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QUEER SORT OF CHARITY.

THE JOURNAL cannot bring itself to agree with some extraordinary statements attributed to Rev. Dr. H. H. Stebbins of the Central Presbyterian church at last week's meeting of the managers of the Door of Hope. The matron of the institution had reported that during the quarter twelve girls had gone out from the institution; of this number five had secured employment at general housework, four had gone into homes and found employment therein, two had left the city and one had married and settled down.

Dr. Stebbins was called upon to speak, and according to the "Union and Advertiser" he didn't know of any other question that had about it quite as many interrogation points to which as yet no comprehensive answer has been given: it is still an open question. Continuing, the reverend doctor said that he could not but believe that the unfortunate women whom the Door of Hope sought to help have sinned quite as much as they have been sinned against. "For the social evil," said Dr. Stebbins, "is hold the woman just about as guilty as the man. I may be wrong, and am certainly open to conviction."

The speaker expressed the belief that no one, man or woman, had ever sinned so badly that he or she could not be saved by the blood of Jesus Christ. Unfortunate women, he said, would never be saved by sympathy alone; they are saved by God, if at all. If a fallen woman enter upon a new life it is by a new birth, and no woman is born again except by the power of God. Therefore the penitent one should be taught a constant dependence on divine help. Then Dr. Stebbins touched upon another point, that of securing positions in Christian homes for the girls reclaimed by the Door of Hope. Needless to state, the speaker's views on this point were received with marked attention, the more especially after the matron's statement, given with evident satisfaction, that several of the girls had secured Christian homes, where deep interest was being taken in their welfare.

He further remarked:
"I think that we do unwisely in making families to receive these unfortunate women into their homes. I wouldn't want such a girl in my home, and I don't think I am lacking in Christian charity when I take that stand. Don't let us complain of those who will not employ or those who refuse to take back into their employ these unfortunate women. The Door of Hope provides a place for them. Therefore the Door of Hope ought to be sustained, and I wish it may prosper."

All will agree with Dr. Stebbins that women are equally guilty with men, but not many fair minded persons will coincide that the men have been sinned against. It is our opinion that society sins against fallen women more than men. The man is guilty, is equally unclean in the

eyes of the Almighty, often more so, yet that abominable fiction, "polite society," receives the man, not in the capacity of a menial servant, but with open arms and on terms of social equality, while holding the hem of its garments aloof from the erring woman. It matters not that it may be the woman's first offense while the man may have the ruin of a dozen innocent girls on his soul. The woman must be pushed deeper in the mire, the man is counted fit to be the husband of their daughters. We are sick and disgusted at hearing men play the coward when the social evil is discussed and fall back on the excuse of Adam: "The woman tempted me and I did eat." It is such as Dr. Stebbins that would make men out as devoid of moral stamina and characterize them as unable to resist the siren's wiles. Why can't men have moral courage and cease being hypocrites? And when will women apply the same test to their daughter's male companions that they do their girl chums?

The same line of reasoning applies to Dr. Stebbins' declaration that he would not welcome a fallen woman into his house. It is true this is a delicate question. It may not be the best move to take such a woman into a family where there are young people growing up, but is it any worse to take such a person in as a servant, when you welcome her betrayer to your table and encourage his companionship with your daughter? Of course if the head of a family were a moral coward and feared his own weakness he would be perfectly justified in excluding such a person from his house in a menial capacity.

Aside from all these considerations, however, arises the question of Christian charity. If we all followed Dr. Stebbins' advice where would there be any hope for the reformation of fallen women? And would we be following the footsteps of the Master who did not turn away even the Magdalen?

TWO SERMONS

In commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the English throne two somewhat extraordinary sermons were delivered in New York city. One was by Rev. D. Parker Morgan of the church of the Heavenly Rest, the other by Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa. Dr. Morgan was born a British subject. Dr. De Costa was born in Massachusetts.

Born a British subject, Dr. Morgan apparently never has renounced his allegiance to the British crown, though evidently he finds it more profitable to live in this country, whose institutions he does not hesitate publicly to condemn, than under the standard of his revered and beloved sovereign. At any rate, Dr. Morgan has a very poor opinion of this country and the presidential office. The latter does not begin to compare favorably with the monarchy. Speaking of the queen, he said:

"Hers has been a long reign, and in contemplating it and the feelings it arouses we cannot but feel that the monarchy is better than the presidency. With the monarchy there is a continuation of ever-increasing love, but the changes constantly recurring in the presidency make a break in the affections of the people toward the occupant of the chair. Still it is not my purpose to speak of the merits of the monarchy as compared with the presidency, nor of the severance of the relations between this and the mother country. I feel that sure that every one within these walls echoes the sentiment of the old English statesman when he said, referring to the withdrawal of the colonies: 'We could not change if we would. We would not change it if we could.'"

However much we may differ with Dr. Morgan as to his conception of the relative merits of monarchies and republics, we must agree with him when he comments on Queen Victoria's belief that religious training of children should be given at the mother's knee: "Would to God that the mothers of America would think and act in this respect as she did." And the Albany "Journal" makes a sorry mess of it when it exclaims in bragadoecio vein: "The plain inference from this is that Amer-

ican mothers permit their children to grow in unconsciousness. This, of course, is a scandalous libel."

How can children be hoped to be religious in their tendencies, how can they be expected to have any love for religion, when religious instruction is left for the Sunday school teacher and the governess? How can mothers find the time to instruct their offspring in the truths of religion when their whole day is occupied with the "calls of society" and their nights to "social functions"? When the marriage rests so lightly as almost not to rest at all, how can mothers instruct their little ones to love God and keep His commandments? If the "Journal," whose editor occupies a high position in the social arena, were not stung to the quick, it would never have attempted to reply to Dr. Morgan, and in so doing it has invited this unpleasant criticism of the major part of the feminine portion of the non-Catholic "400."

In the course of Dr. DeCosta's sermon he, too, eulogized Victoria as a model for American women in these words: "It is, however, as a mother, that Victoria is sublime. Never can it be said of her that she shirked the responsibilities of motherhood. In this she puts to shame the majority of American women of the upper class, who are not only indifferent to such responsibilities, but who, by criminal practices—criminal practices, I say—avoid these responsibilities."

Again the Albany "Journal's" sensitive nerves are shocked and it hastens to enter the lists as follows: "That is a pretty broad statement for a minister of the gospel to make in his pulpit. It would be interesting to learn where and how he obtained his information."

We have not the slightest doubt that Dr. DeCosta can give the "Journal" all the information it craves. If he does not care to, we advise our sensitive contemporary to consult the census returns and the weekly health reports of its own city, especially the number of births in the wards in which reside the so-called "400." If the non-Catholics recognized the sacrament of penance there would either be a decrease in the horrible practice Dr. DeCosta so severely and rightfully condemns or there would be fewer communicants in the non-Catholic churches. It is also probable that a number of disreputable physicians would find their practice lessened or they would be landed in prison, where they belong.

SENSIBLE ADVICE

In another column we have given some means of preventing depravity among young girls. Since the article was put in type our attention has been called to an address delivered last week before the managers of the Door of Hope by Dr. White-Thomas of this city in which she substantially follows the line of our argument. After giving some pertinent advice to parents to provide plenty of physical exercise for their girls, the doctor continues:

"Never attempt to deceive children in any way. When they ask the questions about themselves all children ask, if they are too young to understand the truth, do not tell them some false and abominable story, that they will remember all their lives, but put them off, saying you will tell them when they can understand. The false modesty of many parents, which prevents their talking with their children, has caused more harm than can be undone in centuries."

"It is far easier to start a right line of thought than to change a wrong one to right; indeed, this is often impossible. It is much safer for a girl to know her possibilities a little too soon than a little too late. For most women it is no easy thing to talk familiarly on this subject with their children. But if it is impossible, don't let the girls suffer for your weakness. Either send them to some friend who can and will give them the necessary information, or next best, give them one of the books published for this purpose, of which it is said there are some good ones. But at any rate, see that the girls are properly taught in time to help them."

"It is ignorance that has brought the Door of Hope inmates to the moral state they are in, and their parents are to blame. Ignorance of the

proper care of their bodies, of the control they can have over them, and of the best and noblest uses to which they can be put."

To this may be added: Train up your girls to be Christians and to love virtue for its own reward, not through fear of loss of worldly respect.

THE SCHOOLS CLOSED

Another school year has come and gone, and now the pupils of the several educational institutions are either enjoying well earned vacations or are thinking of entering upon a professional or business life career. The latter have ended their school life; their education, however, is just begun. Life is but an education, and experience is a lifelong educator.

Those who received their schooling in Catholic institutions have one great advantage over those in the non-Catholic schools. They have been taught the principles of religion and told where to turn for help in hours of adversity.

In purely secular studies, however, the Catholic schools do not fall behind—in many instances they excel the secular schools. This is not a visionary statement, it is the fact, as a comparison of records will show.

THE JOURNAL has published the commencement programmes and all items of interest in connection with the graduating exercises of the Catholic schools of Rochester. If anything has not appeared in our columns it has been because of lack of space, not because of lack of interest on our part.

THE JOURNAL is proud of Rochester's Catholic schools.

According to the Rochester Herald mass was sung by Miss Greenhall of New York at Holy Apostles church on Lyell avenue Monday evening. We did not know that mass was said, sung or celebrated by other than duly ordained clergymen, or that it was celebrated in the evening.

THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Luke, v. 1-11. At that time: "When the multitude pressed upon Jesus to hear the word of God, He stood by the lake of Gennesareth and saw two ships standing by the lake, but the fishermen were gone out of them and were washing their nets. And going up into one of the ships that was Simon's, He desired him to draw back a little from the land. And sitting he taught the multitude out of the ship. Now when He had ceased to speak He said to Simon: Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught. And Simon answering said to Him: Master, we have labored all the night and have taken nothing, but at Thy word I will let down the net. And when they had done this they enclosed a very great multitude of fishes, and their net broke. And they beckoned to their partners that were in the other ship that they should come and help them. And they came and filled both the ships, so that they were almost sinking; which, when Simon Peter saw, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying: Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord. For he was wholly astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken. And so also were James and John, the sons of Zebedee, who were Simon's partners. And Jesus saith to Simon: Fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men. And having brought their ships to land, leaving all things, they followed Him."

Why did Christ permit the apostles to be so astonished at what had happened? This was a very extraordinary grace, of which all stand in need who attribute everything to chance or to natural causes, and never recognize and adore the manifest working of the hand of God, not even in the most extraordinary events.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, July 4, Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.—Feast of the Most Precious Blood. Epist. Heb. ix. 1-5; Gosp. John xix. 30-35; Last Gosp. Luke v. 1-11.
Monday, 5—SS. Cyril and Methodius, Bishops and Confessors.
Tuesday, 6—Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.
Wednesday, 7—Feria.
Thursday, 8—St. Elizabeth Queen of Portugal, widow.
Friday, 9—Feria.
Saturday, 10—The Seven Brothers, Martyrs. SS. Rufina and Secunda, Virgins and Martyrs.

A Neighbor Told Him.

"I broke out all over my body with an itching and burning rash. I could not sleep at night. I took various medicines without benefit, and finally a neighbor advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and after taking three bottles I was entirely cured."—John H. Shaw, South Berlin, N. Y.

NOTES ABOUT EUROPE.

Facts Political, Medical, Military, Fiscal, Financial and Otherwise.

Italy is apparently doomed to misfortune in connection with everything that she undertakes in Africa. Two expeditions recently dispatched into the interior from the northeast coast of the dark continent have been massacred by the natives, and now there is a fresh deadlock between Italy and Abyssinia in consequence of a dispute with regard to the correct interpretation of the stipulations of the recent treaty of peace which concluded the war between the two countries. The Abyssinians insist on one meaning and the Italians upon another, and inasmuch as the recent conflict between the two nations originated precisely in a dispute of this character the outlook is regarded at Rome with a considerable amount of anxiety.

An international conference on leprosy will take place in Berlin in October and will remain in session at the offices of the imperial health department from Oct. 11 to Oct. 16. The principal purpose of the congress is to bring about an international agreement for the scientific treatment of leprosy, and it will be attended by the leading experts and specialists of Great Britain, France, Russia, India, Japan and Italy.

The plague which has recently been raging with so much virulence in India, and especially at Bombay, has now reached Jiddah, which is the seaport and landing place of pilgrims from all parts of the world for Mecca and Medina, the holy places of Islam. This is very serious, as it is now almost certain that the plague will be spread by the returning pilgrims to the four quarters of the globe. True, the Ottoman authorities are stated to have increased and elaborated the quarantine precautions at Jiddah, but orientals are so careless about such matters and so indifferent even to the most elementary rules and regulations of sanitation that no reliance can be attached to anything that the sultan's medical authorities may do or not do in the matter.

No more striking illustration of the relatively bloodless character of the recent Turco-Grecian war can be given than that afforded by the official returns recently issued, according to which the number of prisoners taken by the rival armies amounted to 300 men each, while in the Greek hospitals there has throughout the campaign not been a single Greek soldier treated for a saber, bayonet or lance wound, the only injuries being those inflicted by rifle bullets or by the explosion of shells. This is equivalent to a demonstration that there was no hand to hand fighting and that the troops never really came to close quarters throughout the struggle.

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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

About \$200,000,000 Invested in the Industry Here.

In the electric lighting field the total capital invested in the United States was recently given as over \$500,000,000. The number of plants, public and private, is over 10,000, says an exchange. The number of motors in use is estimated at about 500,000 and their value at about \$100,000,000. The electrical apparatus used in mining is estimated at \$100,000,000, and the value of the electric elevator industry will probably not fall short of \$15,000,000.

The most important of all the electrical industries, however, is that of electric railways. In this field the investment is very great, and in the United States is represented by a capitalization of over \$700,000,000. The number of trolley cars in use is now over 25,000, and these run on over 12,000 miles of track. The electric railways represent more than 90 per cent of all the street and suburban railroads of the country.

The aggregate of all the capital invested in electric lighting, electric railways and electric power is about \$1,500,000,000, and this does not include the value of establishments that manufacture the machinery and apparatus. As many of these are among the largest industrial enterprises in the world, and as nearly all are concerns of considerable magnitude, it is evident that their combined capital will run up into large figures.—Exchange.

A Singular Freak of Nature.

They raise all sorts of freaks in New Mexico, but the most novel one recently reported is a calf monstrously. The cow that gave birth to it belonged to the La Cueva Ranch company. The calf had two perfectly formed and fully developed heads joined to one body—that is, there was apparently but one body, but an examination revealed surprising things. It showed that the wonderful calf was practically a double animal. There were two fully developed hearts and two sets of lungs, two sets of stomachs and, in fact, two of nearly all the vital organs, although some of they were merely rudimentary. Another strange thing about this strange calf was that it had a fifth leg, which was attached to the hrist of the animal. Now the calf is dead, and wolves are responsible for the loss to the museum managers of a great drawing card. A pack of wolves attacked and killed both cow and calf. The latter's hide was saved, however, and will be stuffed and exhibited.—Exchange.

Bird Music.

Up from the fields where the long grass is swaying,
Down from the hillside, fresh bathed in the dew,
Out from the forest, where sunbeams are playing
Hills and go seek with the violets blue,
Singing, singing,
Ere long, ere long,
All through the long sunny days of the spring—
Robins begin it, and every minute
Echoes the music the little birds sing.
Down in the meadow grass, under the willows,
Sparrows and bobolinks hover all day,
Picking the white thistle down to make pillows.
For little ones safe in the nest far away,
Going, coming,
Chirping, humming,
Blackbird and yellow bird, bluebird and wren,
Join their glad voices with nature's joyous,
And choose re-echo the chorus again.
Out in the garden the robins are singing,
Hopping or und in the strawberry bed,
Up in the branches above they are swinging,
Beating the cherries which grow overhead.
Picking and thieving,
Not a one leaving,
Saucily whistling and seeming to say:
"These are your berries, these are your cherries,
Why don't you hurry and drive us away?"
Down by the brook where the swift waters
Rushing,
Hurry along by the leaf hidden nest—
Hark, 'tis the voice of the mother bird hush-
ing,
Tired little babies to sleep and to rest.
Cheeping, peeping,
Little ones sleeping,
Waking so earnest, when shadows are long,
Beak to be winging swiftly and singing,
Helping the others to swell the glad song.
—Tom Carver, Jr., in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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