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ALL ARE ALIKE

It is a matter of surprise that so-called "family newspapers," newspapers that are the most persistent in denunciation of "yellow journalism," and all that pertains thereto, are equally guilty in all essential details. In their editorial columns they will inveigh in unmeasured terms against the demoralizing influence of prize fighting and in their news columns print column upon column of revolting details about the latest "mill." The editor will grandiloquently denounce the social evil, while the nastier the Police court story of vice or the more prurient the details of a divorce suit, the more space is allotted to it in the news columns and the blacker are the headlines.

An instance in point is the Benham trial; the vilest details were delineated at length; the unfortunate prisoner was pictured to the extent of columns; everything was done to pander to the lowest taste of the readers. The same papers that howled the loudest because certain sensational journals in the metropolis were printing a page a day about the Gulden-suppe murder were devoting a page a day to the Batavia tragedy. Where was the difference? The principals in both were of a character not to be tolerated by decent persons. In the Batavia affair the defendant came of a good family. In the Gulden-suppe case there were peculiar facts, worthy of the attention of a Gaboriau or a Vidocq. Weighed carefully the absorbing features in one were as interesting as the other; if anything, the metropolitan tragedy were more out of the usual run.

All this only proves that the average newspaper prostration of eliminating sensation and scandal from its columns must only be taken to apply to papers at a distance. If there be a sensation or a scandal at home it must be exploited at length. The Rochester daily papers for the last three weeks have been unsafe to place in the hands of young people, to say nothing of children.

The moral of all this is that Catholics cannot afford to give the daily papers to their children. They must have something else to take its place. They should subscribe for a Catholic paper.

Two Rochester Catholics have been signally honored by Catholic fraternal organizations. Joseph P. Henry has been elected grand vice-president of the New York state council, Catholic Benevolent Association, and Mrs. Katherine J. Dowling has been selected as supreme auditor of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association. The JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations to both.

It has been a pleasant surprise to see old Sol again.

President McKinley has wisely declined to even consider applications for office while he is enjoying his vacation.

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE

Dr. Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor statistics, is a Protestant, and was not always kindly disposed toward the Catholic church. In his present position, however, he has seen new light. To Rev. James P. Kiernan, rector of the cathedral, Dr. Wright said in the course of a conversation when the commissioner was here to deliver the principal address at the dedication of the town of Despatch, in speaking of the danger that must come from men who have no faith in God or in His revealed truth: "The day is not far distant when this country will have to thank the Catholic church for the stand she has taken in the education of her people and the influence she wields over them. She will be the only barrier to stand against socialism, nihilism and revolution."

In the course of an article in the current "Munsey's" Dr. Wright wrote: "I used to feel that it was mere idolatry or absence of refined feeling that led the Spanish or Italian peasant to kneel before the image of the Virgin Mother. A deeper appreciation of the aspirations of the human soul has removed that feeling from my mind. * * * The peasant can realize and bring into his own heart the whole idea of the Mother when he could not, even with the aestheticism of religious devotion, reach the God of the theologians. It has been through the innumerable representations of the Madonna that religion has received in many lands its most stimulating influence."

These are significant admissions from a man of the standing of Dr. Wright.

THE CHURCH

We are all too apt to emulate our non-Catholic friends when we hear of the fall of some one who should have known better, and to criticize the church for it, forgetting that there was a Judas even among the apostles. Judas' treachery did not stop the onward march of Christianity. Neither could it be charged against the teachings of the Savior. So, today, we must not rail against the church because one of her communicants falls by the wayside. We must not condemn the whole body because of an imperfect member. Neither can we plead the bad example of another, be he bishop, priest or layman, as an excuse for our shortcomings. They will be judged on their own account, as will we. It is not for us to judge, lest we be judged, and then where would the best of us be?

The fall of any one is to be deplored, but we should not rail at them. We should rather pray that grace be given them that they see the error of their ways and return to the right road. We should pray that they yield not to temptation ourselves.

Above all, we should ever bear in mind that the Savior has promised that the gates of hell shall not prevail against His church.

IS IT POSSIBLE?

What is this we read in the Rochester Herald? "The president has appointed C. E. Sapp, of Louisville, collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Kentucky; and thereby hangs a tale. The Louisville Courier-Journal editorially states that Mr. Sapp is president of the A. P. A. in Kentucky, that his appearance upon the political field is due entirely to his prominence in this un-American organization; and that outside of his connection therewith he has no claims whatever to political preferment and was never heard of until he began the use of this secret band for personal advancement. The Courier-Journal adds that it 'cannot recall any act of President McKinley's administration which so discredits him.'"

If the "Courier-Journal's" charges be true an explanation is due from President McKinley. Following the peculiarly offensive decision of Attorney General McKenna in the West Point chapel case, we are inclined to place some credence in the charge.

George W. Aldridge seems to be keeping the canals of the state in first class condition.

WHITE GLOVES

The Irish patriots are giving their Tory friends no cause of complaint because of lawless deeds. As our readers doubtless know, it is the custom in the British empire when a term of the assizes, corresponding to our old courts of oyer and terminer is convened and there are no criminal causes on the docket to present the judge with a pair of white gloves.

In the great county of Louth, the lord chief justice, when he took his seat on the bench to dispose of the business of the summer assizes, found there were no cases to try. There had been absolutely no crime in that county since the previous assizes, last autumn or winter, and so the judge got a pair of white gloves, "the testimony," as he remarked, "that peace and order prevail, and that there is absolute immunity from crime in the county of Louth."

Nevertheless—notwithstanding this immunity from crime that is thus almost constantly reported by the judges—there is an army of 30,000 soldiers and 12,000 armed police in Ireland, and there are numerous coercion acts which the lord lieutenant may put into operation at any moment he pleases. And all this, so we are informed, "to put down crime."

Colonel Fred Grant is to be commended on the stand he has taken in resigning from the New York board of police commissioners rather than approve of the policy in vogue of employing police officers as "stool pigeons" to entrap women of bad character. Rather let such women go unmolested than educate the men, who are sworn to protect law and order, to be lawbreakers, sneaks and poltroons. We never believed in Inspector Byrnes' doctrine of "setting a thief to catch a thief." The quicker the much vaunted New York "reform" police board discontinues the policy, the better it is for the metropolis.

The section of the new tariff law that limits the value of personal effects that can be brought into this country from abroad to \$100 will probably induce many unpatriotic Americans to hereafter patronize American tailors, milliners and costumers. In that particular, at least, the new tariff law is worthy of commendation.

Are Monroe county's representatives in the state legislature still possessed of the insane idea of forcing upon the citizens of Rochester a charter they do not want? Each nominee should be placed on record on this question before election day.

In the death of Thomas Brown Monroe county loses a respected citizen, the democratic party a valued member. "Tom" Brown, as those styled him who knew him best, was a loyal friend and pleasant companion, and many a man has read of his death with unfeigned regret and will mourn his demise.

The advent of a chime of bells for St. Patrick's cathedral in New York has started the papers telling where there are other chimes in the country. We notice that none of them make any reference to Rochester. There are chimes in St. Boniface and in the church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Have you caught the Klondike fever? If so, you had better have it broken up, at least until next May. The Alaskan winter is near at hand when no man can mine even gold.

Catholics should pay no attention to scandals or rumors of scandals. There are always two sides to a story. It is well to remember, also, that one, two or a thousand individuals do not constitute the Church.

The general opinion of the verdict in the Benham case is that it was but justice. Benham appears to have been a hardened wretch, callous alike to instincts of humanity or morality.

What will the sensational press do now that the Benham trial is over for material for "scare heads" and columns of nauseating details?

And still the coal miners' strike is unsettled.

Blackmailers are deserving of the severest penalty the law allows.

Rochester seems to exist without a base ball team.

THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Luke, xix. 41-47. —At that time: "When Jesus drew near, seeing the city, he wept over it, saying, 'If thou also hadst known, and this in thy day, the things that are to thy peace; but now they are hidden from thy eyes. For the day shall come upon thee, and thy enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass the round and straiten thee on every side, and beat thee flat to the ground, and thy children who are in thee; and they shall not leave in thee a stone upon a stone, because thou hast not known the time of thy visitation. And entering into the temple he began to cast out them that sold therein, and them that bought, saying to them: 'My house is the house of prayer; but you have made it a den of thieves. And He was teaching daily in the temple.'"

What are we to conclude from this? It is the greatest misfortune to close our ears to the voice of God when He comes to visit us with His grace. We should, therefore, profit by the call and invitation of the Lord while we have time, so that He may not abandon us: He did ungrateful Jerusalem.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday, August 8.—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.—Epist. 1 Cor. x. 14.—Gosp. Luke xix. 41-47.
Monday, 9.—Vigil of St. Lawrence. St. Romanus, martyr.
Tuesday, 10.—St. Lawrence, martyr.
Wednesday, 11.—Of the octave of St. Lawrence. SS. Tiburtius and Susanna, martyrs.
Thursday, 12.—St. Clare, virgin.
Friday, 13.—Of the octave of St. Lawrence.
Saturday, 14.—Of the octave. St. Eusebius confessor. Vigil of the Assumption. Fast.

We know the great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are genuine, because the people themselves write about them.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CATHOLIC

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 4.—Rev. Clement Palin d'Abonville, the last appointed canon of the Roman Catholic cathedral, died last night at the Notre Dame hospital. He had been in the hospital since May last. He was for some years superior of the seminary at Baltimore, and for eight years was connected with the Canadian college at Rome.

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DEFICIT FOR JULY.

THE EXPENDITURE EXCEEDED THE REVENUE BY NEARLY \$11,000,000.

Pension Payments Are Larger Than Before and Are Expected to Increase. The Imports Anticipatory of the Dingley Law Cost the Treasury About \$40,000,000.

The fiscal year 1898 starts off with a deficit of nearly \$11,000,000 in the United States treasury for the first month in spite of the fact that the receipts were greatly swelled by the rush of importers to get goods into the country before the new tariff act went into effect and by the heavy purchases of beer stamps by brewers to save the 7 1/2 per cent rebate.

Owing to these two causes the receipts for the month were swelled to an aggregate of \$89,027,308.25, or \$10,000,000 more than the normal receipts for a month under the old tariff law. For July of last year the receipts from all sources were \$29,029,209.38.

Large as were the receipts for the month ending today, the expenditures were still larger, amounting to \$49,898,000 as against \$12,088,468.05 for the same month last year. More than \$5,000,000 of this increase is on account of public works under the direction of the war department brought about by the large appropriations of the last congress for river and harbor improvements. Of this amount \$3,500,000 was paid in a lump for the purchase of the improvements of the Monongahela river from a private corporation.

The pension bill for July this year amounts to \$14,958,000. This is nearly \$2,000,000 more than July last year and indicates that the estimate made by the pension office two years ago that pensions would begin to decrease during this year was not well founded. On the contrary, the effect of the policy of the new administration in removing some of the requirements as to evidence to substantiate pension claims is being seen already, and the pension expenditures for the current year will be the heaviest in the history of the government. The appropriation, which is the same as for last year, is more than \$141,000,000. It is inevitable that there must be a deficiency appropriation in addition, which will bring the total pension expenditures for the year to more than \$150,000,000.

The treasury receipts for August will be far below those for July, as, owing to the anticipatory importations and purchases of beer stamps, both customs and internal receipts will be light. Internal revenue receipts are expected to be about normal again in September, but customs will yield comparatively little for some months to come.

W. C. Ford, chief of the bureau of statistics, presented to the secretary of the treasury the other day a report on the loss of revenue owing to anticipatory importations during March, April, May and June. It foots up \$36,296,080.44. Mr. Ford suggests that about 10 per cent of this amount should be deducted on the ground that part of the increased importations should be attributed to increased prosperity. On the other hand, about \$10,000,000 should be added for July, for which Mr. Ford has not received complete returns, thus making \$40,000,000 a conservative estimate of the revenue lost.

Mr. Ford's table shows that the sugar importers saved \$3,060,844.10 on the duties on the raw sugar imported during the four months covered by his report. That his figures as to this item are not larger is due to the fact that sugar duties were ad valorem under the old law and the invoice valuations this year were much smaller than last. The imports for the four months last year were 1,531,178,771 pounds, valued at \$38,168,928, while for this year the imports were 9,440,779,858 pounds, valued at \$44,884,049.—New York Herald.

Alaskan Aborigine Student

"Among the students in the Summer Law school of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, is Edward Marsden, a full blooded Eskimo from Alaska," said Dr. L. Kendrick Biscoe of Detroit the other day. "He has the typical features and build of an Eskimo, but withal is a remarkably good looking and clever fellow. He was early converted to Christianity and was graduated when a youth at the Sitka Industrial school. He first served as a steamboat hand on the north Pacific for three years. During this time he saved considerable money and decided to come to the United States and complete a professional education. He expects to return to his country some day and use his knowledge of law to help improve the political and economic conditions of his race. I have not seen the young man since the Alaska gold fever set in, but would not be surprised if he could give some interesting information on that subject. The influx of foreigners into his country may hasten his return."—Exchange.

American Flag to the Front

Police Sergeant Eimer, at Trenton, N. J., stopped a procession of Slovaks and Hungarians on their way to a picnic the other day and compelled the marshal to advance the American flag from the rear of the line to the place of honor in front. Soon after the procession started it was noticed that a large blue silk flag was carried just behind the band, while the stars and stripes were carried by a tall man at the rear of the line. The marshal was notified that the American flag should be put in front, but he paid no attention to the warning. Word was then sent to police headquarters, and Sergeant Eimer stopped the parade and told the marshal that there would probably be trouble unless the positions of the two flags were reversed. There was a conference of the leaders of the society, and then the marshal ordered Old Glory to the front and the parade was continued. The marshal told the sergeant that he didn't know that it made any difference which flag was in front.

HISTORY OF A CLOCK.

A Very Interesting Revolutionary Historical Bell.

Edward Finehout of Bristol, Ind., is the devise under the will of his uncle, the late Thomas Long, of a clock with a history. It was built in Geneva in 1711 and is 186 years old. It was brought over to this country in 1740 by one of Mr. Long's direct ancestors, who settled on a part of the grant of the Ohio company in what is now southwestern Pennsylvania. In the French and Indian war two years later he fought under General Braddock.

During his absence from home his house was pillaged and burned by a party of French, and the old clock was carried off to Fort Duquesne. After the war terminated the clock was recovered, none the worse for its experience, and restored to its owner. The clock continued to tick off colonial history in its accustomed place until the death of its owner, who bequeathed it to his son, Richard Long. The latter removed to Princeton, N. J., some time prior to the Revolution. His home was on Mercey avenue. One day while the British and Hessians were in possession of the town and were using old Nussan hall as their barracks a party of soldiers passed along the avenue and fired a few shots into the home of Mr. Long to avenge an alleged insult. One of the bullets hit the lower part of the clock, and the old timepiece has never ticked since that day, though an inscription on its back says that "the most learned tinker in the borough labored with it."

From New Jersey the clock took a trip in the early part of the century by boat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to a plantation near New Orleans. It was then owned by the late Mr. Long's grandfather. There it remained until 1842, when Mr. Long took it on a long and perilous journey to a new home in what is now California. Mr. Long, who settled in Jefferson county, Ind., about the same time his father went west, also removed to California in 1849 during the gold fever. Not being successful, he returned to Indiana, bringing with him the old clock, which his father had presented to him as a parting gift. The clock was an exhibition at the World's fair. It is built of wood resembling walnut, is 7 feet 8 inches high and is in a fine state of preservation. The dial, made of beaten silver, is elaborately decorated, and the hands are of carved wood. Throughout it is made of fine material and shows skilled workmanship. The weights fall six feet. The clock required winding every 96 hours. Its history is scrawled in ink on its back.—New York Sun.

TELEGRAPH TO KLONDIKE.

A Company Organized to Lay Wire Ten Thousand Miles Long.

The Klondike is promised close communication with the rest of the world in a short time. At least a telegraph company has been incorporated which will get to work immediately, its promoter says, stringing the wires. Articles of incorporation of the Alaska Telegraph and Telephone company were filed recently with the county clerk of San Francisco. The directors of the new company are C. W. Wright, Theodore Reichert, D. E. Bohannon, J. W. Wright and J. F. Passett. The capital stock of the organization is \$250,000, of which \$100,000 has been subscribed by the directors.

The proposition is to construct telegraph lines which will connect Dyea with the town of Dawson and branch lines connecting Dyea with Juneau and Dawson with Circle City. The estimated length of the proposed line is 10,000 miles. The plan of construction will be after the style of military systems used in war times. A wire a quarter of an inch thick, covered with kerite insulation will be used. The wire will be laid along the ground instead of being stretched on poles. Trees or poles will be used only when it is necessary to cross a gulch. The company does not intend to have any telegraph communication south from Juneau unless some of the larger companies construct a line north from Puget sound.—Exchange.

A Big Gold Brick Transaction

Paucal Lastelle, a barkeeper of New Orleans, worth \$75,000, was cheated out of \$7,000 recently by two clever swindlers, and he has now two small trunks filled with numerous "gold bricks" which are excellent samples of brass. A few months ago Lastelle made the acquaintance of two men claiming to come from Buenos Ayres. They said they had been in the employ of the Argentine government, had stolen more than \$50,000 worth of gold bullion, had smuggled it into this city and wanted to dispose of it on the quiet. The swindlers showed him the goods, which bore the stamp of the Argentine republic government, and pledged Lastelle to secrecy. Lastelle bit at the bait and paid \$100 for purposes of assaying. The swindlers proved first class, and on Saturday Lastelle, after disposing of some property, paid the balance of the \$7,000 and received the two trunks full of bricks. He does not know the names of either of the men nor sought about them.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Forced Trainmen to Help Him

A rich sheep owner named Smith held up with a rifle a Sierra Valley railroad train recently near Cloudbank, Cal., and compelled the train crew to help him put out a fire on his pasture which had been started by sparks from the engine of another train. Smith decided that it was the duty of the trainmen to help him save his sheep feed, and, placing an obstruction on the track, he waited, gun in hand, till the train slowed down, when he leveled his gun and ordered all of the men to turn out and assist him in back firing. There was no hesitation in complying with the demand, for the men saw he meant every word he said. After working several hours they succeeded in changing the course of the flames, and the sheep owner's pasture was saved.—Exchange.