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## THE NOTORIOUS SHEPHERD

The notorious Margaret Shepherd  
has been giving a series of lectures  
this week at Fitzhugh hall.

The Shepherd woman first drew  
public attention in this country by or-  
ganizing in Boston a few years ago a  
society known as the "Loyal Women  
of American Liberty." The society  
was composed of a number of narrow-  
minded, bigoted, anti-Irish and anti-  
Catholic women, who started the  
"Liberty" business by endeavoring to  
drive Catholic teachers from the pub-  
lic schools of Boston. Mrs. Shepherd  
was made national president of this  
feminine exponent of Orange bigotry  
in the United States.

In a pamphlet of nearly 60 pages,  
published in 1893 by Rev. J. M.  
Brady, a pastor of the Catholic church  
at Woodstock, Ont., Father Brady  
does not leave Mrs. Shepherd with-  
out enough character to be visible under  
the most powerful microscope.

The following are a few of many  
newspaper clippings, letters, etc., de-  
tailing her escapades in various places:  
Mr. Stead, the famous English re-  
former, refers to her as "a reclaimed  
prostitute who seems to have been in  
jail twice for obtaining goods under  
false pretenses."

Rev. G. P. Merrick, chaplain of  
Her Majesty's prison at Millbank,  
London, Eng., writes two letters. He  
refers to Mrs. Shepherd's incarceration  
on a sentence of six months for  
"obtaining money under false pre-  
tenses." He states that "she had  
been in two or three penitentiary in-  
stitutions in London." Another sen-  
tence from one of Mr. Merrick's let-  
ters is under date of June 16, 1891:  
"When she was heard of again, it was  
in connection with a great many frauds  
which she practiced upon lodging-  
house keepers and tradesmen in the  
west of England."

A letter from Rev. C. B. Simpson,  
chaplain at Her Majesty's prison at  
Bodmin, Cornwall, England, speaks  
of her stay in that institution "on two  
charges of forgery and one of false  
pretenses in 1882. She then went  
under the name of Georgina Parkyn.  
\* \* \* There is little doubt that  
she is an accomplished swindler."  
Mr. Simpson's letter is dated Sept. 1,  
1891.

The Superior of St. Mary's Home,  
Wantage, London, Eng., a church of  
England institution, writes a long let-  
ter on Aug. 5, 1891, concerning Mrs.  
Shepherd, who was under this super-  
ior's charge under the name of Louisa  
Helen Westley.

Mr. William R. Jeffrey of the Con-  
sular office, Roche, Cornwall,  
Eng., writes on Sept. 22, 1891, her  
famous marriage with one Richard  
Parkyn.

Rev. Joseph Baird of the North  
New York Methodist Episcopal Par-  
sonage, 336 Wall Street, N. Y.,  
writes on April 24, 1891:

body owes a "work of faith," un-  
pleasant though it may be, to the  
Christian people of the various com-  
munities where the lady to whom you  
refer "holds forth." As the result  
of my experience with her, during her  
stay at my house in New Haven, Ct.,  
I have no confidence in her. She is  
a woman of no principle. \* \* But  
it is quite easy for her to lie. I am  
sorry to say, when the truth does not  
happen to suit. I tried to defend her  
when she was attacked through the  
press of New Haven, but I found it  
impossible. We terminated the meet-  
ings as soon as we could. It seems to  
me that some one ought to put her in  
her true light before the public. Such  
a person can do only hurt to any  
cause.

She represented herself to be the  
daughter of Col. Herbert. I wrote to  
Lady Herbert, and received a most  
indignant contradiction of her state-  
ments all along that line.

My judgment is that she is as  
morally rotten as she is bright.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
JOSEPH BAIRD.

The following letter from the Buf-  
falo, N. Y., Courier, explains itself.  
Rev. William D. Thompson, pastor  
of the Central Methodist church,  
Brooklyn, writes on April 23, 1891:

Dear Sir—A woman answering to  
the name of Margaret Shepherd was  
in New Haven about three weeks  
ago, lecturing and preaching. She  
was an impostor. She pretended to  
be the illegitimate daughter of an Eng-  
lish nobleman, educated in a convent,  
converted to Protestantism, etc. etc.  
The truths that I unearthed about her  
that she had been the mistress of one  
or more than one; that she had been  
induced to leave a house of ill-fame in  
London, where she was voluntarily  
residing; that she had never been a  
nun at all; that she joined the Salva-  
tion Army and wretchedly betrayed  
the trust that they placed in her. I  
have other facts in my knowledge, but  
this is sufficient.

Yours for the right,  
WM. D. THOMPSON.

Not long ago the Shepherd woman  
made a descent upon San Francisco,  
and the Catholic Truth society of that  
city proceeded at once to neutralize  
her efforts. A complete history of the  
woman, with full details of her num-  
erous arrests and convictions for var-  
ious offenses was published, and the  
society sent a copy to each daily paper  
in the city accompanied by one of the  
little circulars which the creature's  
agent had caused to be circulated in  
the streets. The purpose of the Catho-  
lic Truth Society was to give due  
notice to the editors and publishers of  
the papers of the plans, aims and pur-  
poses of Mrs. Shepherd, together with  
a plain statement of her character and  
history.

Two of the papers, the Bulletin and  
the Post, published unsolicited arti-  
cles which plainly showed the class to  
which the Shepherd woman belongs.

"The manager of the disreputable  
creature now saw that it was necessary  
to do something to counteract the ef-  
fect of the exposure. He, therefore,  
went to the morning papers and of-  
fered an advertisement. The Call re-  
fused to insert this insult to the Catho-  
lics, but on the next morning the  
Catholics who opened the Chronicle  
and Examiner saw the garb of the  
Sisters of Mercy profaned by the face  
of Margaret Shepherd.

At this point the Catholic Truth so-  
ciety, according to the Monitor, "im-  
mediately took up one of the most im-  
portant works for which it was orga-  
nized. A circular was sent out to all  
the members calling their attention to  
the insult by the Examiner and the  
Chronicle and commending the act  
of the Bulletin and the Call. These  
circulars were delivered on Saturday  
by special agents of the society, and  
every member had one by 9 o'clock  
on Sunday. The circulation of the  
offending papers fell off at once, and  
their offices were flooded with remon-  
strances and protests. As a result  
the Chronicle published the record of  
the Shepherd woman and the Exam-  
iner made an abject editorial apology.  
Both papers regretted the publication  
of the advertisement, and said it had  
been taken in the ordinary course of  
business without the knowledge or  
consent of the responsible managers.  
The consequences were the show had  
to leave the town.

This is only a part of the record of  
the defamer of priests and nuns, but it  
will serve the purpose of showing what  
kind of a woman she is.

## PATRIOTIC PREACHERS.

Editor of CATHOLIC JOURNAL.  
Evidently some Protestant preach-  
ers of the gospel are not yet satisfied  
with the undignified part they so no-  
toriously played in our late war in  
Cuba. In fact, they are disgracing  
those ministers of the Protestant sects  
who not only know their proper disci-  
pline in their ministry, but are gentle-  
men and men of erudition. Hence  
those "Rev." preachers, drunk with  
the acquisition and power, are arraign-  
ing Protestantism in a questionable  
position that will hardly meet with the  
approval of those ministers who truly  
believe in the entire separation of  
church and state. In fact, the logic  
of the situation, as proclaimed by  
many of the consistent ministers on  
the war question is for the state to  
fight its own battles and the church  
to rest solely on its own work and  
merit. Such was supposed to be the  
principles advanced by Protestantism,  
and especially during our late war  
in Cuba. Evidently the first to break  
to set aside the consistent rule are  
those "preachers" who, by this time,  
ought to be acquainted with the wishes  
and commands of the "Prince of  
Peace." However, many of them are  
converting themselves into political  
"stump orators," and their language  
offtimes is befitting the manners of  
the rowdy and the bandit. (It looks  
as if we shall soon need the spirit of  
St. Anthony as in the days of the  
heretics!) Is it possible the attrac-  
tions, in the scene of their "labors,"  
has become so weak to the members of  
their church that recourse must be  
had to new fads and wily declamations  
and dictate to our representatives in  
the government?

There is a time when to be silent is  
golden—when quick indulgence in  
criticism might smart of snap judg-  
ments; but the evidences in the present  
case are incontrovertible, and the  
writer knows whereof he speaks. Had  
any of our good Catholic clergy, to  
the number of tens of thousands in  
these United States, indulged in like  
cant and harrange that have so  
strongly characterized some "preach-  
ers" during the past fifteen months, I  
would make no defense. What an  
exemplary conduct, that of the Catho-  
lic clergy! "Honor to whom honor  
is due." Ah! but have they been  
given the honor? Half baked preach-  
ers and weather cock editors are blind  
to that noble trait—honor. Moreover,  
had any of the Catholic priests jumped  
into the "band wagon" of excitement  
during the past year and paraded  
with the gush of bayonet and bible,  
what a wild commotion would arise in  
discussion against them. In fact, our  
"Patriotic preachers" would be the  
first to raise the indignation! Oh,  
angel of faith, save us from some  
preachers. Aye, from Sir William  
"Bishop" Doane of Albany, whose  
overdose of "theology" has exploded  
whatever Americanism that gentleman  
of knee breeches renown possessed.  
His attitude and pose of the hunter  
and jockey is more befitting than the  
assumption of the office of the Doctor  
of Divinity. In the latter instance he  
has drifted too far from the "will" of  
the Prince of Peace by coveting the  
post of army general and the ways of  
the man of the world. "The gods  
whom they would destroy first make  
mad." Not satisfied in his bellum  
with his shadows of war, like the  
waves with the rock beach, he must  
dart now and anon at the church on  
the rock of Peter. What an effort of  
incongruity William of Albany is at  
when the prince of darkness himself  
has declared he has utterly failed in  
the job for 1,800 years. In fact, he  
seems to have lost sight of the estab-  
lishment that, by the grace of God,  
we Catholics number on this little  
planet of ours 300,000,000, and the  
Divine Founder of the church prom-  
ised to remain with us until after the  
consummation of time. Hence, our  
religion is God-given. Human efforts  
to arrest the stream of Catholicity has  
its simile in the branches of the tree  
to stay the force of that stream of the  
great Niagara!

However, the man of the Anglo-fad  
theology is tired of the feeble work-  
ings of the "Gates of Hell," and he  
must indulge in the distribe vs. the  
Catholic religion. The following is but  
a very small portion of what he has  
to say through the medium of the  
"Churchman":  
"No difficulties and no anxieties can  
alter the facts, change the situation or  
put back the advancing movement of  
God's will, which tends to the final  
substitution of the civilization, the  
liberty and the religion of English-  
speaking people for the lost domina-  
tion of the Latin race and the Latin  
religion. God has called the people  
in America to be his instrument in a  
movement, perhaps even greater in its  
consequences than the reformation in  
England, or the liberation of Italy, or  
the unification of Germany, and in  
the spirit of dependence on Him, with  
the quiet courage of patient faith, we  
must rise to the duty."

By Gingo! Brother William, I

never knew until now, the Lord was  
engaged in the "substitution business."  
That's news! I can't understand  
how he made such a mistake in the  
establishment of his holy religion in  
the commencement. Maybe our Al-  
bany divine can procure from the  
Lord a planet for the Roman Latin  
Catholics by themselves. Or may be  
our "Lordship" of Albany is only  
jealous—after notoriety, by the way. Or,  
maybe our friend, Rev. Dr. De Costa  
of New York can tell us what manner  
of individual is this William of Al-  
bany?

WATKINS, N. Y.

P. S.—In the meantime, as the  
"noted" Bishop of Albany seems to be  
wrapped in his own egotistical notions,  
and so much so, he may be lost as to  
proper Christian sentiments and the  
true light of inspiration of that true  
Catholic church universal I would  
kindly draw his special attention to  
those Lenten lectures on "Society and  
Christianity," already commenced by  
Rev. Thomas Ducey of New York  
city and to run the course of publica-  
tion until Easter Sunday next. Therein  
he will discover much to ele-  
vate, to ponder over, to arouse indig-  
nation against one's own "swelled  
thoughts," and to remember Death,  
judgment, heaven and hell!"

The Pope was suddenly taken ill  
Tuesday. It seems that he has long  
suffered with a cyst, which became in-  
flamed, and his holiness underwent an  
operation for the removal of it. At  
last report his condition was satisfac-  
tory to his doctor.

Dewey is now a full admiral of the  
United States Navy.

Editor Thos. A. Connelly, of the  
Cleveland Universe, has accepted the  
editorial tripod of the San Francisco  
Monitor.

Our Irish exchanges arrived too  
late this week for our usual news.

## THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL: St. Luke xi. 14-28.—  
At that time: "Jesus was casting out  
a devil, and the same was dumb. And  
when He had cast out the devil the  
dumb spoke; and the multitudes were  
in admiration at it. But some of them  
said: He casteth out devils by Beel-  
zebub, the prince of devils. And other  
tempting asked of Him a sign from  
heaven. But He seeing their  
thoughts said to them: Every king-  
dom divided against itself shall be  
brought to desolation, and house upon  
a house shall fall. And if Satan also  
be divided against himself, how shall  
his kingdom stand? because you say  
that through Beelzebub I cast out dev-  
ils. Now if I cast out devils by Beel-  
zebub, by whom do your children cast  
them out? Therefore they shall be  
your judges. But if I by the finger  
of God cast out devils, doubtless the  
kingdom of God is come upon you.  
When a strong man armed keepeth  
his court, those things are in peace  
which he possesseth. But if a strong-  
er than he come upon him and over-  
come him, he will take away all his  
armor wherein he trusted, and will dis-  
tribute his spoils. He that is not with  
Me is against Me; and he that gather-  
eth not with Me scattereth. When  
the unclean spirits gone out of a man he  
walketh through places without water,  
seeking rest: and not finding, he saith:  
I will return into my house whence I  
came out. And when he is come he  
findeth it swept and garnished. Then  
he goeth and taketh with him seven  
other spirits more wicked than himself,  
and entering in they dwell there. And  
the last state of that man becometh  
worse than the first. And it came to  
pass as He spoke these things, that a  
certain woman from the crowd lifting  
up her voice said to Him: Blessed is  
the womb that bore Thee and the paps  
that gave Thee suck. But He said:  
Yea, rather, blessed are they who hear  
the word of God and keep it."

By the words related in the Gospel  
Christ proved that it was impossible  
for the demon to contend against him-  
self: that he could not be put to flight  
except by the power of God, and that  
if He, Christ, could cast out devils,  
then the time foretold by the prophets  
had come—the time when God would  
reign in men's hearts by His grace.

## FORTY HOURS' ADORATION.

The order of Forty Hours states  
that the devotions will take place as  
follows:

March 5—Fairport, Weedsport,  
Penn Yan.  
March 12—Lyons, Port Byron,  
Pittsford; SS. Peter and Paul, Elmira.  
March 19—East Bloomfield, Stan-  
ley, Spencerport, Holy Rosary,  
Trumansburg.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and  
the only cathartic to take with Hood's  
Sarsaparilla.

SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR CO.

## Our Bicycle Plans for 1899.

This Bicycle store has won its spurs. Seven years ago, as we  
remember it, the Bicycle stock consisted of a single wheel. Now  
we count them by the thousands; we have a completely a repair shop  
as there is in the country; every branch of the business is presided  
over by men thoroughly experienced and capable, and more than this,  
back of every transaction of this Bicycle department is the name and  
guarantee of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, not an unimportant fact in  
these days of ephemeral agencies and hardly more stable manu-  
facturers. To-day we can supply any part of any wheel we ever sold.  
But as to plans. First and foremost, of course, stands

## Our 1899 Lenox,

a Nickel-steel Bicycle, having single piece crank device and double  
cones. It is the most superbly finished wheel we have ever seen,  
barring none. Price \$35.

## Our 1899 Navarre

is bound to have hosts of friends. The Navarre last season proved  
a thoroughly substantial Bicycle, and this year's wheel is far ahead  
of the model of 1898. It's a Bicycle at a cheap price, which is not  
a cheap Bicycle. The Navarre has our strongest guarantee.  
Price \$25.

But we have realized that all minds are not alike, and that variety  
is essential if we would have our Bicycle store meet every demand.  
Therefore, in addition to our wheels—the Lenox and Navarre—we  
are agents for the following:

ELDREDGE—The finest Bicycle made in America to-day. We  
believe. It's the wheel on which Miller has  
just won his fourth six-day race in San Fran-  
cisco. You'll pronounce it the trimmest  
Bicycle you have ever seen.

BELVIDERE—The running mate of the Eldredge, made in the  
same factory.

NATIONAL—You know it, we know it; this is the third year we  
have handled it. "A national rider never  
changes his mount."

IVER JOHNSON—Not so well known in Rochester, but a "cracker-  
jack" in the East. Three models—the Chain,  
less and the Double and Single Crown Chain  
Wheels.

WAVERLY—Long known as a thoroughly reliable wheel. There  
are Waverly riders the world over.

BRIGHTON SWELL—New comer. Handsome model, up-to-  
date at every point, finely finished.

## Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

## FACTS ABOUT FLIES

ADMITTEDLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE  
PURPOSES OF THEIR CREATION.

Theory of its Ability to Walk on the  
Ceiling Explained of Great Value to  
Humanity as a Scavenger—Has Seven  
Thousand Eyes.

The humble house-fly is one of the  
oldest and always has been one of the  
most distinguished of insects. He  
was worshipped by the ancients and  
placed as a constellation in the  
heavens. The Philistines sacrificed to  
Beelzebub as god of flies and the  
Greeks to Acher. The Greeks of old  
fered an ox every year to Zeus Apomy-  
los in honor of the god of flies, and the  
Romans sacrificed yearly in the temple  
of Hercules Victor in Rome. The Syr-  
ians, too, tried to appease the trouble-  
some god. The Koran of the Moham-  
medans promised that "all flies shall  
perish except one, and that is the  
beetle."

Despite their antiquity, flies are still  
something of a mystery, and it was  
not until 1884 that Dr. J. E. Rombout,  
a French entomologist, discovered and  
advocated the correct theory of how  
a housefly walks on a ceiling. Dr.  
Rombout proved that the fly clings to a  
smooth surface by capillary force, the  
molecular action between solid and  
liquid substances. The insect's feet  
are covered with many thousands of  
fine hairs, each of which terminates  
in a bulb. Through these hairs runs  
a thin liquid that seeps through in a  
tiny drop at the end. When several  
thousands of these drops have been  
fastened to a window pane or ceiling  
there is no difficulty at all for the fly  
to hang on and no difficulty for him  
to release himself instantaneously.

This is the theory of Rombout, ob-  
tained after some fine calculations.  
A once popular idea was that the feet  
of the fly, being cup-shaped, enabled  
him through what is called suction to  
cling to the ceiling. But Blackwell  
puts flies in a glass vacuum, where  
they climbed the sides as easily as in the  
open air. Hooke next tried to prove  
that the fluid the feet of the fly sent  
out was viscous, and held the insect to  
the surface like mud. This theory was  
proved that the fluid was not viscous.  
And if it were, said he, it would be  
absurd to suppose that a fly, after  
resting in one position for an hour  
and giving the thick liquid time to  
harden, could release himself instan-  
taneously when alarmed.

Then Rombout set about formulat-  
ing his own theory. He examined the  
tracks of flies on a window pane, and  
the idea of capillary force impressed  
him. He dipped the end of a hair  
in oil of olives and succeeded in sus-  
pending the hair from a clean glass  
pane. Water brought the same result  
as oil of olives. By a series of fine cal-  
culations Rombout found that a fly  
could walk upward on a vertical glass  
pane supporting an increase over his  
own weight of .02 of a grain. He then  
weighed down flies with papers at-  
tached to their backs and found by  
experiment that his reckoning was cor-  
rect. Rombout, in the course of his ex-

periments, discovered other interest-  
ing things about the fly. Each of the  
two wings of the insect is provided  
with hairs on the underside that serve  
as a fine brush to clean the feet. When  
a fly rubs his legs he is not always  
washing his body, but is often remov-  
ing the dust particles from the hair  
in his feet that the fluid may run  
better. The feet must be kept clean  
or the fly cannot cling to a surface.  
He finds it impossible to walk across  
a pane covered with dust, and oily  
surfaces cause the liquid from his feet  
to run together, so that he is apt to slip.

Under the wings of a fly is a pair  
of balancers, little triangles that terminate  
each in an oval button. When the fly  
is on the wing these buttons expand  
and guide the flight. A fly has no  
lungs, but breathes by spiracles or  
breathing pores that lie open all over  
his body and connect with an intricate  
system of air tubes. These spiracles  
are protected from the dust by net-  
works of fine, slimy, fibres that look  
something like exquisite lace-work.  
The chief value of a fly lies in his  
scavenging qualities. Indeed some  
scientists say that without his assist-  
ance man would not be able to live in  
the temperate zone. The fly feeds on  
both liquids and solids. His mouth is  
shaped something like a pump, and  
he sips perspiration and saliva, his  
favorite foods, through fine and cunning  
tubes. Solids he reduces to  
liquids before he swallows them by  
a process of secretion. He is a vorac-  
ious eater, and lives largely on the  
juices of decaying meat, fruit and  
vegetables. Linnaeus, the Swede, as-  
serted that three flies with their pro-  
geny could devour a dead horse as  
quickly as a lion could. It has been  
estimated by scientists that a fly can  
multiply himself 200 times every  
twenty-four hours. Each new-born fly  
becomes full grown in four or five  
days.  
Nature has provided well for the fly  
in his powers of flight and ability of  
escaping from danger. He is supplied  
with 7,000 separate eyes that never  
sleep and can look either in front or  
behind. Each eye is separate and of  
peculiar construction, shaped like a  
hexagon. When alarmed the fly leaps  
swiftly from his resting place into the  
air, detaching his legs with no appar-  
ent difficulty. After the first bound he  
is generally out of danger, and resumes  
his leisurely flight. If he chooses,  
however, he can fly twenty-five or  
thirty feet in a second.

Entirely Safe.  
A Boston woman selecting a hat at a  
milliner's asked cautiously, "Is there  
anything about these feathers that  
might bring me into trouble with the  
Audubon Society?" "Oh, no, madam,"  
said the milliner, who was from  
London; "these feathers, madam, are  
the feathers of a bowl; and the bowl,  
you know, madam, is more of a cat  
than a bird."

Muscles of the Head.  
The head has 77 muscles—8 for the  
eyes and eyelids, 10 for the nose, 8 for  
the lips, 8 for the jaw, 11 for the  
tongue, 11 for the larynx, 11 for the  
ear, 1 for motions of the head and  
neck, 1 to move the hairy scalp, 1 for  
the eyebrows.