the first of the week with friends at Clifton Springs.  
Clifton Springs  
The devotion of the Forty Hours which commenced at St. Felix's church Sunday morning came to a close on Wednesday morning. Each service was well attended there being about four hundred communicants. Rev. Father O'Neil of Phelps preached the sermon Sunday evening. Rev. Father O'Brien, of Canandaigua, Monday, and Father Dwyer of Seneca Falls Tuesday.  
Miss Rosetta Barry is home visiting her friends.

The faculty for the Union Classical school for the next year is as follows: H. G. Wolcott, principal, Mrs. Nellie Holmes, Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Ella Donovan, Miss Mary Gillette and Miss Jessie Reid.

A New Benevolent Organization.  
The German Catholic Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America was organized in Waterbury, Conn., May 1st, 1897. This is the first German Catholic organization which allows females to become members. Any Catholic in America, between the ages of 17 and 50, may join this society. Those joining the first class sick benefit fund will pay for admission fee the sum of \$4.50; for the second class \$8. Monthly dues in first class, 30 cents; second class, 60 cents. For class A, death benefit fund, will pay for admission, \$2.50; for class B, \$5, for class C, \$10. Assessments for class A, 20 cents; for class B 50 cents, and for class C \$1 per assessment. Death benefits in class A, \$250.00; class B, \$750.00; class C, \$1,500.00.  
For German-English Catholic school and church building funds, each member of the junior fund will pay \$1 per year; for the Home for the Aged (for first two years), the sum of \$1.50 per year.

For Extra Benefit fund, for the first class, will pay 8 cents; in second, 16 cents; and in death benefit fund, class A, 4 cents; class B, 8 cents; in class C, 16 cents per month.  
The above fund (extra benefit) will be used for the payment of dues for the benefit of such members as are out of work, or unable to pay on account of sickness.  
After the expiration of 15 to 18 years, the capital accrued will bear interest enough so that no member will have to be taxed for assessments, provided no disastrous epidemic should occur.

Where four adult Catholic men residing in any village or parish desire to form a branch of the society, it may be formed on application to the undersigned.  
For reports of sickness or death, or for any information regarding the association, apply to  
DIRECTORIUM,  
The German Catholic Sick and Death Benefit Fund of America, Waterbury Conn., Box 418.

What is Light?  
Light is transformable into color, into heat, into cold, into force, into weight, into sound, and yet with all that is known of some of the manifestations we are absolutely ignorant of what it actually is. For all we know, it may be transformable into every phenomenon cognizant to the human senses. The army of speculative scientists is divided in opinion as to whether light is matter or not. For a long time our textbooks have contained the statement that "the sun is the source of all light," and yet we manufacture light every night, at a time when the sun is at the opposite side of that portion of the earth where night prevails, and this artificial light fulfills the functions of sunlight. Recently it has been asserted by acknowledged scientists that light is simply vibration—the vibration of particles in what is termed the atmosphere of space, the so called ether. But particles of what? For here, again, comes a question. Scientists are divided in opinion as to whether there is a vacuum in the interstellar space or whether the ether is not filled with matter—is, in fact, itself matter.

An Air Jam.  
A curious state of things was observed in the tunnel of the underground railway of Budapest on account of a lack of ventilation. For a stretch of more than two miles there is only a single ventilator, which is entirely insufficient, and the trains running through the tunnel compress the air within like that in the gun barrel of a Zalkinski dynamite gun. It is stated that on several occasions the cars were raised bodily from the tracks by the pressure of air and gas and the passengers were almost suffocated. Steps have been taken to increase the number of air shafts, so that there will be at least ten of these in each mile, and very large exhaust fans will do away with the danger of insufficient ventilation, which now renders the employment at the same time of the two tracks in the tunnel absolutely dangerous.—Science.

**THE FIGHT OF FAITH.**

HOW THE CHURCH HAS GROWN DESPITE ITS FOES.

Founded in the Family—Progress of the Little Christian Communities—Evolution of the Various Institutions of the Church Itself—A Predestined Victory.  
There can be no reasonable doubt that Jesus Christ intended to found a society among men that should grow by soliciting the adhesion of all mankind, or that he intended to endow it with all the powers of organic social life. It was only natural that the transforming spirit of the new religion should first show itself in the family, the nucleus of all social life. One high ideal, the person of Jesus, and one common hope were impressed on each soul. The heart of the typical primitive Christian was like a coal of fire, and it radiated in all directions a hitherto unheard of energy and ingenuity of love.

While the little communities did not pretend to heal the economic ills of the state, they taught the same how they must one day be cured. So perfect became the Christian system of caring for all human ills that when the great pestilences of the third century fell upon Carthage and Alexandria the Christians were equal to the task of providing for the sick, burying the dead and holding together the social organism of their persecutors. Such unselfish sacrifices raised them in the general esteem of all higher minds, though their condemnation of all frivolous and shameful amusements, the vanity of dress and the parade of luxury continued to make them hated by the multitude.

Continued reflection on the teachings of Jesus led many at an early date to follow the counsels of virginity and poverty. To be like Jesus and his disciples, and to be free from the entangling cares and the growing vexatiousness of the social life, seemed a blessed thing, and there can be no doubt that the gospel counsels were followed by a multitude of Christians who were moved and guided by such men as Clement of Rome and by the beautiful homilies on virginity attributed to him. The later long persecutions drove many Christians to mountainous or desert places, especially in Egypt, where we find the Christian hermits established before the end of the third century, the historical precursors of the monastic system, which was so far from being ungenial to Christianity that it took root at the first opportunity.

In time the apostolic institutions and the provisions made by the successors of the apostles took shape in a logical, public discipline of life, for the society was endowed with a certain coercive power that lay in germ in the direction of Jesus as to the treatment of those unruly members who refused to hear or obey the church. Thus there grew up within the society a law or code known as the canon or the ordinances of the teaching of the apostles, and rightly called so, for its details were conceived in apostolic spirit and imposed by apostolic authority in keeping with the traditions of the apostolic churches.

With the growth of the society grew also the occasions of public meeting. To the resurrection, ascension and Pentecost were added in a short time commemorations or anniversaries of the martyrs, feasts of the apostles, feasts of the Blessed Virgin. At the same time we find the church year interspersed with fasts and vigils, special preparations for the great festivals. The ceremonies of the church increased; baptism, marriage, burial and the liturgy are each provided with certain fixed rules that have never varied substantially since their first adoption. Even the fine arts undergo Christian influences.

No one needs to maintain that these three centuries were absolutely free from human weakness. Nevertheless, it affords the unique spectacle of a society pursued to death from within and without, moving calmly on its predestined way, calling forth all its innate strength in proper time and place, making headway against excess, stirring up the lethargic, conscious of all its own possibilities and keeping its present development ever in line with its past history. No society of men has ever presented the like spectacle or has ever so justified the apt comparison of St. Paul, who likens all Christian growth to the even organic development of the human body, in which is found a parallel growth of all the elements, with consciousness of self identity and of future greatness.

The Diadem of Tears.  
An angel saw a teardrop fall  
From eye to cheek, to hand,  
And as he straightway heavenward went  
He said, "I understand."  
He placed the tear 'mid jewels rare—  
'Mid gems of untold worth,  
Then spoke the saints around the throne,  
"He brought this pearl from earth."  
And questioned they, "Why seekest thou  
These jewels clear and bright?  
And why descendest thou to earth  
In darkness of the night?"  
He made reply and, speaking, smiled:  
"I gather gem by gem,  
The diamonds pure, the liquid pearl,  
To form a diadem."  
"I seek these treasures of the heart,  
And seek them not in vain.  
When night's dark mantle covers all  
I hear the moan of pain,  
And then to these, God's chosen ones,  
A message true I bear—  
"Blessed are they that grieve and mourn,  
For I am with them there."  
"And in affliction's darkest hour  
I give to them my peace,  
The promise of a heavenly crown  
When all their tears shall cease.  
So I must go, must leave you, friends,  
His message to impart.  
The angel passed, then turned away  
With sad but loving heart.

I lift my heavy burden up,  
I mount my cross of thorns,  
For did not my Redeemer say,  
"Blessed is he who mourns?"  
And when I life's dark valley pass,  
This vale of hopes and fears,  
Oh, may I weep to be wear  
The diadem of tears!  
—Exchange.

**THE EASTER BELLS.**

WHEN THEY FIRST BEGAN TO RING THEIR INSPIRING MESSAGE.

The First Church Bell Ever Made—How It Revolutionized Church Architecture and Implanted a New Ceremony in the Rites of the Church.

There is nothing more expressive of Easter joy than Easter bells. Even more than the chaste and modest beauty of the lily, or of vernal flowers massed around altar and chancel, do their thrilling, exultant tones typify the gladness of spirit of Christianity's chief festival, proclaiming the glorious tidings of Christ triumphant over death, the inspiring message of eternal life forevermore. A benison, a psalm of thanksgiving, an anthem of victory, peals forth from Easter bells in every clime, clearing the earth from pole to pole and softly fluttering heavenward to the great white throne.

When and where did the first bells ring out at Easter? What manner of folk were the first worshippers who listened with rapt attention to their commanding and clamorous call? Was it in Palestine or Egypt or Greece or the farther western countries? Many times have thoughtful Christians asked themselves this same question and great is the number who would be glad to know the answer. To learn it we must take a look backward over nearly 19 centuries, before we reach the year of 729, when the Christian church was one and undivided.

About the year 481 when Naples was a settlement of Roman villas in the luxuriant plains of Campania, there lived in Nola, a considerable city of that province, one Paulinus, now a duly canonized saint of the Roman church. He was not only bishop of Nola but also the abbot of a flourishing community of monks, monastic life in that early date having been retained a firm hold in the primitive church. And he was a bishop of considerable note, whose name and fame have been handed down to us both by history and tradition.

Besides that, he was a church builder. In Nola, the seat of his bishopric, he erected a basilica, or church modeled after the style of the Roman courts of justice, many of these structures having been handed over by Constantine to the early Christians as places of public worship. Paulinus dedicated his basilica to St. Felix, in celebration of whose virtues he annually composed an ode, calling him his patron his father, his lord.

Now, it happened that in the monastery ruled by Paulinus small hand bells were used to notify the flock to betake themselves from the refectory or the dormitory, as the case might be, to their lectures and prayers; this usage of the bell being derived from the ancient Romans, who were accustomed to their public halls by the little tintinnabulators and they were used in their public processions as well. Observing their great convenience and noting further the great carrying power of their tones, Bishop Paulinus conceived the idea of utilizing this effective instrument of sound to notify the monks and the neighboring worshippers at the shrine of St. Felix of the times for holding the church services.

It seemed to him a more appropriate as well as a more orderly call to prayer than many of the rude methods then in vogue among the various branches of the church. These included, for instance, private identification, the strident wailing of the town crier, the striking of a hammer on a piece of metal, the beating of gongs or cymbals, or the blasts of the trumpet after the ancient fashion of the Greeks, the Israelites and the Egyptians.

Necessarily Paulinus had to have manufactured for the business in hand a bell of much greater dimensions than the little tinkler which did duty in the monastery. But this was easily accomplished. The next problem that vexed the worthy prelate's mind was where to place his new contrivance, so that its voice could be heard from afar.

There was, however, on the roof of the basilica of St. Felix a sort of cupola known as a lantern. It was a tower on all sides, its principal purpose being, as its name implies, to give light to the interior of the structure on which it rested. It was in this lantern that the bishop of Nola yoked the first church bell.

Most probably it was of the miter class and looked for all the world like a good sized metal bowl with a clapper inside. Nor was it a large affair. The fifteenth century was well advanced before bells of any considerable dimensions were fashioned.

**FACTS IN A FEW LINES.**

Not far short of 800,000 tons of dust is collected in London during the year.  
In the private schools of China a teacher is paid about 1 cent a day for each pupil.  
The army of India now numbers 280,000 men, of whom 180,000 are native soldiers.  
The crows of Ceylon are protected by the people, because they purify the atmosphere by acting as scavengers.  
There have been over 60 lions in the London zoo the last 50 years, many being presents from the queen or members of the royal family.  
The bulk of the Russian cavalry is composed of dragoons, who are trained to fight on foot as well as in the saddle and are drilled to attack in mass.  
London is growing so rapidly and the population is moving so far away from the old center that the suburban theater is becoming an institution of importance.

Sir Richard Phillips says that in the Hebrew language there are 1,700 radical words. It is said that the Sanskrit language contains 16 vowels and 84 consonants.  
It is claimed for Ireland that, with its less than 5,000,000 population, it has more centenarians than any country in Europe—perhaps in the world. They number 578.  
Cardinal Mezzofanti spoke 114 languages and dialects, 50 of them with such ease and fluency that he was sometimes mistaken for a native of the lands where they were used.  
The German language has a greater power of combination of words than any other European tongue. By the liberal use of the hyphen almost any combination may be formed.  
Skates made of gold are popular in St. Petersburg. One lady had the blades of her skates enriched with diamonds. Skates set with pearls and precious stones have also been in fashion.

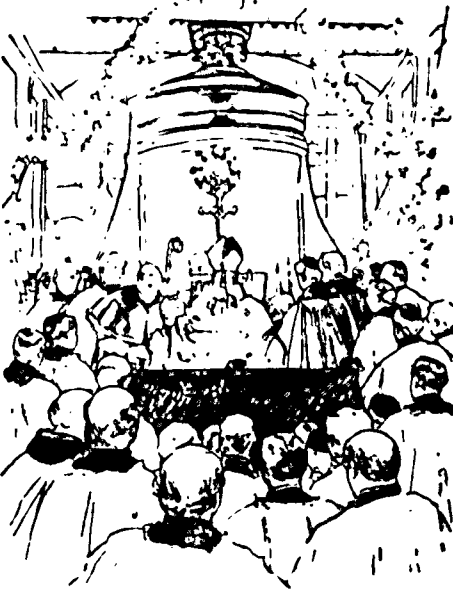
In 1845 pneumatic springs were proposed to increase the comfort of carriages, and it was then that the idea of pneumatic tires presented itself to William Thomson, C. E., of London.  
The Japanese are now getting used to glass. At first glass in a railway carriage window had to be smeared with streaks of white paint to keep passengers from poking their heads through it.  
While pearls have long maintained a popularity in Europe surpassing that of any other gem, it is only within a comparatively brief period that they have become so highly esteemed in the United States.  
An unbreakable carriage shaft has been invented, having a joint which permits it to fold when the horse falls. Thus in whatever position the unfortunate creature may lie on or under the shaft the latter will remain undamaged.  
England has more than six times as much capital in railways as Scotland, and Scotland more than three times as much as Ireland. The mileage open is 14,651 miles in England and Wales, 3,380 in Scotland and 2,178 in Ireland.  
The pearls from Australia and Panama are all of medium and large size. Generally speaking, the India pearls command the highest prices, because of their superior form (many of them being perfectly round) and their brilliant luster.

It would seem that the influence of climate upon national character has been greatly exaggerated, says a recent writer. Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt and Carthage, situated in hot latitudes, were among the most material nations of antiquity.  
Fair haired people are becoming less numerous than formerly. The ancient Jews were a fair haired race; now they are, with few exceptions, dark. So it is in a lesser degree with the Irish, among whom 160 years ago a dark haired person was almost unknown.  
A curious custom is made known by a correspondent in Berlin. The butchers of that town are in the habit of informing their customers of the days on which fresh sausages are made by placing a chair, covered with a large, clean apron, at the side of the shop door.  
The pearl shell fisheries of the Merquian archipelago, in the government of Burma, comprise 11,000 square miles. The gathering of pearl shells is the chief industry, though of course pearls are also found. The banks are rented from the government and rights to fish sublet on a royalty.  
A Frenchman's pipe recently saved him from disgrace. He was attacked by a discharged waiter, who threw a bottle of vitriol at his face. The bottle broke on the pipe he was smoking, sending the greater part of its contents into the face of his assailant, who was terribly burned.  
The first carriage supplied with pneumatic tires was built for the present Duke of Northumberland, and they were afterwards adopted for the motor car, but the wheels were so constantly requiring repairs that the idea was finally abandoned. The cost was another drawback, the price of these being \$1,250 a pair.  
The great pyramid of Cheops is the largest structure ever erected by the hand of man. Its original dimensions at the base were 764 square feet and its perpendicular height in the highest point 448 feet. It covers four acres, 1 rod and 23 rods of ground and has been estimated by an eminent English architect to have cost not less than \$165,000,000.  
One of the best known of all the sculptured signs of London still exists between two houses on the eastern side of Panzer alley, a narrow thoroughfare leading from Newgate street to Paternoster row. The alley has probably been named from this sign, which represents a naked boy sitting on a pannier or basket. The pannier was not an uncommon sign among the London shopkeepers in older times.

TEACHES RAILROADING.  
Successful Work of the Railway Department of Purdue University.  
Quite a reputation has been made by Purdue university with its railway department. A few years ago President Smart read in the newspapers that such a department would be established at Harvard, the railroads of the country being looked to for \$100,000 toward establishing such a department. He immediately went to President Luggis of the Big Four and told him that he intended to establish such a department at Purdue, and that he could not ask the railroads for any money. All that he would ask of the railroads was that they should allow him one experienced man for a short time each season. The president of the Big Four at once endorsed the idea, and President Smart set about preparing for the department.  
Since then the scope and utility has been so broadened that it has become known all over the country. The next school year will provide the most perfect course of the kind offered anywhere. The subjects to be considered during the next year are: Railway equipments, locomotive performance, laboratory work, locomotive design, railway surveying, railway construction, economies of railway location, railway chemistry and railway sanitation. In addition to these courses, which will be administered by members of the faculty, there will be a series of lectures by men high in their profession and representing different departments of railway organization.

WILL COMMIT ANY CRIME.  
For \$5,000 This Man Will Sell Himself For Any Purpose.  
There is a man in Chicago who wants to be given a chance to kill somebody, steal something or commit any other crime in order to make the few remaining days of his old mother a little brighter. He offers himself for sale. For \$5,000 he stands ready to do anything for anybody who has his price. He has written the following letter, which fully explains his position in the matter and is not susceptible of being misunderstood:  
"For \$5,000 I will sell myself to any one wishing a slave. I will do anything the buyer asks, drudge as his slave or kill myself, insured in his favor. I will kill or steal, taking all the responsibility myself.  
"Do not think I am insane, for I am not. I am only tired of futile, honest efforts, and I have an old mother whose remaining days I have dreamed of making brighter. I have knowledge enough to make a Holmes, detection being beyond human possibility. Only partial knowledge is dangerous, and unfortunately I am so. I am half rascal, only incompetent scoundrels are detected.  
"I have tried to be honest and to see a brother in every one suffering. Slander and deceit have been my reward, hunger my follower. Now I am tired of it and would die, not to be spoiled and embittered more than I am already by our Christian world. But I have an old mother, and for her I will sell myself to hell, if hell will pay me, as heaven does not seem to care for honest effort.  
"I am too poor now to turn a successful scoundrel independently. I have waited too long, and so I am for sale. Answer this prayer if you have the cash and desire to buy me. I am no man for half measure and will stay good for the contract."  
—Chicago Tribune.

ABLE BANGLES.  
Among the many eccentricities of fashion which we have to report, both by way of warning as well as advice, may certainly be classed the novel introduction of ankle bangles. Now that bracelets are more or less banished from elegant attire, a sort of compensation has appeared in the shape of a chain, made either of gold or silver links, with a coin, amulet or heart pendant, worn as a bangle on the left ankle. Of course a low shoe is necessary for the due display of this extraordinary ornament, and we have been confidently assured that it is not colored, but only black silk stockings are to be worn with the same.—Philadelphia Times.



THE BAPTISM OF THE BELL.