

The Catholic Journal

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THE HOLY FATHER

The secular press is forced to give credit to the Holy Father for his actions in even temporal affairs, as witness the following from a local exchange:

"In some way the belief has got abroad that the Pope has expressed a preference for republicanism over monarchism in France. As there is no foundation for such a belief, he has felt himself called upon to issue an exposition of his attitude toward governments of all kinds. At the same time he sets forth his views in regard to the attitude that members of the church should maintain toward them. He lays down the comprehensive principle that so far as the church is concerned, all governments are alike. All persons living under them are bound to obey them. Hence it is that the Pope has no sympathy with the Carlists in Spain or the insurgents in Cuba or with opponents of the established authority in any country or colony. The reason for this is plain. Opposition to the properly constituted political authorities is likely to lead to opposition to the properly constituted religious authorities. The Pope says further that he has never tried to influence the action of the members of the church in political matters. He says, too, that it is highly improper for the dignitaries of the church, including priests, to pursue any other policy. Whoever thinks that there is danger that the Catholic church is likely to assume a hostile attitude toward this government is laboring under a delusion."

Of course the article would have been just as comprehensive and just as readable had the sentence in which it is set forth that "Opposition to the properly constituted political authorities is likely to lead to opposition to the properly constituted religious authorities."

That is a needless fling and an un-called-for slur on Pope Leo's intentions in issuing his encyclical.

In the last sentence is expressed a sentiment no less gratifying, because it is a self-evident truism to those of fair minds.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

It is reported that there will be a determined effort made to push through congress the "Immigration" bill that failed of success at the last session of the national legislature, the cardinal principle of which was that prospective immigrants must be able to read and write. THE JOURNAL opposed the bill and it must oppose it now. It is an unnecessarily arbitrary measure which cannot be guaranteed to result in any marked improvement in the class of immigrants, the avowed object sought to be attained. Education is not always a sure test of a person's good moral character or a recommendation to a place in your family.

We are glad to see that the New York "Tribune" has been converted into an opponent of the so-called Lodge bill. This is the more welcome as it is quite unexpected. In a recent issue our contemporary said:

"So far as the quality of the immigration is concerned, which the pending bill seeks to improve, does the man live who is so steeped in prejudice as to assert that he would prefer a small but highly intelligent consignment of Kearneys, of Debees, of 'sovereigns and fellows of that kidney to a miscellaneous cargo of thrifty Scandinavians, Scotch, Irish—yes, or even Bohemians, Hungarians and Italians? The Kearneys, we have no doubt, could give these people cards, spades and little casino, and even then beat them, hands down, at the game of reading and writing the constitution; but no power on earth nor any amount of legislation could induce them to take a pick and shovel into their hands and earn their bread by an honest day's labor. Is it possible that congress is serious when it makes not health, not manhood, not moral worth the test of candidacy for American citizenship, but the ability to read and write 25 words of the constitution in some Wallachian lingo or in Hindostanee?"

In discussing the question "Does Education Increase Crime?" the Havre de Grace "Republican" said something that bears on the question under discussion, as follows:

"It must be patent to all philosophical students of the history of the race that education begets, develops and increases crime. A very large percentage of all the great criminals of the country have been and are men of education, churchmen and professors of religion, especially forgers, embezzlers, bank wreckers, counterfeiters, smugglers and high-class swindlers generally, and some of the most horrible and atrocious murders have been committed by medical professors and men of scholarly attainments. Man's present educational development, his scientific acquirements, his mastery and control of many of the occult forces of nature and making them subservient to his will and pleasure has most wonderfully broadened and enlarged his capacity and activity for good and evil; hence, in full harmony with his dual character and the laws of his existence, his crimes have greatly grown in variety, ingenuity, magnitude and fiendish atrocity, that startle and shock the moral sense of the universe. So, equally great are his generous deeds, self-sacrifices, boundless charities, his sympathies, heroic efforts and successful achievements in behalf of oppressed, down-trodden and suffering humanity everywhere."

In conclusion it may be remarked that in only three or four states of the Union is the illiterate citizen disqualified for the right of suffrage. This is a conclusive demonstration that the people have never extorted the slightest fear of the illiterate element in our population.

THE TELEPHONE

Every little while there goes up a cry all over the country for cheaper telephone rates. That this demand is thoroughly justified is beyond question. The prices charged for telephone service are extravagant in comparison with the equivalent received, and for many persons who ought to have the benefit of the system, prohibitory. We incline to the opinion that the telephone companies would make considerably more money, by reason of an increased number of subscribers if they reduced their rates; but, of course, that is their business.

However, if we feel we are over-charged for our telephone service, we are not in as sore straits as are the "hello" patronizers in New York, if the New York "Journal" is to be believed when it says:

"The trouble is that the telephone company chooses to intrust an exquisitely delicate electrical installation to cheap and incompetent operators. When a hotel proprietor or a sleeping car company shirks the duty of paying sufficient wages to secure good work the public can obtain proper service at its own expense by tips. But this recourse is lacking in the case of the telephone. Men to

whom every minute is precious and whose engagements overlap each other fifty feet deep are compelled to stand impotently sputtering before a wire at the other end of which an ill-paid, indifferent and careless operator is ignoring signals, cutting off conversations in the middle and announcing that people who are desperately clamoring for connections cannot be found."

Her: in Rochester the telephone girls are models of politeness and par excellence in their efforts to oblige the patrons of the exchange.

The Chicago policemen must be rare specimens of humanity or they are editions de luxe of Eli Perkins. At a recent session of the civil service commission in that city 1,600 of Chicago's "Finest" stood up before the commissioners and solemnly asserted that they abhorred liquor in any form and that they never—no, never, touched the hated stuff. Only one depraved copper admitted that he knew what drink was. In his callow youth he tasted beer. His colleagues one and all asked him curiously, "What does it taste like?" Really these Chicago bluecoats ought to be framed.

Journalism has lost several of its shining lights during 1897. Among the noted secular newspaper men who passed away were Charles A. Dana of the New York "Sun"; Frank McLaughlin of the Philadelphia "Times"; Charles H. Andrews of the Boston "Herald"; and John M. Francis, founder and editor of the Troy "Times." In the Catholic newspaper world the editors of the "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia and the Boston "Republic" have been called to their last reward. May their souls rest in peace.

The "Catholic Sun" of Syracuse, in speaking of St. Bernard's Seminary recently said: "The discipline of St. Bernard's, under the wise and kind guidance of Bishop McQuaid, is one that is thoroughly appreciated by the young men of that institution. It is liberal without being lax, and conservative without being rigid. It is one of the best conducted Catholic seminaries in America and far ahead of anything in Europe."

It appears that prohibition does not prohibit, even in the state of Maine. A Bangor clergyman has recently asserted that in that city the sale of intoxicating liquor is practically unrestricted. The chances are that public sentiment in the Pine Tree state is not in sympathy with the law, else it would be enforced.

Richard Croker has suddenly developed into a humorist. He has solemnly assured the dear public that there will be no discrimination in the office of Greater New York because of politics.

THE JOURNAL extends hearty congratulations to Hon. James M. E. O'Grady on his merited re-election as speaker of the New York state assembly.

If the newspapers could only have their way Alderman Martin J. Callahan would soon be retired to private life.

It is to be hoped the legislature of 1898 will not repeal the law forbidding barbering on Sundays, even if the Troy barbers are anxious to have it so.

Now that Greater New York is an assured fact Rochester is the second city in point of size in the Empire state.

With the advent of Greater New York Paris dropped from second to third place among the populous cities of the world.

Have you written '97 for '98, as yet?

Donations Acknowledged.

The sisters in charge of St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, also the sisters in charge of St. Patrick's Girls' Asylum, on Clifton street, have returned their grateful acknowledgment to the many kind friends who remembered the orphans at Christmas time.

THE GOSPELS.

GOSPEL: St. Luke, ii. 42-52.

"And when Jesus was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem according to the custom of the feast. And having fulfilled the days, when they returned, the child Jesus remained in Jerusalem, and His parents knew it not. And thinking that He was in the company, they came a day's journey and sought Him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance; and not finding Him, they returned to Jerusalem, seeking Him. And it came to pass that after three days they found Him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, hearing them and asking questions. And all that heard Him were astonished at His wisdom and His answers. And His Mother said to Him: Son, why hast Thou done so to us? Behold, Thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing. And He said to them: How is it that you sought Me? Did you not know that I must be about My father's business? And they understood not the word that He spoke unto them. And He went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject to them. And His Mother kept all these words in her heart. And Jesus advanced in wisdom, and age, and grace with God and men."

Sinners may learn from these holy persons what ought to be the sentiments of their own hearts when they have lost God by their sins; how eagerly they should seek to find Him by repentance, and that they should have recourse to the friends of God, the saints, to obtain the graces necessary for a true conversion.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday, January 9—Sunday in the Octave of the Epiphany. Epist. Rom. xii. 1-6. Gosp. Luke ii. 42-52.
Monday, 10—Of the Octave.
Tuesday, 11—Of the Octave. St. Hyginus, Pope and martyr.
Wednesday, 12—Of the Octave.
Thursday, 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
Friday, 14—St. Mary, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. St. Felix, martyr.
Saturday, 15—St. Paul, first hermit. St. Maur, Abbot.

What Everybody Knows.

Or ought to know, is that health and even life itself depends upon the condition of the blood. Feeding, as it does, all the organs of the body, it must be rich and pure in order to give proper nourishment. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing, and in this way strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, tones the stomach and builds up the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla wards off colds, pneumonia and fevers, which are prevalent at this time.

Miner's Gold.

Mr. James L. McCulloch, an experienced miner who has lived in Alaska for several years and is thoroughly acquainted with the Yukon River territory and the supplies needed, is organizing and will personally accompany a party to leave Buffalo via the Nickel Plate road, on Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1898. Mr. McCulloch's long experience in Alaska enables him to give reliable information on all matters pertaining to the trip and after reaching the gold fields.

For rates and all information, address Jas. L. McCulloch, or F. J. Moore, General Agent, 23 Exchange Buffalo, N. Y. [1-f, 8]

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.

Has a Cowboy Band on His Farm.

G. G. Gillett, the cattle king of Dickinson county, Kansas, has the only cowboy band on earth. On his big ranch near Woodbine he employs twenty-five cowboys and they have been furnished by Mr. Gillett with a complete set of fine instruments. Young folks come from miles around to dance and enjoy band concerts.

A Young Shaver.

Perhaps she wasn't frightened—that Biddeford, Maine, mother, who, on going to see what had become of her twenty-six-months-old son whom she had missed for a minute of two, found him trying to shave himself with his father's razor, as he had "seen pa do."

The Ideal Restaurant.

A Paris restaurant keeper prints his bill of fare on the napkins, permits each customer whose bill exceeds forty cents to kiss the pretty cashier, and presents a box of Havana cigars once a year to his best patrons.

His Frustrated Years.

Philetus Sawyer, formerly Senator from Wisconsin, asked by an interviewer at what time of his life he did the best work, responded as follows: "I believe I was the strongest between 45 and 65. My brain was quicker then, and I had plenty of nerve. I did not get to making big deals until I was 45. Yes, I consider my years between 45 and 65 as having been my prime." Mr. Sawyer's testimony will be verified by many successful men.

THE COMBINATION.

Had a French Soldier Once Amused Frederick the Great.

Whenever a new soldier appeared in the guards of Frederick the Great of Prussia it was the habit of the King to ask him the three following questions: "How old are you? How long have you been in my service? Are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?" It once happened that a young French soldier, who had served in his own country, expressed a wish to join the Prussian army, and, because of his splendid physical development, he was at once accepted. He was unable to speak a single word of the German language, but his Captain told him that the King was certain to ask him questions in that language the first time he saw him, and he advised him therefore, to learn by heart the proper replies to the usual three questions of His Majesty. The soldier lost no time in learning them, and on the first day that he made his appearance in the ranks Frederick approached to interrogate him. It so happened, however, that the King began with the second question first, and asked him:

"How long have you been in my service?"

"Twenty-one years," answered the young man.

His youth sufficiently indicated that he had not carried a gun for any such length of time as that, and His Majesty, greatly astonished, said:

"How old are you?"

"One year, an't please Your Majesty."

The King, still further amazed, exclaimed:

"You or I must certainly be bereft of our senses!"

The soldier, of course, taking this for the third question, and glad that the ordeal was over so easily, replied:

"Both, an't please Your Majesty!"

"This is the first time I was ever treated as a madman at the head of my army," replied Frederick, greatly puzzled.

The Frenchman, whose stock of German was now used up, stood quiet.

Presently the King spoke to him again, whereupon the soldier blurted out in French that he did not understand a single word of German. The King, who had been much annoyed by now, was greatly amused and, after urging upon him the necessity of doing his duty, left him.

Chicken Cholera for the Rabbit Post.

Pastor suggested that the microbes of chicken cholera might be effective in suppressing the rabbit pest of Australia. One of the chief reasons why the remedy was not tried was the reluctance of New South Wales to introduce a new and unknown disease, an objection that has now been removed by Mr. C. J. Pound, government bacteriologist, who has discovered chicken cholera both in Queensland and New South Wales. Tests of this method of destroying rabbits have lately been made with results so encouraging that permission to use it is likely to be granted to farmers and others. Calculations show that two gallons of broth containing microbes of chicken cholera are sufficient, when added to pollard, to destroy at least 20,000 rabbits, without considering the spread of the disease from one animal to another. As bright sunlight renders the microbe-infected food harmless in three hours, it is recommended that the poison pellets be scattered over the field near sunset.

Sent to a Hospital by Spiders.

John Heid, a clerk for the J. A. Patten Grocery Company at 322 Market street, St. Louis, was attacked by a colony of spiders in a cellar recently. The poisonous insects bit him in a dozen places on the face and hands. Heid went into the cellar beneath the grocery to shift some boxes. While handling them he felt something sting his hand. Lighting a match he found his hand covered with immense spiders. They were crawling on his clothes, and some had already reached the collar of his coat. Finally they reached his neck, biting as they crawled. When they got on to his face he attempted to brush them off, but they stuck like barnacles.

A Feared Surgeon.

A story is told which would indicate that swallows have considerable surgical skill as well as intelligence. A certain physician found in a nest a young swallow much weaker than its mate, which had one of its legs bandaged with horsehairs. Taking the hairs away, he found that the bird's leg was broken. The next time he visited the nest he found the leg again bandaged. He continued to observe "the case," and in two weeks found that the bird was cautiously removing the hairs, a few each day. The cure was entirely successful.

A Valuable Walnut Tree.

A walnut tree in Letcher County, Kentucky, which has been sold for \$400 is nearly fifteen feet in circumference, and runs up ninety feet to the first limb. It will cost over \$1,000 to get the wood to the nearest railroad, but it is expected that \$15,000 worth of furniture will be made from it.

Population of Russia.

The revised returns of the Russian census gives the total population of that country at 129,000,000. This makes Russia third in rank among nations. China coming first, with an estimated population of 400,000,000, and the British empire next with 208,000,000.

A Fifty-Mile Electric Road.

Galveston and Houston, fifty miles apart, are soon to be connected with an electric railway. There are already four steam roads between them, the two largest cities in Texas, but the business has grown so rapidly that the citizens want it done by electricity.

Capacity Gets There.

"What is business capacity, Uncle Bill?" "Business capacity is having sense enough to go to the back door when people won't answer a ring at the front door."

Monument to Carter H. Harrison.

A movement has been started in Chicago to erect a monument to the late Carter H. Harrison, three times Mayor of the city and father of the present Mayor.

Clearly Defined.

At the Minstrel Show—What is the difference between capital and labor? "If you loaned me \$10, that would be capital; if you tried to collect, that would be labor."

HE WAS A MAN OF SPIRIT.

A Gentlemanly Reporter Who Resented Cavalier Treatment.

Tomlinson was not one of those reporters who go around with notebooks in their hands and pencils stuck up behind their ears. He had been in the business too long for that. When he had occasion to interview a man he did so in a manner as to give the impression that he was merely conversing with him in a casual way. He never took notes unless there were figures to be remembered, and nobody ever had to complain that he got things mixed.

But aside from his ability as a newspaper man, Tomlinson was genial and a person with whom it was profitable to associate. Therefore he sometimes appeared in society—not as a reporter, but as a man.

Unfortunately, however, he often met people who did not have as fine a sense of propriety as he possessed. Or do people outside of the newspaper business think that men who are in it always want to parade their profession? At all events, Tomlinson seldom appeared at a party or a banquet or any other social function without being approached by from one to a dozen men who would say:

"Hello! Well, I suppose you're looking after something to write up for your paper, eh? You newspaper fellows never allow anything to get away, he, he, he?"

Tomlinson usually smiled and allowed such remarks pass without serious notice, but one night he was a member of a party given by the most exclusive club in the city.

When the company had got seated Tomlinson found himself directly opposite the proprietor of one of the largest commission houses in the city. The man looked at the reporter for a moment, as if he thought he must be mistaken. It was evident that he was surprised to see a reporter at such a place.

He settled Tomlinson and he waited. When the buzz of conversation had died down enough so that the commission man could be heard by everybody, he said:

"Well, Mr. Newsmen, I suppose you'll have a full account of this in your paper to-morrow, won't you?"

"No," Tomlinson replied. "I didn't come here to report this dinner. I came especially to see you. It is alleged that you have formed a strong opinion in butter, and I would also like to get a few facts from you concerning the outlook for eggs."

The man never spoke to Tomlinson again, and some of the latter's friends afterward told him that he had been rude.

"Yes," said Tomlinson. "I was rude. I forgot myself. I should have remembered that a reporter is never supposed to resent a little thing like an insinuation that he isn't equipped to mingle socially with ladies and gentlemen."

Extraordinary Paragraph.

Many years ago, Mr. Gladstone, speaking of Mr. Parnell, made use of the oft-quoted phrase: "Marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire." On the same day there was a horseshoe, in which the winners were respectively Venetia, Tyrone and Lohster. These facts were cable to New Zealand together in the usual short-hand style of the cable.

The result was that next day the New Zealand papers contained the following extraordinary paragraph: "Mr. Gladstone denounced Mr. Parnell as marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire, and said that the Irish leader had the venacity of a Tyrone lobster."

Mr. Parnell's Venacity.

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Cant.

Cant, meaning mock humbly, took its name from the Rev. Andrew Cant, a minister in Aberdeenshire, who, during the time of the Covenanters, was famed for his whining and pretending fervor.

Brown—Confound you, you're using my toothbrush!

Sonderhausen—I beg your pardon, I tinked it was ze ship's.