

# The Catholic Journal

The Only Catholic Newspaper Published in the Diocese.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT 324 1/2 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. Pay no money, agents unless they have credentials signed by us up to date. Reprinters as usual at our risk, either by draft, express, or by order, post office money order or registered letter, addressed E. J. Ryan, Business Manager. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it. Discontinuance.—This journal will be sent to every subscriber until ordered stopped and all arrears are 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, DEC. 25, 1897.

TELEPHONE 1566.



City News Agents.

The CATHOLIC JOURNAL is sold by the following newsdealers, and can be obtained from Saturday morning: L. Merk, 234 East Main street. E. C. Weldman, 136 State Street. Yawman & Heisler, 170 E. Main St. H. Hackett, 78 Jones street. J. Soehner, 355 Hudson st. Mrs. K. L. Wilcox, 744 E. Main Street. Metzger Bros., 720 N. Clinton Street. A. E. Hauser, 122 North Street.

## CHRISTMAS

To-day the Catholic church celebrates the great feast of Christmas in commemoration of the birth on earth of Christ, the Savior of mankind. He left his home in the starry heavens to come among sinful men, to endure our hardships and trials, to take upon Himself our weak, sinful natures, in order that we might be saved from the penalty imposed upon us by the sin of our first parents. On Christmas day He began that earthly career that ended a few years later on Calvary, where He offered himself a sacrifice that the prophecies might be fulfilled and the plan of redemption fully consummated.

We call Christmas the Blessed Night because we celebrate it on the night that was blessed and sanctified by the birth of Jesus. It is also called Christmas because on that day the church celebrates the masses specially commemorating the birth of Christ.

The church celebrates this grand and gracious festival by the celebration on the day of three masses: the Angels' mass, indicating the hour of Christ's birth; the Shepherd's mass at the third in the full light of the sun.

We are reminded by these three masses: 1. Of the bodily birth of Jesus from the Virgin Mary; 2. Of His spiritual birth in the hearts of men, and 3. Of His eternal Father.

It is usual at Christmas time to represent the birth of the Savior by means of the so-called "crib of Bethlehem." In 1226 St. Francis of Assisi set up the first of these cribs for the purpose of increasing in the hearts of the spectators renewed love for the new-born Savior.

The Christmas tree represents Jesus as a fair and fruitful tree, that was to come forth a rod out of the root of Jesse, that is, as the Son of David (Isaiah xi. 1); and who through His truth and grace of redemption became the light and salvation of the world. Of this light to the world, and of these fruits of salvation, we are reminded by the tapers and fruits on the Christmas tree as well as by the presents that are exchanged.

Dear readers, if we have not yet taken advantage of Christ's priceless boon to mankind; and if we have not been living as closely to Him as we ought; if we have not been following the example He has set, to-day is a good time to make a new start. While the church and the Christian world are joyous over the great feast of to-day, there is no reason why, if we will but ask, we may not attain the full measure of perfection that Christ intended we should.

When you are in need of job printing of any description, kindly leave your order at the CATHOLIC JOURNAL office, 324 1/2 East Main street.

## THE CATHOLIC PRESS

There is no gainsaying the fact that the greatest aid to the Catholic pulpit is a powerful, virile and conscientious Catholic press. It has been the dream and aim of many gifted and devoted Catholic laymen. It has been championed by the Holy Father and members of the hierarchy both here and abroad. But there is no disguising the fact that the great majority of the Catholic laity do not give the support they could and should to the Catholic press. It may be true—unquestionably is—that many Catholic papers published in the United States are not just what their readers think they should be or as their publishers would have them be could they do as they liked. It is difficult to put out a splendid specimen of literature and printer's art when funds in the exchequer are low and but little prospect of more funds if interest taken in the publication is any criterion. It is difficult to write virile or comprehensive editorial matter when the subscribers allow their subscriptions to lag behind two, three and even five years.

While the following from the "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia is pointed and pungent, still it is none too much so:

"We behold with mortification and sorrow the collapse this week of a most deserving one, the 'Lake Shore Visitor,' the official organ of the Erie diocese, after an honorable existence of more than a quarter of a century. Lack of support is presumably this reproach to the Catholic cause. How different is the case with our dissenting brethren. Only a few days ago it was announced that a sum of \$50,000 had been voted by a Unitarian gathering for the support of a representative organ in Boston. Who ever heard of a Catholic gathering, or a Catholic individual, taking such action? All speak magniloquently of the absolute necessity of such a press, the nobility of its mission, the immense responsibility of the men who should write for it, the need of judgment, boldness, polish, erudition, vigilance and indomitable zeal for the sacred cause on the part of its editors. But when it comes to a question of ways and means, the spirit of diffidence which suddenly overtakes everybody is marvelous to behold. Pockets are closed as if by the automatic action of the morning glory and the sunflower, and Harpocrates, the god of silence, instantly lays his finger on the lips of the enthusiastic advocates. The phenomena observable in our eccentric meteorology pervade our moral atmosphere. We glow with midsummer ardor in the talk stage; when the trade-winds of action set in we drop instantly to zero and let the thing blow over.

"Are we not right, then, in questioning Catholic sincerity in those periodical professions of zeal for the Apostolate of the Press? Can anybody point to a single public movement for the support of a deserving organ? Can any one tell us of a single wealthy Catholic, save the late Mr. George Hecker, doing anything to forward the Apostolate of the Press?"

## MR. CARNEGIE MISTAKEN.

Andrew Carnegie, in a long and somewhat labored article in the "Contemporary Review," not long since, undertook to show that the social and commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States demand the establishment of the strongest bonds of union between the two countries.

The Boston "Republic" makes this pertinent comment upon and reply to Mr. Carnegie's stock arguments about ties of blood and kindred:

"Mr. Carnegie lays down the proposition that racial sentiment is the strongest of all ties, and that consequently the English and Americans will naturally be found working together on a pinch. A writer in 'Collier's Weekly' punctures that bubble. He says: 'Even when re-enforced by a common religion and a common literature, as was the case with the ancient Greeks, it proved to be no bar to incessant warfare. The Spaniards and Portuguese are virtually of the same stock, they have the same religion and they speak languages intimately allied, yet they have fought each other for centuries and

detest each other to-day. Though it has all these points in its favor, the union of Spain and Portugal, forcibly accomplished by Philip II. in 1580, could only be maintained for a short time. Throughout the middle ages the Italian republics, though one in blood, language and religion, were perpetually at war with one another; and the same may be said of the German principalities down to the beginning of the present century. Similar ties have not availed to check the animosity existing between Chili and Peru, or to make Norway and Sweden willing components of the same monarchy."

## ENTIRE FAMILY CONVERTED

An interesting event is chronicled from St. Paul's parish in Green Ridge, near Scranton, Pa. Dr. Edward Grever, his wife and their seven children have been received into the Catholic church. The doctor and his wife and six of the children were baptized as Catholics on February 5, 1897, and their eldest son was baptized on November 22d.

Dr. Grever, who is of French descent, was a member of no church. About a year ago he became interested in Catholicity. He consulted Rev. J. I. Dunn of St. Paul's church, who taught him the principles of the Catholic faith. Dr. Grever accepted them. Mrs. Grever, who is a member of a Stroudsburg (Pa.) family professing Presbyterianism, followed her husband's course and received instructions from the Sisters of St. Paul's convent. Six of the children were then sent to the Sisters' school. The oldest of the children, Lyell, aged 16, was attending the Scranton High school. He manifested no tendency to become a Catholic, and no influence was brought to bear on him to take up that faith. Some time afterward, however, he presented himself at St. Paul's rectory for instructions in Catholicity. The boy was told by the priests not to take any hasty action, but to consider the matter well. The boy said his mind was made up. He accordingly became a pupil in St. Paul's school, and in due time his baptism took place. Rev. Father Dunn officiated at the baptizing of the entire family. The children's names follow—as will be seen all retained their names, to which saints' names were added: Edna Magdalene, Anna Hazel, Mosaic Deborah Isabel, Carrie Statura Marian, Frances Gurney Aloysius, Zelziphar Risdon Paul, Lyell Bernard Fine.

Pertinently says the "Union and Advertiser": "Personal spite appears to be at the bottom of a protest from the Pacific coast against Attorney General McKenna's appointment to the Supreme court bench by President McKinley. It is headed by George H. Williams of Oregon, who was attorney general during President Grant's second term; who was nominated for the Supreme court bench and rejected by the senate; and whose domestic circle at Washington was, justly or unjustly, involved in a scandal. Judge McKenna was appointed attorney-general from the bench of the U. S. Circuit court upon which he had served four years with credit and satisfaction. Prior to that he was eight years in the House of Representatives, four of which as a colleague of the president on the ways and means committee."

In a recent address Bishop Spalding of Peoria thus severely criticized the American school system and political system: "Our school system is defective in that it lays no stress on morality. The idea is to make the boys money makers. We do not say, 'First be a man,' but 'be smart, be shrewd, be clever—make money.' If this is allowed to go on our race will little by little decay. Our universal school system should be corrected. Our politics—what is it but finance? Money, money. One of our great troubles is that we are one of the most extravagant people on earth. Being so, we have the most extravagant governments on earth. They are corrupt and corrupt the people."

The fools are not all dead yet. According to a press dispatch from Gloversville last week Arthur Waters, aged 26, drank twenty-seven glasses of whiskey at Northville, and shortly afterward he dropped dead. What an awful preparation for eternity!

## WASHINGTON LETTER

THE IRISH JOAN OF ARC. A Brilliant Lecture Delivered in Washington by Miss Maude Gonno.

Special Correspondence of CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The lecture of Miss Maude Gonno in favor of the Liberty for Ireland and against an arbitration treaty, was a most pronounced success. Columbia Theatre was crowded with an interested audience, over which the Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri, presided. Mr. Clark made a solicitous address, as did the Honorable Simon Wolf, but Miss Gonno did even better than the most sanguine expected. This brilliant young lady is called the Irish Joan of Arc. But unlike Joan, who was peasant girl without education, Miss Gonno is an educated and wealthy lady. While she claims on such inspiration as Joan did, Miss Gonno is inspired by the genius of liberty and she shows it in her manner and her talk. A portion of Miss Gonno's very able and eloquently delivered lecture was devoted to the proposed arbitration treaty with Great Britain, which was very proper as the Reverend British emissary is here using the pulpit and the prayer stand in the United States to urge forward that mission. She said:

"This treaty to us in Ireland who are fighting for liberty would be a more cruel blow to see this land helping and supporting England, who is a very symbol of old world tyranny. England's hypocrisy in this matter is so apparent how can an empire whose fabric is built up by bloodshed and on the ruins of weaker nations, talk of peace and arbitration. Why the English press boasted of the thirty-four great wars of Victoria's reign, if England so loves the principles of arbitration, why does she not arbitrate with the Irish question? We would willingly leave our cause to any other international tribunal.

Mr. Chamberlain replied when the republic of the Transvaal suggested arbitration: "We English are a dominant nation. It is preposterous to talk to us of arbitration." The patriotism of the United States Senate triumphed, but England will make another effort to secure the ratification of the treaty. When I came through London I heard Englishmen boasting of success. Fellow-countrymen, as Irishmen and as Americans, it is your duty to oppose this English treaty to the utmost, and to make your will felt in this matter. England would not dare to make war on this country."

And then she made this most terrible arraignment: "During the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the population of Ireland has decreased from eight million to four and a half, over one million of our fellow-countrymen have died of want and starvation and famine fever in a land of plenty which an alien government has reduced by systematic plunder. Ireland has become the by-word for poverty among the nations of the earth. It appears to me that constant revolution and bloodshed might have proved less deadly to Ireland than all the years of peaceful ruin." After describing the inhuman evictions of the Irish peasant and small farmers, the cruel tortures to which political prisoners were put, and the systematic destruction of Irish trade and manufactures, Miss Gonno made a most fervid appeal to the Irishmen of America, to come next year to the home of their forefathers and help revive the memories of the revolution of 1798. "Unless reforms are granted declared Miss Gonno, 'England will hear of the Irish question as they hear to-day of the Armenian question. Unless England ceases to rob Ireland she will have to take the consequences, which will be separation. The celebration of our great revolution should be made worthy of the heroes whose memory we honor, of Wolfe, Tone, Fitzgerald, the Shears, William Orr, McRacken, Emmett, and the countless others. Our platform must be broad. Let us put to one side for the time all party differences, and show the world an united front.

The gentlemen in charge of the meeting deserve great credit for its splendid success. The Hon. Dominic I. Murphy, general chairman has worked most assiduously and was ably seconded by his associates. The executive committee of which the officers were Senator Wm. N. Roach, chairman; Mr. John J. Dolan, vice chairman; Captain Patrick O'Farrell, treasurer and P. J. Sullivan, secretary, did their full duty in the adornment of the house and filling it with an appreciative and paying audience. Mr. Murphy in calling the meeting to order read a letter from Senator Morgan declining to preside on account of ill health, but fully endorsing the object of the meeting. Mr. Murphy's short address was most beautifully worded.

## California Vineyards.

To be able to get a glass of wine from the best makers in California for 5c a glass is a treat to the consumer, and to get it from so reputable a house as Edward Appel's, under Academy theatre, makes it doubly safe as to its purity.

## Society Calendars.

C. M. B. A. Monday—58, 81, 93. Tuesday—93, 82, 121, 139. C. R. & B. A. Monday—52. Tuesday—27. D. O. F. E. Monday—1. Tuesday—7. A. O. H. Tuesday—4, 6.

The annual election of officers of Auxiliary 7 has been postponed until the next meeting, Dec. 28th, and as many members as possible are requested to attend.

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.

## THE GOSPELS.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

GOSPEL: St. Luke, ii. 1-14—

"And it came to pass that in those days there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that the whole world should be enrolled. This enrollment was first made by Cyrenius, the governor of Syria. And all went to be enrolled, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee out of the city of Nazareth into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David, to be enrolled with Mary, his espoused wife, who was with child. And it came to pass that when they were there, her days were accomplished that she should be delivered. And she brought forth her first-born Son, and wrapped Him up in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn. And there were in the same country shepherds watching, and keeping the night watches over their flock. And behold, an angel of the Lord stood by them, and the brightness of God shone round about them, and they feared with a great fear. And the angel said to them: Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people. For this day is born to you a Saviour, Who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David. And this shall be a sign unto you: You shall find the Infant wrapped in swaddling clothes, and laid in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly army, praising God, and saying: (Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will."

The prophet Micheas had foretold that the Messias would be born in Bethlehem of Juda, and the word of God pronounced by the lips of that inspired man must be fully verified. The word "Bethlehem" signifies "the House of Bread," and it was proper that from that house should come He who is the heavenly bread, He who nourishes our souls with His doctrines, His grace and His flesh.

## Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, December 26—St. Stephen, first martyr. Less. Acts vi. 8-10. Gosp. Matt. xlii. 34-36 and vi. 54-59. Monday, 27—St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Tuesday, 28—The Holy Innocents. Wednesday, 29—St. Thomas of Canterbury, Bishop and martyr. Thursday, 30—Of the Octaves. Friday, 31—St. Sylvester, Pope and Confessor. Saturday, January 1, 1898—Circumcision of Our Lord. Holyday of Obligation. Epist. Tit. ii. 11-15. Gosp. Luke ii. 21.

## Columbia Calendar for 1898.

For the thirteenth year the Columbia Pad calendar makes its appearance promptly on time for 1898. The calendar contains a convenient arrangement of dates that will prove useful to busy men, and as plenty of space is reserved for memoranda, the pad may be used as a diary and as a reminder for business appointments and obligations. It is neat in appearance, takes up but little room and is both useful and ornamental for the desk, while its stand is of such a character that it may be used either upon the desk or hung upon the wall. It can be obtained by mail prepaid for five two-cent stamps by addressing the Calendar department of the Pope Manufacturing company, Hartford, Conn.

## Catarrh is a Disease.

Which requires a constitutional remedy. It cannot be cured by local applications. Hood's Sarsaparilla is wonderfully successful in curing catarrh because it eradicates from the blood the scrofulous taints which cause it. Sufferers from catarrh find a remedy in Hood's Sarsaparilla even after other remedies utterly fail.

## Society Calendars.

C. M. B. A. Monday—58, 81, 93. Tuesday—93, 82, 121, 139. C. R. & B. A. Monday—52. Tuesday—27. D. O. F. E. Monday—1. Tuesday—7. A. O. H. Tuesday—4, 6.

The annual election of officers of Auxiliary 7 has been postponed until the next meeting, Dec. 28th, and as many members as possible are requested to attend.

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.



## CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What is Transpiring in the Different Fraternities—Current Calendars.

## Hibernian Rites.

At Tuesday evening's meeting County President W. H. McDonald was present and saw the drill after which he addressed the boys and said he was proud to be head of an organization that had so well drilled body of young men and hoped they would continue in the good work and that he would leave nothing undone to increase not only their treasury but membership as well and said it would be a pleasure to him to install the officers on January 5th. Captain Quinlivan in reply pledged the undivided support of the company to him and the county board for the coming year after which the new recruits were mustered in, Brothers Mellott, McMahon, Fitzgerald and Moroney. An application was presented to the company and referred to the officers who will report at next meeting. The following will be the invited guests at the installation: County President W. H. McDonald, Alderman M. J. Callihan, Mr. E. J. Ryan, Editor CATHOLIC JOURNAL; Presidents J. E. Burke, Division 1, and Cornelius O'Neil, Division 2. The company has decided to be present in full uniform for dress parade at the installation. The hustle of the boys seems to point to another one of the grand old times for which the company is noted. Permission was given the members to bring their friends to see the boys in uniform and partake of the many good and palatable dishes that will appease the appetites of all who come. Each member is given the privilege not only to bring his best girl but any other friend he wishes to have enjoy the evening with him and the boys.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }  
Hornellville, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1897. }  
To the Officers and Members of the Branches within the jurisdiction of New York State Grand Council, C. M. B. A.

Brothers: The present excellent standing of the Association is everywhere the subject of congratulation, and it is the universal feeling that there was never a more opportune time than the present to push the work for new membership. With this idea in view, the Grand President and Board of Trustees of this Grand Council, at its recent meeting, by a unanimous vote, decided to ask every Branch to hold an open meeting on the occasion of the installation of officers in January, and I was requested to issue a circular letter to the Branches requesting this to be done.

The request of the Board is that every Branch will arrange for a meeting to be held in a hall large enough to seat every Catholic man in the parish who is eligible for membership, and invite them to attend that meeting. Secure a good C. M. B. A. speaker to address the meeting upon the aims, objects, past history and present standing of the C. M. B. A., with a view to winning adherents to the ranks of the Branch. We have many good speakers, and they are earnestly requested by the Grand Council to prepare themselves and stand ready to accept invitations from Branches to address these meetings. The traveling expenses of the speakers within a distance of one hundred miles will be paid by the Grand Council.

If there are two or more branches in the city or town, a committee from each branch can meet and agree upon dates, then after business of the regular meeting is over, postponement or recess may be taken to fix the date for the open meeting, when the new officers may be installed with impressive ceremony, on the stage, in the presence of the audience.

If you have the talent a musical and literary program would be very acceptable. At the close of the program a nice lunch would be in order, which could have been previously spread on tables in one end of the hall, the articles for which could be contributed by the families of the members of the branch.

Get a circular printed and have your financial secretary mail one to each member of the branch with the January assessment. In the circular describe the object of the meeting and ask the member to attend, and to invite his friends, also ask him to contribute from his family something for the lunch, which should be sent in early so that the lunch committee can get it cut up and arranged on the tables before the meeting. If the hall is large enough, invite the ladies also, and they will aid you afterward in persuading husbands, brothers and sons to join. Don't ask the ladies to work at the tables, but let your own lunch committee wait on the guests.

Ask your pastors to announce your meeting and to honor it with their presence. We earnestly hope and urge that branches will take this matter up and make a success of this meeting. The association was never in a more flourishing condition, and all our non-members need to have their attention properly called to it and be invited to join.

Yours fraternally,  
JOSEPH C. MERON,  
Grand Secretary.

Advertise in THE JOURNAL.