# The Catholic Journal

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## *RELIGION AND EDUCATION.*

The Catholic view on the relative positions of religion and education will soon have the approval and sanction of all conservative and thoughtful non-Catholics. This is evidenced by a scholarly and fair presentation of the question in the "North American Review" by Amasa Thompson. He makes a strong plea for a place in the public school curriculum for the inculcation of Christian doctrines and ethics. This is the more necessary, he contends, because the number of church attendants is growing smaller year by year, and consequently religion receives little encouragement in the home. Most American adults are indifferent to religion, according to Mr. Thompson. Those who are growing up are likely to be in a worse condition. In the near future he looks for a Godless people and a Godless state.

Mr. Thompson virtually acknowledges the justice of the position of the Catholic church in maintaining that so long as religion is eliminated from the public school curriculum and thus render separate Catholic schools an absolute necessity, the amount of the school tax contributed by Catholics should be set apart for these schools when he says that the religious instruction he deems necessary can be given only by an almost entire change of policy of religious teaching in the public schools and the encouragement of private schools in which religious teaching is given.

Mr. Thompson is severe in his condemnation of those who oppose religious teaching in the public schools.

"I am firmly convinced," he says, "that one of the greatest blunders that have been made in our country in the last half century has been the failure to educate the American youth in Bible truths and teachings; and the result of such failure may bring disaster. The Catholic church has insisted that it is its duty to educate the children of parents of the Catholic faith in such a way as to fix religious truths in the youthful mind. For this it has been assailed by the non-Catholic population, and Catholics have even been charged with being enemies of the liberties of the people and of the flag. Any careful observer in the city of New York can see that the only people, as a class, who are teaching the children in the way that will secure the future for the best civilization are the Catholics; and although a Protestant of the firmest kind, I believe the time has come to recognize this fact, and to lay aside religious prejudices and patriotically meet this question."

Is not Mr. Thompson's position almost precisely what that of the Catholic church has been, is and will be until our non-Catholic friends are convinced of the injustice of their position and concede to us our rights?

## *BIGOTRY DEFEATED*

The Minneapolis public library trustees have decided to take from the shelves of their institution Coffin's "Story of Liberty." The volume will not only be withdrawn from circulation but will not be retained as a work of reference. The only member of the board who held out for its retention was a woman!

Who Coffin was and what his book contains is thus pointedly told by the Boston "Republic:"

"This work we have repeatedly condemned as a vicious publication. It was written by Charles Carleton Coffin of this city. Mr. Coffin was a fine specimen of the New England bigot. He was narrow, vindictive, brutally indifferent to the truths of history or the feelings of his fellow-men who did not believe as he believed. He was a correspondent of the Boston 'Journal' during the civil war. During his later life he devoted himself to writing and lecturing on war topics. Before he died he wrote 'The Story of Liberty,' which was a story of religious intolerance and hate. All the thread-bare scandals and libels against the Catholic church were rehashed in this volume and served up in as attractive a manner as possible. It was intended for the perusal of the young, and an effort was made to make it a standard work for schools."

The "Irish Standard" called the attention of the public library trustees of Minneapolis to the book, and poited out its errors of statement and its utter unfairness in dealing with the facts of history.

## *A SEMI CENTENNIAL*

Among important Catholic anniversaries to take place during 1898, is the celebration of the golden jubilee of St. Charles' college, Ellicott City, Md. Because from this college St. Mary's seminary in Baltimore draws most of its ecclesiastical students, in consequence of which the alumni of St. Charles who made their theological course at St. Mary's are to be found in many American dioceses laboring as priests, this semi-centennial celebration is certain to attract to Ellicott city a large number of clergymen, among whom will be many eminent prelates, for St. Charles counts not a few such dignitaries among its graduates, including Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Gross, Kain and Chapelle, and Bishop Burke of Albany. To the third archbishop of Baltimore, Most Rev. Dr. Marechal, and to the generosity of Chares Carrollton of Carrollton, was due the origin of the Maryland educational instituion, the corner stone of which was laid with fitting ceremonies by Most Rev. James Whitefield, Archbishop Marechal's successor in the see of Baltimore. Difficulty was experienced in procuring the necessary funds, and it was not until October 31st, 1848, that the institution was opened with Rev, Oliver L. Jenkins as its first president.

## *WORTHY OF IMITATION.*

If Catholic clergymen in general were to follow the example of Rev. James L. Smith, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, Weir Village, Taunton, in the Providence diocese, Catholic papers would be distinct gainers. Father Smith sent the diocesan paper $100 recently, stipulating that for the ensuing year copies of it should be sent to fifty of his parishioners, who would agree to subscribe themselves for the paper the following year at least, and afterwards as they saw fit.

Such a course as that, if generally copied, would swell the subscription lists of the Catholic press, and why should it not be imitated?

Says the Boston "Republic:" "One of the renowned speakers at the recent child study congress held in New York, Rev. M. M Sheedy, the well-known Pittsburg priest, is reported to have said that a dangerous sort of socialism came near triumphing in our last national election. If Father Sheedy really said that, and meant by it to refer to the voters who supported Mr. Bryan, he made a big mistake in uttering any such a sentiment. That sort of talk should be left to the organs and orators of the trusts and big monopolies, though Father Sheedy will probably contend that he said no more than "citizen" Ireland had previously declared on the same subject. There was this difference though: Father Sheedy was speaking at a Catholic convention, whereas Archbishop Ireland tried to divest himself of the ecclesiastical character when he espoused the gold cause."

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The Syracuse police are an example to Utica and Rochester.—Syracuse "Catholic Sun."

Is that intended as a joke? If so, the humor is grim and far-fetched to be sure. If it is intended seriously we say to our contemporary in all earnestness that the Rochester police force is unequalled in the United States, and also that so far as decency and morality is concerned in a comparison between Syracuse and Rochester the latter would emerge with flying colors.

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To judge from the scoring Rev. John Talbot Smith gives "The Conquerors" it is a play that no self-respecting person should witness. In its presentation Father Smith says Charles Frohman "has attained that point of indecency which drives from his theater the young, the innocent, the modest and the respectable."

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Mayor McGuire of Syracuse is as apt with his pen as usual, as Chancellor Day of Syracuse University can testify to his sorrow.

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A New York policeman has inherited $140,000 by the death of a relative. Strange to say, he will not resign from the police force, but will keep on patrolling his beat. If he had received the legacy before Lexow committee days he might be a captain or inspector now.

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Assemblyman Harburger has introduced a bill in the legislature to legalize Sunday theatrical performances, including sparring matches and pugilistic bouts. It is not likely to pass and it should not.

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Anthony Hope complimented the American people before he set sail for Europe. Anthony probably expects to return to gather in more American shekels. Only the foreigners who go home to stay abuse the United States.

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Ignatius Donnelly has now discovered that Francis Bacon wrote "Don Quixote." Well, at all events, Bacon did not write "Quo Vadis."

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"If Emile Zola succeeds in abolishing secret trial in France he will be even greater than he is," remarks the Buffalo "Express." How great is he now, esteemed contemporary.

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The anti Semitic outbreaks in Germany and France should be a warning to Americans not to encourage race prejudices by anti-immigration laws.

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The latest confession from British manufacturers is that American axes are better than any they are making.

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Comptroller Roberts manages to keep himself before the people, at all events.

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If Peter F. Keefe of Rochester is appointed a state railroad commissioner there will be many delighted railroad men all over the state.

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Why will newspapers persist in using the term "present incumbent?" Would not "incumbent" convey the idea just as well and far more correctly?

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### RETREAT AT NAZARETH ACADEMY

A retreat for present and former pupils of Nazareth Academy will open on Friday next and close on the Tuesday following. The exercises will be conducted by Rev. J. J. Hartley of St. Bernard's seminary.

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## THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Matthew, viii. 23–27. At that time: "When He entered into the boat His disciples followed Him: And behold a great tempest arose in the sea, so that the ship was covered with waves, but He was asleep. And His disciples came to Him, and awaked Him, saying: Lord, save us; we perish. And Jesus saith to them: Why are you fearful, O ye of little faith? Then rising up He commanded the winds and the sea, and there came a great calm. But the men wondered, saying: What manner of man is this, for the winds and the sea obey Him.

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Jesus Christ, notwithstanding the little faith of the apostles, immediately calmed the storm; and while admiring His infinite goodness we see how a prayer, imperfect at the beginning, can lead us to the treasures of divine mercy. Let every sinner have recourse to Jesus Christ, and if not immediately, he will at least in a short time see the tempest cease and find peace.

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### Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday, January 30—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Epist. Rom. xii. 8 to Gosp. Matt. 23 57.
Monday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco, confessor.
Tuesday, Feb. 1—St. Ignatius, Bishop and confessor.
Wednesday, 2—Purification of the B.V.M. Candlemas day.
Thursday, 3—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. St Blaise, bishop and martyr.
Friday, 4—St Andrew Corsini, bishop and confessor.
Saturday 5—St. Philip of Jesus, martyr.

### THE FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.

January 30—Watkins.

February 27—First Sunday in Lent; Holy Family, Auburn; Scottsville; Clyde.

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### A BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH GIVEN AWAY.

A beautiful large photograph 11x14 inches of Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid will be given to every subscriber of THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL, who until further notice pays a full year's subscription for 1898 in advance, and send us fifty cents extra to cover part of cost of the frame. The photograph is a reproduction of the picture of the Bishop which hangs in St. Bernard's Seminary and is certainly a work of art. It was made by Mr. E. E. Nier, the celebrated artist of Powers Block. The photograph will be handsomely framed with an elegant gold bordered white frame, and glass, all ready to hang up when received. Now is the time to send in your orders.

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## A CASCADE OF CATTLE

### MEMORABLE STAMPEDE IN A HERD OF MANY THOUSANDS.

**The Wild Frenzy of Sixteen Thousand Texas Steers, of Which One-fifth Plunged to Their Death in a Hidden Ravine—An Exciting Night on the Prairie.**

One of the most desperate stampedes of cattle ever witnessed by a Texas cowboy, says Rev. J. B. Cranfill of Waco, Texas, occurred in 1876 on the prairie in the center of which now stands the town of McGregor. Fifteen thousand cattle and twenty-five cowboys participated in the exciting event.

Late in the afternoon of July 4 there had been a lively thunder storm, that made the cattle nervous. At 10 o'clock at night, however, they seemed to be sleeping profoundly. Then the narrative proceeds as follows:

"The stars were all shining, and there was no cause at all for the arousing of the herd. They appeared to get up all at once, with a single purpose, and the roar that was heard seemed to come from a single throat. The Wilson brothers and their cowboys, who were sleeping in their camp, rushed to their ponies, who were grazing with the saddles and bridles on, and, as fast as the bits could be replaced in their mouths, they mounted and galloped to the flanks of the now disappearing mass, headed in the direction of the Brazos river."

"Some cattle can outrun others, and in this case there was a bunch of about fifty fully twenty yards in advance, and toward this leading group the two rescuers rode. Of the leading group, also, some were faster than others, and this group ran in a diamond shape, with two immense steers leading all. When Mr Wilson and his companion reached the two leading steers they began shooting their revolvers close to them, and in that way the bunch was made to oblique, and as the leading bunch of cattle obliqued the main stampede obliqued, and the first step in 'milling' had been taken. By this time the cattle were getting tired. Nearly five miles had been covered, and the breath of the leaders was coming short and painfully, but they were rushing on because the front cattle at this time knew as a matter of fact their only safety was in keeping up the run. Those behind were coming, and they were in the majority, and the leaders were compelled to run. There was real danger for the forward members of the stampede.

"In the invoice of articles contained in the regulation 'outfit' there is always some kind of stimulants, and but for the stimulants contained in Mr Wilson's outfit, it is possible that the stampede would have been halted without disaster. He had a Mexican along, one of the best cowboys in the southwest. This Mexican and his horse always reminded those who saw him ride of the fabled Centaur. He rode far forward and bent over, so that he and his horse appeared to be one animal No horse, however rugged, 'wild and woolly,' had ever been able to unseat him. This Aztec had been to the little brandy rivulet too often, and had filled and empted his tin cup with surreptitious intoxicants, so that his usual excellent judgment went awry. When he succeeded in getting mounted, after having fumbled with his bridle a good deal, he was far in the rear, and the stampede had gone past him, so that when he overtook the rear end he passed to the front on the other side and rode on the wrong flank. When he reached the head of the herd he was just in time to defeat the maneuver then under execution of bending the moving mass from a straight line to a semi-circle. Revolver in hand, disregarding the other men, he began shooting in the faces of the wild steers, and the effect of this was to straighten the run and bring the advance straight toward a précipice. This precipice was a wash in the prairie, forming a deep ravine fully thirty yards wide, and in a shorter time than it takes to tell of this contretempts, the head of the column was pouring over, a horrible cascade of beef, plunging madly into destruction, while fleeing from an imaginary danger.

"When Mr. Wilson and his lieutenants saw that it was impossible to save their cattle they saved themselves by dexterously turning at right angles at full speed and riding out of the way. They next returned to the flank and held a council of war. A few seconds decided them, and all hands commenced shooting into the herd, the object now being to build a breastwork of carcasses and save the rear end from the destruction that had overtaken the front. The gulley was nearly full of cattle by this time. They were snorting and bellowing, crashing and tearing, and still heaping up, and when the firing began the wounded ones tumbled over on the others, and in a short time the gulley, like the sunken road at Waterloo, was bridged by carcasses. The herd surged up in billows, like an ocean, and bent now, because it could not do otherwise. The semi-circle was formed, and Wilson and his men crossed the gulley below and rode around the opposite side and recrossed, and in a short time they had the cattle halted, forming an incomplete letter O, and there they stood, blowing, bellowing, shivering. All hands remained on watch all night, and in the morning, when a count was made, it was ascertained that 2,700 head were missing. There were afterward 2,700 pairs of horns taken from that gulley. It was called Stampede Gulley for many years afterward, and perhaps will always, with some people, be remembered by that name."

## RHEUMATISM.

**Russian Peasants' Peculiar Method of Treating the Ailment.**

The Russian peasants, more especially those residing in the neighborhood of Moscow, have a peculiar and original method of treating themselves for that bane of mankind, rheumatism. Many cures, even in bad cases, are, it is claimed, affected by making the patient take ant baths.

The manner of preparing these baths is as follows: An anthill is sought, and when found, a sack is filled with ants, ant's eggs, and if it be considered necessary, a certain quantity of the earth which composes the hill. The sack is then closed hermetically and carried to the home of the sufferer. A warm bath is already prepared here, and the sack is plunged bodily into the hot water. Soon this latter begins to give off a peculiar pungent odor, characteristic of formic acid. The bath is now ready for the patient's immersion. The action of the bath on the skin is one of intense irritation, and the result seems to be a drawing out of the evil, and the consequent disappearance of the rheumatic pains.

It is advisable for any one who may be tempted to try this remedy to be careful not to remain too long in the ant bath, as the consequence might be a total disorganization of the skin, which would peel off, due to the violent action of the acid.

### Vanity in Children.

Mothers are often responsible for the vanity which they may deplore in their daughters. The atmosphere of the home is too largely one of, perhaps, millinery and mantau-making. The dress of young children is often so exquisite that continual caution is necessary to prevent its injury, and play is robbed of spontaneity and activity. A mother who had educated her children to all the punctilities of dress, said: "I regret so much the exquisite wardrobe of my little children. I see now that it hurts their character." The dress of little girls should be as simple and substantial as that of boys. Everything which prevents activity and fosters vanity should be conscientiously avoided. Love of dress is also fostered by the passion for dolls, which is said to be inborn in every right-minded girl. Doll-playing is really doll-dressing. Every bit of gew-gaw is eagerly sought to bedeck this miniature travesty of a fine lady. The dollmother is but a prophecy of the childmother. If doll-playing is a legitimate occupation of girlhood, we ought to have dolls which do not cultivate a taste for wasp waists and the trivialities of fashion.

### The Wife's Letters.

The question is again being discussed whether marriage gives a husband the right to open and read his wife's letters. Fifty years ago this right was never questioned, but in America of late the courts have taken the ground that this right does not exist. A decision to that effect is quoted as a curiosity in France, where it is held that a wife has no right to a private correspondence. European laws imply that a wife may not demand privacy in her correspondence, but that she and her husband are one and he is that one—for she is strictly forbidden to read or open his letters and even if they are left lying around she has no legal right to use any information she may extract from them which is damaging to her husband. On the other hand, her husband is upheld even when he employs treachery in getting hold of her letters.

### An Unfortunate Illustration.

An incident in the trial of a lawsuit in Judge Henry's court, Kansas City, made the jury burst out laughing. Ella Downend was suing Kansas City for $5,000 because of injuries she received by tripping over a step in the sidewalk on Twenty-third street, near Woodland. Attorney George Jones, representing the city, said all through the trial that the step was no more than the step to the witness chair in front of the jury, and a person would be no more liable to stumble over it.

"And you know, gentlemen, that no person would be likely to trip over that step there," said Mr. Jones, pointing to the step before him.

A moment later Mr. Jones started to go to the witness chair and stumbled over that very step and fell sprawling.

### Revelation Concerning Soup.

The proprietress of a Brighton boarding house was musing over her menu. In her company sat the lady who had just sunk $5,000 in the concern and who was being initiated into the mysteries of the profession. "Now, then, dear," said the principal, "soup—what shall we call it?" "Well," replied her companion, "I suppose that depends upon what it is made of." "Ah, ask rather upon what it is not made of. But, of course, as you are now one of us, I don't mind telling you that, though it is a most nutritious article of diet, it is manufactured from the little et ceteras which our guests leave on the edges of their plates." "Then I think you had better put it down as 'potage a l'omnibus.'"

### 16,000 Miles of Street Cars.

There are in the United States street railway and traction lines, city, suburban and inter-urban, aggregating 15,956 miles in length, or enough to make nearly five complete lines from New York city to San Francisco. These figures which are corrected up to December 1, show an increase in mileage of 2,780 within two years. To operate these roads requires 28,154 passenger cars, 20,777 motor cars, 296 dummies and 28,621 horses. Since 1891 the number of horses has declined 162,000 or 30 per cent.