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CALL CONVENTIONS

The position of chief judge of the Court of Appeals is one of the most important in the gift of the people of New York state. It is well nigh important as the governorship.

Last year the politicians, knowing that the chief judge was the only state officer to be elected this year, and hoping to be able to secure a man for the place who would be subservient to the bosses, slyly rushed through both state conventions a resolution giving the state committees of the two parties the power to name the respective candidates.

The democratic state committee is composed of 50 members, one from each senatorial district in the state. The republican state committee consists of 34 members, one from each congressional district in the state. The 50 members of the democratic committee are dominated by ex-Senator David B. Hill. The 34 men on the republican committee are the creatures of Senator Thomas C. Platt. Therefore the next chief judge, if the resolutions adopted at last year's state conventions are carried out, will be either the personal selection of David B. Hill or Thomas C. Platt. The people will have practically nothing to say as to who shall be the candidates. All they will be allowed to do is to automatically register their choice of one of the two men selected by these bosses.

This is not as it should be. There should be conventions held by both the great parties. The people should be allowed a full and fair chance to name their choice. Their opinions have changed mightily since last fall. The scoundrelly actions of the last state legislature and the failure of the political bosses to redeem their promises of last year's campaign have disgusted many conservative voters. The chances are that the bosses would find it hard to control state conventions this year. That is the reason they do not want any held.

And this is a first class reason why they should be held.

If the state committees are wise they will call state conventions.

We hear a great deal about the city's bonded debt reaching the limit of the ten per cent. of the assessed valuation permitted under the state constitution. Granting that the bonded debt is now \$10,000,000, or the requisite ten per cent, that need not excite any worry. Our present assessed valuation is \$101,000,000, or about 80 per cent. of its full value. The state assessors say that this year property must be assessed at full value. That would make the valuation about \$125,000,000, and would permit a bonded debt of \$12,500,000.

It is to be hoped that Pope Leo XIII will live to participate in the jubilee exercises he has inaugurated to mark the opening of the twentieth

SILLY CONTROVERSY

During the last few days there has been waged a silly controversy between the mayor, the city treasurer, the sinking fund commissioners, the finance committee of the common council and the party newspapers over what is, at best, a simple question of the best methods of paying the city's obligations. The whole discussion has been discreditable, in so far as it was waged in the public press instead of in private, because it has not tended to strengthen the city's credit and also because it has developed the fact that the high paid officials who are supposed to be caring for the city's best interests are lamentably deficient in their knowledge of the city's charter, the state constitution and financial methods generally.

One day the corporation counsel contends that bonds issued to pay for the Hemlock lake watershed cannot be classed as "water bonds;" the next day he strenuously contends that they can and must be. One day the mayor holds that watershed bonds can be issued for a day and then redeemed out of the sinking fund; the next day he gives out that the foregoing statement is to be construed only in a figurative sense and not in a literal sense, and that what he really meant was that the bonds should be issued for a year and not for a long term.

Our high priced city treasurer informs us that our bonded debt is within \$264,000 of the ten per cent. of our assessed valuation permitted by the state constitution, while all the published statements of the city's bonded debt put it at \$8,424,150, while our assessed valuation in 1896 was in round numbers \$191,000,000, thus permitting a bonded debt of \$19,100,000. The city treasurer, however, says there is a more of a bonded debt than appears in the published statement. Then why does he not revise his statement?

The mayor holds that a large sinking fund is not needed, even if we have a bonded debt of \$8,424,000 which must be met at some time. If we do not put aside something to pay off our future obligations we will not be able to meet them but will have to issue bonds. Every one counts that insurance company the strongest that has the largest reserve fund. So every one counts a municipal corporation the strongest that makes provision to meet its future obligations. If Rochester's finances had been properly administered in the past we would now have a surplus of a million dollars, which with the added accumulations would be sufficient to pay off the \$8,400,000 or so of bonds that will fall due in 1903 and 1905.

It is plainly evident that what the city of Rochester needs is executive officials who know something of the city charter, of the state constitution, of the conduct of municipal affairs and of law.

Three months ago it looked as though Seth Low would surely be the republican candidate for mayor of Greater New York with a fair prospect of election. To-day it is doubtful if he be the choice of the republican party, while his chances of election are not nearly so bright.

We agree with the "Review of Reviews" that naturalized citizens should not be sent back to the country from which they have sworn allegiance in the capacity of United States consuls. The ground of our objection is that they could not render us as good service as native Americans.

President McKinley's currency message received scant consideration at the hands of the senate at the special session. Will it fare better next winter? It was the issue that swept the McKinley administration into power.

Military division, 43, A. O. H., of Boston, has passed resolutions condemning the promoters of disensions in the ranks of the Irish party, and recommending a speedy and effective unification of all the kindred forces in the great battle for home rule and Irish freedom. All Irishmen who are not actuated by selfish or personal motives will say amen to this.

Supt. Aldridge is to be commended on his efforts to make each canal employ a life saver in earnest.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

Dr. Lyman Abbott has an article in the August "Forum" on "Growth of Religious Tolerance" that merits some attention because of this utterance:

"A sectarian sermon is rare, even in a Roman Catholic or a High Church Episcopal pulpit; and a sermon leveled against a sect is rare."

The reverend doctor has apparently attended but few Catholic services or he would have known that Catholic priests do not give up their time to abusing non-Catholics. It is true that the Catholic priest is bound to uphold truth and expose and denounce error, but he does that without malice or hatred or the individuals who differ with him. In the Catholic pulpit the Gospel is preached and the hearers are taught to exemplify the Golden Rule.

It is not so in the non-Catholic churches. It is true that bigotry is dying out, but there are too many so-called "Christian" pastors who will open their church to a Justice Fulton, a Margaret Shepherd, an "ex-Priest Ruthven" and the other miserable wretches who gain a livelihood by the foulest abuse of brother Christians. There are too many MacArthurs and Petereses and the like who stand in the pulpits of the churches in which they minister and maliciously defame and traduce the Catholics and the Catholic faith. It may be that Dr. Abbott would not call those "sectarian sermons." It is true they are not, but they pass for such in the sensational papers that these individuals pose and write for.

Dr. Abbott tries to prove the truth of his statements by saying that Monday's newspaper reports of Sunday's sermons furnish no indication of the denomination to which the preacher belongs. This is all true, but it has no bearing on the question at issue. It only proves that the modern non-Catholic preachers have no fixed doctrine to expound, no fixed principle to uphold, no fundamental truth to adhere to. They are but birds of passage, alighting where popular fancy dictates and flying to a new resting place as public taste apparently indicates.

So far as non-Catholic churches are concerned "sectarian sermons" are probably a rarity; indeed it is only likely they are. In the Catholic churches the sermons are just as "sectarian" as ever in that the same truths as laid down by our Savior continues to be expounded while the same errors He denounced are pitilessly pilloried. But in all the Catholic church says or does, charity is pre-eminent.

The political pot will soon be boiling right merrily. What we need is more conscientious officials who will think less of their own pockets and more for the welfare of the general public. We want aldermen who do not represent corporate interests. We want mayors who will serve the city and pay less attention to their own private business. We want public officials, not agents of private interests. If we all stand together we can get all this and more.

It would appear that there is more truth than poetry in the stories about Secretary Sherman's vagaries and failing memory. He certainly is not a Bayard or a Blaine, but he has the merit of being a pretty fair American citizen. Therefore his countrymen will hope that his condition will not develop into anything more serious.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a man is deposed as president of a university because of his private and personal political views! And yet college presidents and college professors hold to and teach heretical ideas about a revealed religion as judged by Protestant standard—and not a word is said. Quite often the offender is spoken of as "an advanced thinker."

THE JOURNAL has always been opposed to mob rule, but it seriously thinks that the courts are overdoing matters when they grant injunctions that practically prohibit free speech or freedom of movement as has been done in the coal miners' strike. It is all well enough to issue injunctions restraining the strikers from entering on

the property of their former employers, but is a dangerous abuse of judicial power to enjoin men from walking on the public highways or assembling in conference over their wrongs, be they imaginary or real, and then summarily throw them into jail for contempt of court if they attempt to exercise the rights conferred upon them by the United States constitution. The Syracuse "Herald" is right when it says: "The more the courts stretch the injunction business the sooner will there be a law on the statute books of the United States defining the rights of courts in this matter and precisely delimiting the extent to which the power—a dangerous one in its very nature—can be used."

The weather bureau denies a report that it is to issue bulletins of waves and crime. And yet most people will agree that there is a close connection between meteorology and morality.

THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Mark vii. 31-37.—At that time: "Jesus going out of the coasts of Tyre, he came by Sidon to the sea of Galilee through the midst of the coasts of Decapolis. And they bring to Him one deaf and dumb; and they besought Him that He would lay His hand upon him. And taking him from the multitude apart, He put His fingers into his ears, and spitting, He touched his tongue. And looking up to heaven He groaned, and said to him: Ephphatha, which is, be thou opened. And immediately his ears were opened, and the string of his tongue was loosed, and he spoke right. And He charged them that they should tell no man. But the more He charged them so much the more did they publish it. And so much the more did they wonder, saying: He hath done all things well: He hath made both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."

Here is another wholesome lesson for us. Let us do all the good we can, and let us evade the applause of men and await our reward from God. After the example of the multitude we are not bound to keep silence when our benefactors are concerned, should their modesty even command us to do so. Let us praise their virtue, let us show our gratitude and publish their good works, when it will serve as a good example to society, and when it is for the greater glory of the Lord.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, August 22—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, father of the B. V. M. Octave of the Assumption. Lev. Eccles. xxxi. 8-11. Gosp. Matt. i. 1-16. Last Gosp. Mark vii. 31-37.
Monday, 23—St. Philip, Bishop, confessor. Vigil of St. Bartholomew.
Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
Wednesday, 25—St. Louis IX, King of France, confessor.
Thursday, 26—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and martyr.
Friday, 27—St. Joseph Calasanctius, confessor.
Saturday, 28—St. Augustine, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Hermas, martyr.

Tired, Nervous, Sleepless

Men and women—how gratefully they write about Hood's Sarsaparilla. Once helpless and discouraged, having lost all faith in medicines, now in good health, because Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to enrich and purify the blood and make the weak strong—this is the experience of a host of people.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Klondike Gold.

Lowest rates Buffalo to Juneau, Alaska, or any point on the Yukon river. Write F. J. Moore, General Agent, Nickel Plate Road, Buffalo, N. Y., for all information. a31

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Try Our Lehigh Valley Coal.

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OUR NEW PREMIUM FOR 1897.

Have you seen our premium for 1897 in advance subscribers this year? It is a handsome picture of the Crucifixion, 17-24, beautifully colored in artistic shades, and is certainly a picture that should be in every household in the diocese. Every subscriber, both old and new, that pays \$1.00 in advance, is entitled to one.

SOCIETY NEWS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

The twelfth annual reunion and field day of the Ancient Order of Hibernians took place Thursday at the Sea Breeze. It was probably one of the biggest outings of the season, despite the rainy weather. The parade was scheduled to start at 9.30 o'clock, but at that time it was raining and the parade was not started until 11 o'clock. At that hour the companies formed in line on West Main street, marched thence to Allen street, to State, to Main, to North, where cars were boarded for the Bay Railway depot. The crowd then proceeded to the Sea Breeze. The 54th regiment band furnished excellent music during the day.

The parade was formed in the following order: 54th regiment band; Hibernian Rifles, Hibernian Knights; guests in carriages; members of Monroe county; Genesee Falls band; members of Genesee county.

The speaking of the day took place from the stand on the lawn south of Sea Breeze station. Those who delivered short addresses were Hon. J. M. E. O'Grady, Prof. William J. Candee, Buffalo, county treasurer of Erie county; Dr. McCarty of Batavia, county president of Genesee county.

The result of the games was as follows:

100 yards dash—Won by Edward Scanlon of Genesee County.
Kunnon hop skip and jump—Won by F. Armstrong.
Running high jump—Won by F. Armstrong.
Half mile walk—Won by J. J. McMan.
Girls race—Won by May Corneil.
100 yards dash—Won by W. Philip.
Ladies race by Kate Cannon.
Three legged race—Won by Burgess and Armstrong.
Married women's race—Mrs. Cannon.
Herald jump—M. Maltby.
Fat men's race—Won by E. Kelle.
100 yards dash—Won by F. Burgess.
Boys' race—Won by A. Stern.
Quarter mile walk—Won by E. J. Burke.
Three legged race—Won by John and Oliver Langton.

The arrangement committee consisted of the following members of the order: M. J. Murphy, chairman, J. E. Burke, J. Driscoll, J. J. McMan, secretary; W. H. McDonald, E. Hanlon, D. Donahue, treasurer; J. J. Sweeney, A. J. Kates. The committee on sports were M. Claffey, J. F. Redding, J. G. McGuire.

There will be a special meeting of the County Board on Sunday at 2 p. m.

Society Calendar.

C. M. B. A.

Monday—58, 81, 93.
Tuesday—81, 121, 139.
Wednesday—34, 83, 117, 131.
Thursday—80.
Friday—57.

C. R. & S. A.

Monday—52.
Tuesday—2.
Wednesday—23, 66.
Thursday—44, 56.
Friday—39.

D. O. F. E.

Monday—1.
Tuesday—7.
Friday—3.

A. O. H.

Tuesday—6.
Wednesday—3.
Thursday—1, 7.

Economy and strength are combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Every bottle contains 100 doses and will average to last a month.

The New Tariff Law

Which has just been signed by the President may be appropriately considered an Industrial Declaration of Independence. An official text of the law has just been published by the American Protective Tariff League, and should be carefully examined by every citizen. Protectionists ought to have a few copies of this law for distribution. Five copies will be sent to any address for ten cents. Ask for Document No. 30 and address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 West 23d street, New York.

Gold—Klondike—Gold.

If you cannot secure all information from your nearest ticket agent, write F. J. Moore, Gen'l Agent, Nickel Plate Road, Buffalo, N. Y., for lowest rates direct to Juneau or any point on the Yukon river. Tickets sold through. a31

Height of Season Sale

Of the most successful trunks we ever manufactured. Made on fine, large box, covered with heavy duck; Excelsior lock; strap hinges; cloth lining; two trays; secret jewel case. In every respect a first-class article and would be good value at \$2.50 or \$3.00 more. But we are the makers, hence the price of \$6.50. Other manufacturers have tried to duplicate this trunk for the money, and failed. Let us show it to you.

HENRY LIKLY & Co.,
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We have a select line of fine wedding invitations at reasonable prices. Call and see them at the CATHOLIC JOURNAL office, 324 1/2 East Main St.

AN INVENTOR'S ILLS.

OBTAINING A PATENT NOT THE LEAST OF THEM.

No Necessity For Hasty Action—Deliberation May Save Trouble and Money—Difference Between a Good Patent and a Poor One.

Regarding the oft repeated statement that delays are dangerous there is probably no field of work in which delays are less dangerous than in taking out patents. Few things justify being patented before they are tried. The United States patent laws are the most liberal and favorable to the inventor of any in the world, and by them he is allowed two years of public use of his invention prior to the date of his application without in any way prejudicing his right. In an ordinary case the inventor should show a drawing or a photograph of his invention or the machine itself to a few of his personal friends. The drawing should be signed and dated by these friends or a signed and dated statement that the machine was seen by them should be made. In case of any question of priority (interference) between him and another inventor, this drawing or statement will serve as proof to the patent examiner of the date to which he is entitled. The immediate filing of an application can do no more than this, as any patent is liable to be thrown into interference during the first two years of its life. The only reason for haste that can possibly be urged is the avoidance of interference, and this is accomplished just as well by the method described as by filing an application. Meanwhile the inventor's ardor will have a chance to cool down, with the probability in most cases that the expense of an application will be saved.

In general the obtaining of a patent is only a very small beginning toward getting money out of an invention. Only those who have tried it know the difficulty of enlisting the interest of manufacturers in putting these things upon the market. In general inventors without means and without opportunities for enlisting the interest of others should be very slow indeed about spending money on patents for inventions, no matter how promising they may be. These statements only outline the beginning of an inventor's troubles. The allowance of a patent by the patent office is not law, and questions of infringement are always likely to arise if the invention is really valuable—questions which can only be settled by expensive litigation. It has been said that a patent is only "a license for a lawsuit," and when an inventor like Mr. Edison says, as he did not long since, that patents are a delusion, the average inventor may well think twice before spending his hard earned dollars in that way.

The cheap patent solicitor flourishes largely because the inexperienced do not understand the difference between a good patent and a poor one and imagine that because an invention is patented it is thereby protected—an impression which is erroneous. The solicitor who prepared the claims for Elias Howe's sewing machine saw that the essence of the invention lay in the "stated reciprocating eye pointed needle" and worded his claim accordingly. Had he not been a superior man he would have made his claim to cover the various links in the chain of mechanism by which the stitch was formed, and the first inventor who succeeded in making a stitch by a different chain would have evaded the patent. This example illustrates in a few words the difference between a good claim and a poor one. There is no field in which one man seeks the expert advice and assistance of another—excepting that of medicine—in which it is more important to employ good talent than in the preparation of patents.—American Machinist.

Many Living Pictures Devices.

There appears to be no end to the varieties of projecting apparatus that are being placed on the market. Here is a list of a few which are already being exhibited at the various music halls and places of public entertainment: The motorgraph, the animatograph, the theatograph, the kinematograph, the projectoscope, the cinematograph, the vitascope, the cinematograph, the vitascope, the animatograph, the vivoscope, the eidoloscope, the cinematograph, the biograph, the rayoscope, the magniscope.—Photographic Times.

Expensive Underground Wires.

Paris and Marseilles are now connected by telegraph lines entirely underground. They are placed in iron pipes and buried four feet beneath the surface, with manholes 3,000 feet apart. It cost \$7,000,000 to bury the wires.—Electrical Review.

Radiotherapy.

The best phosphorescent screen is made of paper saturated with pentadecylparatolyketone.—American X-Ray Journal.

The X rays have shown that the tibia and femur in Justice Stephen J. Field's knee have almost grown together, and that the hinge has partially solidified.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is probably true that the life of President Garfield would have been saved if the Roentgen rays had been known in 1881. No difficulty now is found in locating a bullet distinctly in the deepest recesses of the body.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In a hospital at Florence a patient was submitted to the X rays, when, to the astonishment of the operators, it was discovered that his heart was on the right side instead of the left. This did not appear to trouble the patient in any way. It may be remembered that Pichianti, the noted scientist, also had his heart on the right side, and that he died at 64 years of age without ever having been seriously ill.—American X-Ray Journal.