

The Catholic Journal

The Only Catholic Newspaper Published in the Diocese.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
334 East Main Street, Rochester, N. Y.
BY THE
CATHOLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

If paper is not received Saturday notify the office
Report without delay any change of address giving
both old and new.

Communications solicited from all Catholics,
accompanied in every instance by the name of the
author. Names of contributors withheld if desired.

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Discontinuance.—THE JOURNAL will be sent
to every subscriber until ordered stopped and all
arrearages paid up. The only legal method of
stopping a paper is by paying up all dues.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, In Advance.....\$1.00
Entered as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JULY 31 1897.
TELEPHONE 1366.

City News Agents.
The CATHOLIC JOURNAL is sold by the
following newsdealers, and can be obtained
of them Saturday mornings.

L. Merk, 334 East Main Street.
E. C. Weidman, 126 State Street.
Yawman & Heisler, 170 E. Main St.
H. Hackett, 75 Jones Street.
J. Sochner, 355 Hudson St.

Mrs. K. L. Wilcox, 74 E. Main Street.
Metzger Bros., 720 N. Clinton Street.
A. E. Hauser, 322 North Street.

NON-CATHOLIC IGNORANCE

In a recent address Archbishop
Hennessy said: "To-day we have
before us in the United States from
12,000,000 to 14,000,000 children
who are being educated without reli-
gion."

The "Christian Worker" was so ig-
norant or malicious that it took up
this statement and distorted it so as to
convey the impression that the arch-
bishop had said that the vast number
of children he referred to were grow-
ing up without religious instruction.

Of course the archbishop did not say,
nor did he intend to be understood as
meaning that these children were not
attending church or Sunday school, or
that all their parents were without re-
ligious convictions of one sort or an-
other. What he was driving at was
that these children were being edu-
cated without religion, which is vastly
different. The few minutes that the
parents can devote to giving their off-
spring religious instruction is not suf-
ficient, neither is the hour or so they
spend in Sunday school each week.

Prof. Libert well said last week before
the Sisters' Institute that religious in-
struction should form a part of the
child's education. Or, as Father
Kiernan put it, we should not only
educate our children to be good Amer-
ican citizens, but we should educate
them for that higher citizenship, the
citizenship of Heaven. Under our
present state school system the rule of
three counts more than the Ten Com-
mandments, yet which will exert the
more restraining influence over the in-
clination to become criminals and
consequently bad citizens?

Further on in his address the
archbishop said: "The annual ex-
penditure to defray public school ex-
penses is \$500,000. This is paid
by the American people. Catho-
lics number one-seventh and conse-
quently pay that portion of the tax."

On this the "Christian Work"
comments:
"The Catholics number one-sev-
enth and consequently they pay that
portion of the tax. This would be
true if the school tax was a per capita
tax—so much a head. But it is not.
Is a property tax levied on prop-
erty for school purposes. The Pro-
testant wealth outnumbered the Cath-
olic very far in excess of the ratio of
seven to one; probably 95 per cent.
of the wealth of the country is in the
hands of Protestants, and doubtless
more than that. We do not state this
as an argument for non-sectarian in-
struction, but simply to show how
wholly untrustworthy and inexact a
statistician our archbishop is."

It is significant that the paper con-
cedes that the Catholics of the United
States constitute one-seventh of the
population of the United States, be-
cause that would make us by far the
strongest denomination in the coun-
try, whereas our non-Catholic friends
will beat all round the bush to avoid
admitting this. Still, our contem-
porary argument is "way off." The
school tax is a tax on property, to be
paid by the owner of the individual

property owner, and the small prop-
erty owners pay by far the larger pro-
portion of all taxes as compared with
the wealthy classes. The latter's
money is usually invested in stocks
and bonds and mortgages; these are
hard for the assessors to reach, hence
their owners rarely pay any taxes.
Not infrequently the poor day laborer
who owns his humble cottage pays
much higher taxes in proportion than
does the rich man; hence the child of
the latter is being educated at the ex-
pense of the former. And we'll ven-
ture the assertion that there are as
many small Catholic property owners
in proportion as there are Protestants.
Their children, as a rule, do not at-
tend the public schools, hence part of
the cost of the education of the non-
Catholic child is a gift from the Cath-
olic taxpayer.

As a matter of fact, the figures of
the "Christian at Work" are prob-
ably guess work—in fact, we are cer-
tain they are. Still, they do not help
the paper's case in the slightest.

PECULIAR

A Kentucky judge has made a pec-
uliarly outrageous ruling. In a case
recently tried before him he decided
that an outraged husband has a right
to protect the honor of his home by
killing the author of its dishonor.

A man named Harris was brought
before him charged with the willful
murder of one Merritt, and in deliv-
ering his opinion Judge Falconer de-
clared that while Harris was guilty of
murder under the written law, he
was innocent under the unwritten law
which allows a man to protect his
home even to the extent of slaying the
intruder.

It will thus appear, according to
the learned judge, that we have un-
written laws in the United States flatly
contradicting our own written law,
and that the unwritten law annuls the
written law! Unfortunately, the
public sentiment in the south seems to
favor the opinion taken by Judge Fal-
coner.

It is to be hoped that the judge's
decision will not provoke the whole-
sale murder it authorizes.

Even the well conducted Catholic
"Standard and Times" suffers from
the annoyances incident upon faulty
printers and proof readers, as witness
the following: "Not even the corn-
posing room of a Catholic journal is
exempt from the deprecations of the
printer's devil. Last week a prank
of that imp's turned the expression
'mediocrities,' in one of our magazine
notices, into 'medio-critics.' But as
the miserable elf is already condemned
to the galleys for the term of his nat-
ural life, we shall forego any further
punishment for the ludicrous of-
fense."

Who pays for the swell dinners that
Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who went to the
queen's jubilee much in the capacity
of a fifth wheel to a wagon, has been
giving to Tum Tum Wales and the
Anglican bishops? Is it Mr. Reid or
the United States treasury? If the
former, then all we have to say is the
rampant editor of the "Tribune" has
changed since he was wont to follow
the late Mr. Blaine in twisting the
British lion's tail. If the national
treasury pays the bills, then it is an
infernal imposition.

This is good advice from the Pitts-
burgh "Catholic": "When the term
bigot is used among us, it is usually
attributed towards our dissenting
brethren. Does it ever enter some
heads that we have in our communion
bigots? Bigotry is a proof of igno-
rance and vulgarity. It marks the
lowest type of man and at the same
time the most ignorant. That which
we despise in others should have no
part with us."

A correspondent wrote to the San
Francisco "Monitor" asking if Rev.
Peter Yorke, its editor, were not a
convert. Father Yorke's reply was
unique: "Yes, Father Yorke is a
convert. He was born a pagan,
and at the advanced age of two days,
five hours and thirteen minutes, by
standard time, he became a Catholic."

Archbishop Hennessy is to have a
theological seminary in his archdio-
cese of Dubuque. It will cost \$100,-
000 to put the structure under roof.

A funny story is going the rounds.
"Not long ago the Episcopal Bishop
William Crowell Doane, of Albany,
paid a visit to the old country, and
while there registered as 'William of
Albany.' On his return he met
Bishop Potter, who had also been to
Yurrap, but got home first, when the
latter said: "Too bad, Doane, that
you didn't live in Buffalo; in that case
you could have registered as Buffalo
Bill!"

Rev. T. J. Butler of Chicago, who
died in Rome a few days ago on the
eve of his consecration as bishop of
Concordia, Kas., was a chaplain in the
Union army. He fell into the hands
of the Confederates and was sent to
Andersonville. He was sentenced to
be shot as a spy but was reprieved.
His health was broken by prison life,
and from the effects of these ailments
he finally died. And still the bigots
say that Catholics are not patriots!

An English paper, quoted by the
"Living Church," says there is in
Paisley, Scotland, a Baptist cathedral
with a surplised choir of both sexes.
In a Glasgow Congregational church
a liturgy is used, with choral re-
sponses, including the Ten Command-
ments and the chanted psalms; the les-
sons are read from a lectern, daily
services are held, and over the altar
or communion table stands a large
gilt cross.

In England a new use for the mail
has been found. A London workman
who could not spare the time to take
his three year-old son to his home, at
a considerable distance from his shop,
conceived the brilliant idea of sending
the child as a postal package. A
card was pinned upon his clothes
bearing these words: "Live Animal."
The father paid postage, and the child
reached its mother in safety.

The Kansas City "Diet" delivered
itself of this "Another error, the
value of which we must all recognize,
is eating too much." Whereupon the
New York "Sun" was moved to re-
ply: "It is an error which has been
carefully avoided in all the great fam-
ines of history."

Even the non-Catholics are recog-
nizing the great lever possessed by the
Catholic church in that all classes, rich
and poor, black or white, Jew or Gen-
tile, are on the same plane at the com-
munion rail. In a recent issue the
"Congregationalist" said: "Why
cannot Protestants devise some way
by which the rich and the poor, the
high and the low, can worship as they
do in the Roman (Catholic) church."

Russia is a hard country for jour-
nalists. Editors are held responsible
for every untruth and every slander
that may get into print, despite the
fact that there is an official censor for
every newspaper. "Yellow journal-
ism" would find existence extremely
precarious in Russia. More's the
pity that some of its mainstays could
not be exiled to Siberia.

The public school devotees will talk
about the Catholic teachers' institute
for many days to come and wonder
why it is that the non-Catholic teach-
ers will not turn out to such gather-
ings in vacation. They forget that
with the Sisters teaching is a life
work, while with the non-Catholic
teachers it is but a stepping to mari-
mony or some other position.

Secular papers are making a great
ado about a poor housemaid renoun-
cing her church to marry her wealthy
employer, but they are mightily mum
about the arrest at Vancouver of
"ex-Priest Ruthven" on a charge of
criminal libel at the instigation of de-
cent Protestants as well as Catholics.

William Sterling was a tramp
painter a few weeks ago. He struck
a job with a rich widow who keeps a
hotel at Rockaway Beach. She was
so taken with William that she be-
came Mrs. Sterling. Other tramps,
however, will please take notice that
there are not many widows of that
stamp in the United States.

Archbishop Corrigan recently as-
signed a young priest to build up a
new parish in New York city. There
was no church edifice in the neighbor-
hood, but that did not discourage the
young priest. He procured the use of
an unused stable and fitted it up in
sufficiently decent shape for service,
and there said his first mass. He will
continue to use the stable until he can
collect sufficient funds to erect a
church. How many Protestant
preachers, think you, would do like-
wise?

It is reported that President Mc-
Kinley will restore the "fe" system
for our consuls which was abolished
by Secretary Olney. It is to be hoped
that the report is erroneous. Under
the old system were many abuses and
the government did not receive half
its dues from the consuls.

Mary Ellen Lease is a candidate for
chief executive of Kansas. Should
she succeed in her ambition will she
be known as "governor" or "gover-
ness"?

PRINCE IN NEW YORK

TAKEHITO, COUSIN OF THE EMPEROR
OF JAPAN, ENVIES HIS VALET.

Saitow Made a Portrait of His Servant's
Sweetheart—Prince Tells the Story of
Yamagata, Who Left a High Station to
Wear a Valet's Uniform.

Prince Takehito of Japan held a levee
the other morning at the Waldorf hotel,
New York. They were talking in Jap-
anese. Suddenly Saitow, master of the
prince's household, entered and let him-
self fall into a soft armchair. Then they
talked in French. "Meta," he said to
his valet, "bring wine and cigarettes."

"Oh," said the prince, admiring the
serious impassability with which Meta
placed on the table several pretty Bohemian
glasses, "that man is happy! What
president of an American railway com-
pany, what tenor, what prelate would
dare say he is happier than Meta?"

"Like you, Saitow, he has seen Sarah
Bernhardt, Felix Faure, Balfour, Letty
Lund and all the modern celebrities.
Like you, he walks on carpets of the
Savonnerie and takes his coffee from a
cup of Saxony ware. Happy man!"

"It is true," said Saitow, his smile
making his little eyes smaller than
holes pierced by a gimlet, "that after
the condition of a professional beauty
in England that of a valet is the hap-
piest. You know our proverb—when we
say that we have a wife, we mean that
a wife has us."

"We haven't a valet; he has us. On
my word of honor, mine succeeded in
making me paint the portrait of his
sweetheart."

"And mine," said Funaki, author of
a successful symphony, "plays a clarinet
in my house in spite of me, and I suffer
it."

"Does he shine your boots?"
"Sometimes."
"You should be glad that he does
not make you shine his."

"Such things have happened," said
the prince. "One of our great poets,"
he continued, "has written books ex-
pressively to relate to Europe and Asia the
eccentricities of his negro. That negro
was a fellow who knew how to make
his master shine his shoes. In Paris,
when the theaters sent box tickets, that
charming young man, whose name was
Abdullah, made his choice from the
package and took his girl to see a van-
dieu that touched his heart."

"He was honest?"
"What do you take him for? When
his master sent him to a creditor to get
money, he acquitted himself of his er-
rand scrupulously."

"He brought back the money?"
"On the contrary, it was Abdullah
who was brought back, three days later,
with a bill for \$40 for expense of nurs-
ing. He collected the money, but he
spent it. His master worshipped him."

"I can appreciate that," said Saitow.
"Marquis Ito's valet is something like
that. He has invented a water which
makes the hair grow."

"Gentlemen," said Funaki, "we are
all convinced that the condition of a
valet is the best in the world, and we
wouldn't have it. But whom could we
serve? Our lackeys wouldn't make
masters of themselves. Only we are
silly enough for that."

"My friends," said the prince, "do
not calumniate all humanity. I know
a man of wit who has the courage of
your opinion."

"Tell us about him."
The prince arranged the pillows on a
divan and made himself comfortable.
"By a caprice of fate my friend was
called Yamagata, like our heroic mar-
shal I liked him. He was a charming
fellow I had made his acquaintance at
the house of a German noblewoman."

"Yamagata was 22 years old, a
dreamer, full of systems and utopias.
He placed the absurd not in his con-
versation as others do, but in his life, as
great men do. He was learned and
wrote superbly. But his maxim was
that 'personal responsibility is the source
of all human ills,' and he declared that
there were only two good conditions in
this world, that of a woman and that of
a servant."

"As he couldn't become a woman he
pursued the ideal of becoming a valet.
'Ah, my dear Takehito,' he would say,
'when will I ever wear the livery of
liberty, independence, oblivion of good
and evil?'"

"One morning he came in transfig-
ured. 'At last,' he said, 'I am happy.
You see in me the valet of M. Bischoff-
heim, arch banker.' I said not a word.
I caught his arm and ran with him to
the palace. We looked him up in a room
and made him write a memoir. 'We'll
give you \$1,000 for it,' I said. 'Do as
you wish,' he replied, 'some day or
other I shall be a servant.'"

"The war came. I lost all trace of
him. A month ago I met him in Paris,
standing like a statue at the door of a
coupe, wearing a pale blue costume,
with silver buttons and tan topped
boots."

"The moral of this," asked Saitow,
"is what?"
"There is no moral. The moral at
the end is what spoils the fable."
"Then let us go out and breathe the
pure air of the park," said Funaki.

The prince, escorted by the consul
and the minister at Washington and fol-
lowed by his train, in carriages, went
to the park and the Riverside drive.

At his return the prince found a do-
zen drawings made by Bai-Tsuo, an ar-
tist of Kioto in 1820, representing fish
and birds. There are no drawings like
these in any classic school. They are
beautiful. They are a gift to the prince
from Bing of Paris and came by the
messenger on La Touraine.

The prince started reluctantly for
Yanook. He likes New York.—New
York Journal.

Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
Ripans Tabules.
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

SAYS HE CAN SEE GOD.

Language Not Adequate to Description of
the Deity.

"I have the power to see God when-
ever I desire—to personally communi-
cate with him, to behold him in all his
glory."

This startling declaration comes from
A. F. Bjorkstrom, a St. Louis machinist.

Bjorkstrom's workshop is his home,
and his leisure is devoted to reading.
He is a native of Sweden and has
lived in the United States about ten
years, is well educated and appears to
be generally intelligent. He is not
what is commonly termed a crank or
fanatic. His leisure time is devoted to
reading. He is a member of the Luther-
an church.

"God is beautiful to behold," says
Bjorkstrom, "and it is beyond human
power to describe him. Language is
barren of words by which to express the
glory and greatness of God."

When asked for details, Bjorkstrom
again reiterated that his vocabulary
was inadequate. In size he said God
filled all space as far as eye could pen-
etrate. He seemed to extend to the most
remote limit of vision.

"How is it that you cannot give a
more definite explanation of this won-
derful sight?" Bjorkstrom was asked.
"Christ himself never did," Bjork-
strom replied, "and I should not be ex-
pected to do more than Christ."

Then the man with the strange fancy
quoted Scripture:
"Eyes have they, but they see not;
ears have they, but they hear not."
Bjorkstrom is a rather good looking
Swede. He wears a heavy "sandy"
mustache and goatee, and his counte-
nance reflects intelligence. He says he
expects some time to write a series of
letters on his strange theory.—St. Louis
Post-Dispatch.

IMPOSTOR, NOT A HERO.

Placed the Rail on the Track Which He
Removed.

The supposed "train wrecker" who
placed a big steel rail across the track
of the Long Island railroad recently
proves to be Robert L. Burns, a young
employee of the company.

He it was who posed as a hero for a
few brief hours for discovering the rail
and removing it in time to prevent the
wrecking of an express train.

He was arrested upon complaint of
Trainmaster Jarvis. When arraigned
before Judge Stockpole in special ses-
sions he broke down and confessed his
guilt. He gave bail in the sum of \$1,000
to appear before the next grand jury
and was released.

Burns said that he placed the rail on
the track by means of a crowbar and
swinging it over from the side of the
track where it lay. The motive, he
said, was the hope of a reward. He had
read of an attempt at train wrecking
being prevented on one of the company's
branch lines, and that a reward of \$100
was then offered by the company for the
finding and removal of obstacles from
the track.

Burns is only 16 years of age, though
he appears much older. He belongs to a
respectable family and has always borne
a good reputation. He was employed as
a messenger by the company, and the
height of his ambition had been to gain
promotion on the road.—New York Her-
ald.

POISONERS TO DIE.

Found Guilty of Killing Relatives to Get
Life Insurance.

Four of the women who were ar-
rested at Hodmesoe, Hungary, on the
charge of having poisoned members of
their families for the purpose of secur-
ing the small insurance on the lives of
their victims have been found guilty
and sentenced to death.

The poisoning trials at Hodmesoe
have excited widespread interest, hav-
ing revealed the existence of a conspir-
acy to destroy life by the wholesale. A
midwife named Jaeger was the prime
mover in the murders. She obtained
poison from a chemist's assistant and
then sold it to those who desired to put
any one out of the way. It was said
when the facts were first made public
that there was scarcely a house in Hod-
mesoe in which suspicion did not exist
that deaths dating back several years
were the result of foul play. One man
was accused of having killed his father
and mother, his father-in-law and
mother-in-law and finally his wife.
Women were accused of poisoning their
closest relatives.—New York Sun.

Against Source of His Fortune.
Major A. D. Reynolds of Bristol,
Tenn., who has made more than \$500,-
000 net profit as a tobacco manufacturer
during the last 30 years, sold his plant
the other day to a syndicate of local
capitalists for \$80,000 and will retire
from business. The sale was due to Ma-
jor Reynolds' religious and temperance
convictions. He has long advocated the
prohibition of the sale of spirituous
liquors and finally came to regard the
tobacco business as incompatible with
his religious life.

New Labor Law For Russia.
Russia will have a new labor law
after Jan. 1 in consequence of the re-
cent strikes in St. Petersburg and the
large manufacturing towns. The work-
ing day is fixed at a maximum of 11 1/2
hours, for Saturdays and the days pre-
ceding holidays it is 10 hours, and on
Sundays and holidays there is to be no
work. Workmen who are not Christians
will not be compelled to work on the
days held sacred by their sects. For
night work 8 hours will constitute a
day's work.

Taking Tobacco Chewers.
The stewards in the Methodist church
at Albertsville, Ala., finding their
church revenues insufficient, recently
levied an annual tax of \$10 on each to-
bacco chewing member of the congrega-
tion. The plan is said to work ad-
mirably and to bring in a goodly reve-
nue.

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