

The Catholic Journal

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VILE ADVERTISING.

"This is the day of knowledge combined with business" says the Pittsburgh Catholic. "The ailments that afflict suffering humanity are paraded in a grossly foul manner in the press. Quacks, vending their nostrums, enter into details that nauseate and spread moral filth. Unmitigated indecency is in every line. The advertising agent does not hesitate to take the contract and gives printed space to matter that should not be mentioned. There is an increasing evil in the advertisement of certain medicines; the testimonials to their efficacy are palpable lies; for no self-respecting person would enter into such gross details, or parade to their neighbors their afflictions in the disgusting manner as they appear. The papers that publish these letters are debased in their management. They claim their sheets to be moral, high-toned, fit to go into decent families, to be read by the inmates with profit. They belie their profession for the sake of the profit from the advertising. It is time a halt was called on the indecencies in the name of relief for human ailments now appearing in the advertising columns of what is called the 'respectable press.'"

"UP-TO-DATE" CHURCHES.

According to an exchange there is a Baptist Temple, in Columbus, O., that looks more like a theatre than a place of prayer. A visitor to this church, instead of entering through a small vestibule, steps through the gorgeously carved Gothic portal into a long corridor, on either side of which are offices, lecture-rooms, nursery, parlors, and similar rooms "accessory to modern churches." The corridor is wainscoted in white marble and has the appearance of a theatre lobby. At either side, near the end of the lobby, beautiful carved staircases lead to the balcony above. The end of the lobby leads directly into the main auditorium, exactly as the lobby of a theatre. From the wide aisle which runs around the rear of the room under the circular balcony a good view is had of the commodious stage which the Baptist minister is to use for his pulpit, and where are located the great organ and the seats for the choir. The proscenium arch is elaborately decorated and lacks only the drop curtain and the flies to carry out the stage effect. On either side of the stage-pulpit are a series of boxes, designed to be used for the deacons of the church instead of the traditional "pew corners." The pitched floor with its circular seats, the circular balcony, the boxes, and the stage, with their rich ornamentation and the brilliant freighting, give the beholder the impression of being in a pretty little theatre rather than in a "Hard-wood Baptist church."

WALKING, N. Y.

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dist church, and two novel ideas have been carried out, namely, that of removing hats during the services, and that of declining to wear gloves during the hot weather.

In the death of Augustin Daly, the well-known New York theatrical manager, the dramatic profession loses a true friend, the public a man that catered to their wants from an elevating standard and the church a dutiful son.

Citizens, Republicans and Democrats vied with each other in honoring the hero of San Juan.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, governor of our Empire State, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Frederick Douglass at the unveiling of the monument yesterday.

The appeal of St. Mary's Hospital which appears in another column should be read by every reader of this paper. This is the first time in eight years that the sisters have asked for aid and we hope that our readers will be generous to those who call on them in this cause. What little you give will be repaid in more ways than one.

The police force of Rochester presented an admirable appearance on their annual parade and inspection.

Through an exceedingly bad blunder the date on last week's paper was made to read the 6th instead of 3rd.

ENGLAND AND THE BOERS.

Editor of CATHOLIC JOURNAL.

Another evidence of British "civilization" is beginning to show itself in the present attempt of Queen Victoria's "hospital" (?) government to steal the Transvaal. I use the word "steal" for its synonymous with that government's policy of dealing with weaker nations. Since our late war with Spain, and the apparent "friendship" of the mushroom order of these United States towards her "Majesty's" government, England has fallen a victim to the "swell head" and pleasantly imagines she is to become the "master" of the whole world in conjunction with Uncle Sam's policy of expansion or rather imperialism! By the latest cablegram from Europe we are informed the British government have commenced a "righteous" (?) war against the little Republic of the Boers in South Africa. And for what? Is the proper interrogative that might be made by those persons who are not acquainted with the underlying motive that actuates the robbery. Plain and simple the answer can be given—for the acquisition of the rich gold mines that are situated within the borders of the Transvaal. Having been defeated on more than one or two occasions in years past in attempting to "down" the sturdy Dutch of that little Republic, the English have taken "new courage" in the promise of an alliance with America and ready to divide the spoils in the event of a victory over the simple, honest and self-supporting people of South Africa. It is the old story of robbery to be repeated—"criminal aggression" that has always characterized her conduct for ages past. When President Kruger of the Boers, gained his battles a few years ago over the English, the Emperor of Germany sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Kruger and the worshippers at the English shrine have not got over their madness yet! Hence, it is, the Germans like the Irish hold no warm place in the affection of the English people. "No love lost"—the two great and sturdy nationalities, that compose the greater part of our population can truly exclaim.

The readers of the CATHOLIC JOURNAL can vividly recollect how the notorious Dr. Jameson, and his gang of freebooters, made a rade on the little Republic of the Boers three years ago and got sadly left in the attempt,—also how the sympathy of this country and other people was with the Boers. Now, then, the English forces are at the same old game, and the question can properly be asked—"How, now about American sympathy?" Aye, what about those expounders of "brotherly-love" "higher civilization," the tender foets of "humanity" and the devil-himself only knows under what guise crimes against nations can be committed under fake titles. By the way, we are becoming "a very enlightened world"—aye, the passions of men are commencing to reign supreme—verily, the dawn of the "White Man's Burden" is showing its evil effects. Where are the lovers, the promoters and the apostles of that great supplication,—

H. O'O.

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THE GOSPELS

GOSPEL—Third Sunday after Pentecost. St. Luke xv. 1-10.—At that time: "The publicans and sinners drew near unto Jesus to hear Him. And the Pharisees and the scribes murmured saying: 'This man receiveth sinners and eateth with them. And he spoke to them this parable saying: What man of you that hath an hundred sheep, and if he shall lose one of them, doth he not leave the ninety-nine in the desert, and go after that which was lost until he find it? And when he hath found it, lay it upon his shoulder rejoicing, and coming home call together his friends and neighbors, saying to them: Rejoice with me, because I have found my sheep that was lost? I say to you, that even so there shall be joy in heaven upon one sinner that doth penance, more than upon ninety-nine just who need not penance. Or what woman having ten groats, if she lose one groat, doth not light a candle and sweep the house and seek diligently until she find it? And when she hath found it, call together her friends and neighbors, saying to them: Rejoice with me, because I have found that which I had lost. So I say to you, there shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner doing penance.'"

What is the object of this parable? By this parable Christ wished to encourage them to be converted, and to let them know how dear they are to the most merciful God. Who goes in search of the lost, Who helps them with His grace in their repentance, and Who rejoices with His angels in heaven when they return to the path that leads to salvation.

Weekly Church Calendar.

Sunday, June 11.—Third Sunday after Pentecost.—Gospel St. Luke xv. 1-10.—St. Barnabas, archbishop. Monday, June 12.—St. John of San Fagundes confessor. Tuesday, June 13.—St. Anthony of Padua confessor. Wednesday, June 14.—St. Basil the Great, bishop, confessor. Thursday, June 15.—St. Vitus and Modest, martyrs. Friday, June 16.—St. John Francis Regis, confessor. Saturday, June 17.—St. Martin and Nicodemus, martyrs.

JUNE ORDINATIONS.

On Friday of this week the sacrament of ordination was administered by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid to the following: Rev. Peter LaTocha, of the diocese of Buffalo, to the priesthood; Rev. Francis E. McCrane, of the diocese of Rochester, to the priesthood; Rev. John Smith of the diocese of Albany, was ordained a deacon; Rev. D. Joseph Bastin, of Syracuse, a sub-deacon; Rev. Henry Curtin and Rev. John Sheridan, of Syracuse, sub-deacons. Minor orders were conferred upon Joseph Benoh, of Toronto; W. J. Burke and W. P. Burke, of Peoria; Leo Finley, Syracuse; John Elty, of Hartford; M. Gannon, of New Orleans; Thomas O'Connor, P. Sullivan, Robert Bogan and Philip Golding, of this city. Rev. Joseph Morrison, of Trenton, and M. Doyle of Mobile, were ordained priests. All of the above, excepting the last two have studied at St. Bernard's Seminary. The ordination took place at 9 a. m. at the Cathedral on Frank street.

Special Excursion Rates Via Nickel Plate Road From Buffalo.

Cincinnati and return, only \$11.00, tickets on sale June 27th to 30th, good to return until July 5th. Cleveland and return only \$4.25, tickets on sale June 25th and 26th, account Knights of St. John convention. St. Louis and return, only \$17.75, tickets on sale June 19th and 20th, good to return until June 25th. Whona Lake, Ind., and return, only \$12.15, tickets on sale daily, good returning within fifteen days. Green Springs, Ohio and return, only \$9.25, tickets on sale daily. For information call on your nearest ticket agent, or address F. J. Moore, Genl. Agt., Nickel Plate Road, 291 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

The following item from an unknown contemporary may interest our correspondents. "Send your items of news when they are fresh. We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, a death after the widow is married again, nor the notice of an entertainment when the job work is done elsewhere and the editor is charged for admission."

Fine Wedding.

Invitations at this office at reasonable prices. Call and see them.

ST. MARY'S APPEAL.

Committee Calls on the Citizens of Rochester to Subscribe.

The central committee which has been appointed to raise funds to lift the debt from St. Mary's Hospital has issued the following appeal: To the people of Rochester and vicinity: After a silence of eight years St. Mary's Hospital calls upon its friends, in and about the city of Rochester, for a helping hand in its noble work of charity and humanity. For forty-two years the Sisters of Charity have labored unceasingly for the sick and unfortunate in our vicinity, and have made but few appeals to the public. The hospital has kept abreast of the times and has grown from the little stone stables, where its work was commenced in the autumn of 1857, to the stately buildings that now adorn the corner of West Avenue and Genesee street.

The institution has been and is a credit to our city. It is due to the progressive spirit of the sisters in charge and their desire to meet the modern requirements of surgery and medicine, that the hospital to-day stands in the front rank of institutions of its kind in this country. Its record in the care of the wounded and sick soldiers during and after the War of the Rebellion is a noble one. From 1862 to 1866, 3,000 soldiers were treated.

In February, 1891, the buildings were nearly destroyed by fire. The generosity of the citizens promptly placed \$17,000 at the disposal of the sisters with which to rebuild and equip. Although that amount lacked \$6,000 of paying for the rebuilding and equipment, no call on the public has since been made. In 1895 the contagious pavilion was built; in 1896 the ambulance barn was fitted up, and in 1898 the operating pavilion was erected at an expense of about \$11,000. The expense of these necessary improvements, together with the old mortgage of \$6,000, have increased the hospital debt to \$28,000.

The motive that prompts this appeal to our fellow citizens is charity. Only those who have access to the records of St. Mary's Hospital know the amount of genuine charity that is done there. It is not the spirit of the hospital to boast of the charity it does, or to seek praise for performing its simple duty, but it is a pleasure to us, in making this appeal, to be able to say that we find at present thirty charity patients who are paid for by nobody, neither by county, city nor state, and that the average number of such patients attended monthly at the hospital is from thirty to fifty. For example, the reports furnished to the State Board of Charities for 1895, 1896 and 1897 show respectively for these years 182, 280 and 315 patients who were treated without pay from any source. Moreover, no distinction is made of creed or nationality. In the light of these facts, we appeal in behalf of St. Mary's Hospital, to the generosity and charity of the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

James P. Kiernan, chairman; James Fee, treasurer; Charles J. Madden, secretary; Bernard Dunn, Mathias Kondoff, J. Miller Kelly, Valentine Fleckenstein, John B. Kiley, John A. Stapleton, John M. Reddington, John C. King, D. C. Feeley, Bernard O'Reilly, J. P. Smith, B. V. Logan, John C. Heron, John LeVeque, E. A. Keenan, J. P. Henry, Patrick Meagher, Michael Stupp, Charles Metzger, John McMahon, Bernard Ginnity, Frank Thomas, J. D. McGuire, M. J. Ryan, Paul Lechleitner, Joseph Bantel, Mrs. P. Cox, Mrs. C. C. Mahon, Mrs. Joseph Fleckenstein, Mrs. George Knapp, Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mrs. D. Leary, Miss Kate Kane, Miss Mary McNulty, Miss Hannah C. Daus, Miss Carrie E. Konath, central committee.

THE DATE CHANGED.

The date of the reunion of the reading circles has been changed from the 15th to 16th of June. The meeting will take place in the Immaculate Conception hall. Very Rev. James P. Kiernan, V. G., and Rev. H. O'Neill will make addresses. Each of the five reading circles will present a musical and literary number. The literary part being a history of each circle.

A year's subscription to "Our Boys' and Girls' Own" means original stories by all the foremost Catholic writers and 800 to 850 fine half-tone illustrations. 75 cents in postage stamps, sent to Benziger Brothers, 36 Barclay St., New York, is the easiest way to pay for a year's subscription.

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper. The JOURNAL is cheap enough at a dollar a year for you to subscribe yourself. We give you a handsome premium besides.

The mysterious "Rolf House," is the title of our new story. Read it.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

What is Transpiring in the Diocese of Rochester.

At the last meeting of Division No. 2, one candidate was initiated and one application received. The following named brothers were elected as officers for the term of one year: President, Martin B. O'Neil; vice-president, Patrick Cauley; recording secretary, Edward Moriarty; financial secretary, Thomas Frazer; treasurer, Charles E. Gore. Standing committee, Francis J. O'Connor, James Garvey, Patrick O'Biene, John E. O'Neil, James B. Royal. Under the good of the order County President William H. McDonald, congratulated the Division as to the choice it made in the selection of its officers for the coming term. He also extended an invitation to the members and their friends to attend a reunion of the C. M. B. A. to be held in the near future. Brothers Martin B. O'Neil, Patrick Cauley and John J. Meehan and others also spoke. Their remarks were well chosen. The Brothers of Division 2, are all requested to be present at our next meeting as the installation of officers will take place and visiting brothers from the different Divisions of Monroe county are expected to be present.

Preparations for the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion to be held at Newburgh, on the Hudson, on Tuesday, July 11, are being made.

The Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association will hold their National Convention at Asbury Park, on July 18th.

At a largely attended meeting Tuesday evening of Division No. 5, the following officers were elected: President, John S. Burns; vice-president, Dr. P. C. Guinan; recording secretary, Thos. C. Lynch; financial secretary, M. J. Enright; treasurer, Jas. H. Buckley; medical examiner, P. C. Guinan, M. D.; delegate, J. S. Burns.

Hibernian Officers.

The election of officers was held at the company's headquarters in City Building, and all the present officers were elected with the exception of 4th sergeant. The present and newly elected officers are: Capt. M. Quillivan; 1st lieutenant, J. Cullen; 2nd lieutenant, C. J. Dollen; 1st sergeant, M. Kennedy; 2nd sergeant, T. Moloney; 3rd sergeant, M. J. Connor; 4th sergeant, T. Pardue; 1st corporal, W. J. O'Brien; 2nd corporal, T. Conway; 3rd corporal, John Moore; 4th Thos. Brown. This makes the military officers complete. The only one falling short of election was 4th sergeant, N. Downs, who is succeeded by Comrade John Pardue. The new sergeant is one of the most faithful attendants in the company, and the promotion he justly deserves. From his record in the past it is expected that Sergeant Pardue will be everything an officer ought to be. The civil officers while not new to office in all but one new man. The only one being re-elected is Corporal T. Conway who succeeds himself as vice-president. The other civil officer are: C. J. Dollen, president; J. Cullen, treasurer; Daniel Slattery, secretary. J. Cullen succeeds Comrade Connor, and C. J. Dollen succeeds Comrade L. B. Mason. No words can speak too highly of the new secretary. While a new man he brings to the office all that it needs in a good education and faithful attendant and excellent penman who speaks well for the wisdom of the company in selecting so able and competent an officer as Comrade Slattery.

After the smoke of battle cleared away and order of business again renewed, the Company adjourned to Brother Frank Doud's where refreshments were served. After a pleasant time the officers and members journeyed home all pleased with the result.

An entertainment will be given by the new officers on July 11th, when they will be installed.

Knights of Columbus.

Six candidates received second degree Wednesday evening. After the ceremonies a lunch was served.

BASE BALL.

Syracuse is scheduled to play Rochester to-day, Monday and Tuesday; Toronto Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Springfield, Saturday.

ST. ANTHONY'S PICTURE.

St. Anthony picture and medals that we give away are all gone again. But we expect another supply early next week. Pay your subscription in advance and receive one of these beautiful premiums free of charge.

OUR CITY COLLECTOR.

Mr. C. A. Hudon is making his annual call on Rochester subscribers. Be prepared to pay him.

BIG FIRES IN HISTORY.

The New York Fire of 1825 Cost \$30,000,000.

Among the great fires of history, undoubtedly the burning of the Serapeum Library at Alexandria, in the year 640, by the Caliph Omar I, is most widely mourned, as the destruction of 500,000 volumes cut off much of the record of human knowledge at that time. The general impression of the importance and significance of this fire is, no doubt, augmented in great measure by the alleged answer of this Saracen conqueror, who replied to the protest against the burning with: "If these books are against the Koran they are pernicious and must be destroyed. If they agree with the Koran they are redundant and need not be preserved," and it is not generally remembered that Julius Caesar burned a larger library of 700,000 volumes at Alexandria, known as the Bracon Library, B. C. 48, nearly 100 years before the burning of the Serapeum Library by Omar I.

A 3 times of sack and pillage Jerusalem has been burned time and again, the most noted instance being at the siege by the Romans under Titus during the year 70, when a faction called the Sicarii set the city on fire in many places, and eventually 1,100,000 of the inhabitants perished by fire and the sword.

Constantinople has, like all Oriental cities, suffered severely from fires; a large part of such losses being undoubtedly due to the fatalism of the Mohammedans, who bow to their kismet. Said a sultan: "If it be the will of Allah that my favorite city burn, it is the will of Allah." In Dilaway's quaint account of travels in the Levant in 1797 it is stated that the sultan is summoned three times to a fire in Constantinople, and if the fire lasts one hour he is obliged to attend in person and bring mules laden with plasters for the firemen.

A great fire at Rome, 13 B. C., caused the Emperor Augustus to take measures for increasing the defense against fire, which had been hitherto in the hands of bodies of police, numbering 20 or 30, stationed in various portions of the city, and volunteers. He appointed new officers with the rank of magistrates, who were entitled to wear magistrates' robes. Each was attended by two lictors and provided with a fire organization of 600 slaves.

It is probable that this was not entirely satisfactory in its operation, because six years later another fire caused him to undertake further reforms on a scale fully characteristic of him who "found the city built of brick and left it with palaces of marble." He increased the fire department to a scale commensurate with the needs of the city. Seven thousand firemen were organized into seven battalions, and one battalion was quartered in every alternate ward of the city. These men made careful inspections of the kitchens of the heating apparatus, and of the water supply in the houses, and every fire was the subject of judicial examination. The cost of the organization was maintained by a tax of 25 percent on the sale of slaves.

Two notable examples of contagions stopped by configurations are the burning of Moscow by the besieging of Tartars in July, 1570, when the plague was stopped, and second the fire in London, September 2, 1666, which also stopped the plague, and it has been unknown there since.

This London fire is probably called the great fire of modern history, because the reforms which were started in consequence of it are living issues in municipal affairs of to-day. The fire was caused by an overheated baker's oven, and in the course of four days it swept over 498 acres, burning 13,200 houses, 89 churches, and St. Paul's Cathedral, causing a damage estimated to be £10,718,000, say \$53,500,000.

Under the direction of Peppy the fire was stopped by blowing up buildings, which was at the time the only method of reducing a fire that had grown beyond the capacity of the small fire engines. These were on large tubs, and threw a stream of water directly on the fire, as hose was not invented until ten years later (1773) by Van der Heide.

The cities of America, on account of the larger amount of wood in their construction and the prevalence of irresponsible methods of building, have suffered severely from fires.

The first devastating fire in America was probably the one occurring at Boston, March 30, 1760, when 400 dwellings and stores were burned, causing a loss of £100,000.

In the Colony of Massachusetts Bay regulations in regard to the construction of chimneys and thatched roofs were made as early as March 16, 1690, and various enactments were made at later dates. The ordinance at the town meeting of Boston, March 14, 1646, made provision that each household should have ladders long enough to reach to the ridge of the house, and a pole "about 13 feet long, with a good large swob at the end of it," and various graded penalties were provided for those not conforming to the law.

New York was visited by a severe conflagration in the southern part of the city on December 16, 1835, which extended over an area of 40 acres, destroying 674 houses and causing a loss which has been estimated as high as \$30,000,000, on which there was only \$9,000,000 insurance—an amount which ruined several insurance companies.

One of the first of the more recent conflagrations was the burning of Portland, Me., July 4, 1866. The fire was caused by a boy throwing a firecracker into a cooper's shop for the avowed purpose of scaring the workmen. In this respect the act was an unparalleled success, the damage being about \$10,000,000.

The Chicago fire, October 8, 1871, was one of the largest in all history, devastating an area of three and one-half square miles and causing a loss of about \$190,000,000, on which insurance was paid to the amount of about \$100,000,000. Two hundred and fifty lives were reported lost in this fire.

Thirteen months later to a day Boston was visited by a fire which extended over an area of 50 acres, burning the best mercantile buildings in the city and causing a damage of \$75,000,000, on which there was an insurance of over \$25,000,000.—(Scientific American.)