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 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1902.  
 Forty Hours Devotion.  
 October 12—St. Joseph's, Rochester; Dundee (Genesee); St. Alphonsus, Auburn; Coldwater.

**Five Minute Sermon.**  
 THE KING'S ACCOUNT.

From this Gospel we should learn how great is the goodness of God, and how willingly He forgives him who sincerely confesses his sins and firmly resolves to amend his life. David and Magdalen are very eloquent examples of this.

The servant who refused to have pity on his fellow-servant is a figure of those Christians who refuse to forgive their neighbor, while they themselves dare hope to obtain, or have even previously obtained the forgiveness of their sins, which are far more grievous.

Let us learn from this how angry the Lord will be with us if we exact satisfaction, knowing that He has strictly commanded us to forgive our neighbor from our heart, and that He has repeatedly assured us that we shall be treated by Him in the same manner as we have treated others.

The Divine Teacher said this in the parable to let us know that whosoever does not sincerely forgive his enemies will be sentenced to the torments of hell.

We should learn from this Gospel to acknowledge before God our great debts, that is, our sins, with sincerity and humility of heart. Secondly, we are to learn to have a firm purpose of making good our great debt as far as we can with the assistance of divine grace, by repentance, by receiving the holy sacraments, and by other good works. Lastly, we are to learn sincerely to pardon those who have offended us, and to fear the punishments with which God has threatened vindictive men.

**In Memoriam.**  
 The following resolutions have been adopted by Council 23, C. R. & B. A.  
 Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved friend and fellow member, Bernard J. Brennan, therefore, in view of the loss we have sustained, and the still heavier loss occasioned to his respected family, be it  
 Resolved, That the members of this society hereby desire to express their sense of bereavement and grief at the loss of one of their most faithful and attentive members.  
 Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the family and near friends of our late beloved associate, and that we respectfully commend them for consolation to that Divine Power which doeth all things well, feeling sure that to them as to us, there is comfort in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and manly in all respects, but was also a devoted and consistent Christian.  
 Resolved, That in token of our sorrow at the death of our friend, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the Catholic Journal.  
 Signed, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Malone, Mrs. Lawton, Miss Ferguson.  
 At a regular meeting of Division No. 7, A. O. H., held on the 7th day of October, 1902, the following resolutions, upon the death of William McLaughlin, father of Charles A. McLaughlin, a member of the Division, be it  
 Resolved, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to call to his reward William McLaughlin, father of our esteemed member, Charles A. McLaughlin. Therefore, be it  
 Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be extended to our beloved brother in the hour of his affliction; that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Division, and a copy thereof be published in the Catholic Journal and transmitted to the family of the deceased.  
 Committee: Jas. B. Coyle, John S. O'Malley, Cornelius Hogan.

**A WONDERFUL JEWEL.**  
 The Beautiful Topaz Which Is to Be Given to His Holiness.  
 Pope Leo XIII. will on the approaching celebration of his papal jubilee receive a present which so far has never been surpassed. It is a topaz found in the mines of Minas-Geraes, in Brazil. This stone weighs no less than 1,784 grams, but what doubles its value is the work which has been expended on it.  
 One of the most skillful lapidaries in the world, the celebrated Neapolitan, Professor Andrea Cartello, formerly director of the Naples museum, has engraved in relief on this incalculable gem a figure of Christ in the act of breaking bread at the last supper. It has taken Cartello ten years of unintermitted labor to complete this chef d'œuvre destined for the head of the Vatican, and he has spent no less than \$80,000 in diamond dust to accomplish the work.  
 The topaz at one time belonged to the house of Bourbon. It passed to M. Nicolas Cartello and Mme. Emma, garde de l'Hotel de Caserta. The latter in a letter to the Duc della Torre said that the work of the engraving so much surpassed the value of the topaz that he left the artist's family full liberty to dispose of it, but he should be happy if the wonderful jewel could be offered by the faithful to the holy father.  
 The director of the National museum at Naples, M. de Petri, expresses his opinion as follows: "This topaz is the most exquisite example of modern times of engraving on hard stones." Under the Archbishop Gualtero Adami and the Marquis de S. Jose Maria Tomacelli a committee has been formed to offer to Leo XIII. on his papal jubilee this jewel, worthy of any sovereign. The committee is desirous of receiving contributions from Catholics in all parts of the world to enable it to purchase it.

**MGR. FALCONIO.**  
 He Is to Represent the Vatican at Washington.  
 The announcement, apparently official, comes from Rome that the Vatican has definitely decided to send the Most Rev. Dionese Falconio, the present apostolic delegate to Canada, to Washington as papal delegate to the United States.

Mgr. Falconio was born in Italy in 1842. He came to the United States in 1860 and a year later was ordained a priest. Father Falconio was for a time president of St. Bonaventure's college at Allegany, N. Y., leaving there in the early seventies to go to Newfoundland, where he acted as assistant to the bishop of Havre de Grace.  
 While living in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Father Falconio had become a citizen of the United States. He was recalled from Canada and sent to New York city, where for a short time he did parish work in St. Anthony's church, in Sullivan street. In 1873 he returned to Italy to visit his aged parents. Shortly after his arrival he was elected provincial of the Franciscan order, and soon afterward he was raised to the very high position of procurator general of the reform. Shortly afterward the pope conferred upon him the archbishopric of Acerenza, and in 1899 he was appointed papal delegate to Canada.

**The Archbishop of Cologne.**  
 Archbishop Sinar of Cologne died on the 24th of May, and the see has not yet been filled. The right of the chapter to nominate ceased on the 24th of August, as, according to the bull "De Sactu Animum," it does not extend beyond three months. But the delay over the appointment is, it is understood, due to the Prussian government. About a month after Dr. Sinar's death a list of candidates was presented to it. This list, it is stated, contained the names of Bishop Hubert Voss of Osnabruck, Dr. Fischer, assistant bishop of Cologne; Dr. Kreutzwald, vicar capitular of Cologne; Canon Muller, Professor Esser of Bonn, and Father Krichel. All these ecclesiastics are men of high repute, and the Catholics of the diocese of Cologne are at a loss for an explanation of the course adopted by the Prussian government. The Kölnische Volkszeitung reminds the government that while an episcopal see vacant difficulties occur in the promotion of religious interests and the diocese cannot attain the progress which it would otherwise make.

**Now Is the Time.**  
 Why wilt thou defer thy good purpose from day to day? Arise and begin in this very instant and say: "Now is the time to be doing; now is the time to be striving; now is the fit time to amend myself." Unless thou dost earnestly force thyself thou shalt never get the victory over sin.—Thomas a Kempis.

**SHORT SERMONS.**  
 To love God is not to have a will of your own.  
 An "unkindness has no remedy at law." Let its avoidance be with you a point of honor.  
 A certain bishop was once asked, "What is the simplest way to heaven?" He replied, "Turn at once to the right and go straight on."  
 Keep doing, always doing. Wishing, dreaming, intending, murmuring, talking, sighing and repining are all idle and profitless employments.  
 However great the distance, we should make it with pleasure in order to have the happiness of assisting at the holy sacrifice of mass and the sacred mysteries.  
 All clouds of sorrow are but the voices of angels, which are attuned to the deaf in ear and the hard in heart; that they touch and make vibrate the chords of the inmost soul.

**HOME OF THE VIRGIN MARY**  
 Interesting Facts Concerning The Exact Location in the Holy Land.  
 There are many spots in the Holy Land which are associated with the Mother of God. She was a native of Nazareth, Christ was born to her at Bethlehem, he was brought up under her care at Nazareth. Later the family domicile was transferred to Jerusalem. After the crucifixion, according to the legend, Mary fled with St. John the Evangelist to Ephesus, where the beloved disciple built her a house, in which she spent her last days.  
 In Nazareth is still pointed out the remains of what is claimed to be the erstwhile home of the Holy Family. This is now a portion of the Latin Convent, a large, square building enclosed by a wall. A chapel known as the Church of the Annunciation rises over the spot, but underneath the church are shown the kitchen, parlor and bedroom of the Virgin and the workshop of Joseph. It is a little difficult to reconcile these details with the other legend of the Santa Casa, or Holy House of Loreto, in Italy. The Santa Casa is reputed to be the veritable house wherein the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth, which during the night of May 12, 1591, was miraculously severed from its foundations and borne through the air by angels to Tsalto, in Illyria, and transferred thence, three years later, by the same agency, to Loreto. In Loreto it stands to this day, and there the greatest saints of the Church, popes, sovereigns, princes, the noble, the wealthy and the good, have continuously thronged for the last six centuries, leaving offerings of gold and silver and precious stones, which make it today one of the richest shrines in the world. The precise spot in Bethlehem where the stable stood in which Christ was born is marked by the Church of the Nativity, originally built, according to tradition, in the year 330, by the Emperor Constantine. Part of the masonry attributed to Constantine is still extant, but most of the older work dates from the time of Justinian, about 550. Additions and alterations have been made from time to time since then, until the church as it stands is practically a mediæval structure. The stable itself is a cave beneath the church.  
 Thus the cycle of tradition in regard to the spots consecrated by the presence of Christ as infant, boy and man was completed at a very early date. But the legend which took up the story of the Virgin's life after the death of Christ had no domineering witness to its truth until, on July 29, 1891, the last home of the Virgin was discovered under the ruins of the ancient city of Ephesus, in Asia Minor. This discovery was made by the superior of the Propaganda in Smyrna. He was led to the search by accident. A little volume by one Catherine Emerich, a German peasant girl of the seventeenth century, fell into his hands. She professed to have been enlightened in a vision as to the precise locality of the sacred spot. She gave full directions and a description of the house. The directions were followed. The house was found exactly as described. In 1896 the Pope decided upon the plans for a grand cathedral which is to enclose the ruins for the future veneration of the faithful. It now only remains to build a suitable memorial over the site of the Virgin's home in Jerusalem.

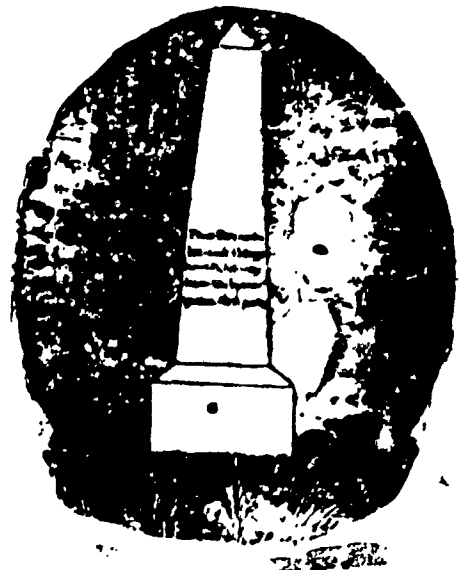


Home of Virgin Mary Restored.

**A Complicated Flag.**  
 The Spanish royal standard is most complicated. The red and yellow of the Spanish flag is said to be derived from this occurrence: In 1378 Charles the Bold dipped his fingers in the blood of Geoffrey, Count of Barcelona, and drew them down the Count's golden shield, in token of his appreciation of the latter's bravery. The shield, so marked, became the arms of Barcelona, which became part of Aragon, and its arms were taken by that kingdom.  
 Now to the royal standard: In the first quarter, or upper left-hand part of the flag, are the arms of Leon and Castile, the lion and the castle; the second quarter is taken up, one-half by the arms of Aragon, one-half by the arms of Sicily. The upper third of the quarter (directly under the first) shows the Austrian colors, the lower two-thirds is divided between the flag of Burgundy and the black lion of Flanders; the upper third of the fourth quarter shows the chequers, another Burgundian device, while the lower two-thirds is shared by the red eagle of Antwerp and the golden lion of Brabant, and on the top of all this are two shields, one showing the Portuguese arms, the other the French fleur-de-lis. Considerable of a flag that.

**The Crevallas.**  
 Children looking at the crevallas in their tank at the aquarium, call them the merry-go-round fishes, because they are constantly circling around in their tank, following one another like the animals of the merry-go-round. The crevallas are singularly nervous and sensitive and they are always on the go.  
**Horris Shed With Socks.**  
 In the Southern States horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin; in Australia horsehoes have been tried of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horsehoe of paper which had been saturated with oil, turpentine and other ingredients.

**THE MIDWAY SIGN POST.**  
 A Shaft Erected to Mark the Spot Halfway Between the Equator and the Pole.  
 A singular mark of honor, and yet one to which it is naturally entitled, has just been conferred by the United States Government upon North Perry, a little village situated in Washington county, about twenty-one miles from Colais, Maine. That hitherto insignificant hamlet is located midway between the equator and the North Pole, and this memorable fact is to be noted on a shaft, which will be erected within the next few days at one of the most central points in the village. There is one church in North Perry, and the shaft will be placed on one side of the little path leading from the street to the church door. On the front of the pillar will be cut the words: "This stone marks latitude forty-five degrees north, half way from the equator to the North Pole."



The Midway Sign Post.

Naturally this unexpected incident has set the people of North Perry in a flutter of excitement. There are only about five hundred persons in the place, and while the men earn their living by acting as guides to hunting parties and by working in the lumber camps, the women and children earn a little money in the spring and early fall by picking berries and sending them to the canning factories. Not often do they take a holiday, but they are determined to have one on the day when the shaft is placed in position.  
 The stone, which has just been completed at a granite quarry nearby, was ordered by the government, and the spot which it will occupy has been marked by the geographical surveyors of the United States Government as being precisely midway between the equator and the North Pole.

**Bears in Mackintoshes.**  
 Something that on rainy days may fix the eye of the passer-by in front of a furrier's establishment is the figure of a bear in a macintosh. This may be a bear mounted on wheels and that can be rolled out and in, to and from the sidewalk, left out in stormy weather, to serve its purposes as a sign, but still protected in some degree by wrapping a rubber blanket around it; but it is more likely to be a bear standing on some fixed support attached to the front of the building and placed there to stay. Here, out in all sorts of weather and day and night continuously, if not protected, at least in the heavier storms, the bear would soon wear out, or get rusty and dilapidated; and so these bears that have to stand outside whatever the weather may sometimes be seen protected by a rubber cover made for the purpose.

**Optical Delusions of Every-Day Life.**  
 Doubtless every one has observed while traveling by train that the trees or houses in the distance appear to be speeding along in the same direction as the train, while the nearer objects are fast receding. Many, too, have observed that the top of a level wall built on a steep incline, appears to slope upward in a contrary direction to the hill itself, at nearly the same angle to the apparent level; and some have curiously regarded the ghost-like gliding and vanishing of dark shadows while gazing a double row of fencing; but the following are not so commonly remarked:  
 One might stand for several minutes watching the revolutions of the cups of an anemometer—for measuring the velocity of the wind—and still be puzzled as to the real way they are turning round. Gaze up at them when there is an uncertain breeze blowing; they revolve rapidly, and you are perhaps perplexed as to their direction. As the wind subsides you would expect to find it easier to tell the direction by the slower revolution, but, as a matter of fact, the difficulty is increased. With the varying speed your first impression is that such and such is the direction, a moment later you reverse that idea and the longer you gaze the more it seems as if they are spinning round erratically in every possible direction, whereas, of course, they can only turn one way.

**Big Shop "Demonstrators"**  
 Department stores now offer a new feature in a young man or woman who occupies a small side stall, or counter, from which an exit is easily made to the front, and who is called a demonstrator. The duties of a demonstrator are to explain and exhibit certain articles and to urge their purchase by persuasive manner and tongue.  
 Some of these articles are entirely new to the shopper, and, unexplained, would probably convey not the slightest idea as to their use. This is where the demonstrator steps in and, with a rapid turn of the wrist or expressive gesture of expansion, shows the time or labor saving device. In the grocery departments this is particularly desirable, as there are all sorts of new cooking arrangements, many of them very complicated in structure, such as those for steaming fruits, and the demonstrator makes the housewife's task a lighter one.  
 The demonstrator is usually a glib tongued person, with a keen eye for the weakness of human nature, who can reach rich and poor, the eager and indifferent, with persuasive manner and sell the article.

**SIBLEY, LINDSAY & CURR CO.**  
**Uncle Sam's Smyrna Rugs.**  
 Uncle Sam is no less of an adept at rug weaving than the Oriental of the far East.  
 Smyrna rugs, foreign in name only, are rich in practical qualities. They combine beauty and serviceability in a high degree. Being double-faced they are double-lived. While the Yankee could not reproduce the sentiment or age of the Oriental rug, he has copied their designs and colorings remarkably well.  
 The Carpet store has a splendid showing of Smyrna rugs. Almost every conceivable size from the small mat to the large 12 x 18 ft. carpet rug. The designs are all new to you and us, and are in plain centers with fancy borders, and Oriental effects.  
 In short, we are splendidly equipped to discuss the rug problem with you.

12x36 in. Smyrna rugs, 75c to \$1.25.	9 ft. x 9 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$7.50 to \$15.
21x42 in. Smyrna rugs, \$1 to \$1.75.	7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Smyrna rugs, \$11 to \$27.50.
26x54 in. Smyrna rugs, \$1.50 to \$2.50.	9 ft. x 9 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$26.50 to \$35.
30x60 in. Smyrna rugs, \$2 to \$3.	10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$42.50.
36x72 in. Smyrna rugs, \$2.75 to \$4.	9 ft. x 15 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$42.50.
	10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Smyrna rugs, \$47.50.
	12 ft. x 15 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$57.50.
	12 ft. x 18 ft. Smyrna rugs, \$70.

**Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.**  
**TECO**  
 Permit us to introduce Teco, a new American art ware. We speak of it as new, but it represents the experience and efforts of more than twenty years. Sufficiently artistic for the most luxurious home, its price brings it within the reach of everybody. It is a product of enthusiasm as well as of brains and skill. Its curves and tints are inspired by nature herself, and the peculiar green coloring harmonizes well with the present day tastes in furnishing and decorating.  
 Teco ware relies for its beauty on the richness of its color schemes, the chasteness, simplicity and grace of designs and on its individual and distinctive finishes. We are making a window exhibit which no lover of the beautiful in household decoration should miss seeing.  
 Prices of Teco Pottery range from \$2.00 to \$25.00.

**GLENNY'S**  
**Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation.**  
 Even if these are your ills, you can at the same time,  
**Eat what you like.**  
**We digest it.**  
**Paine's Celery Wafers.**  
**25 cents**  
 Paine's Celery Wafers cure Acid, Deranged or Weak Stomach, Impaired Appetite, Indigestion, Rising of Food, Bitter Taste, Billiousness, Pains or Cramps in the Stomach, Belching of Gas, and all forms of Dyspepsia.  
 Can be taken any length of time by infants, children and adults without injury. If milk is used the Wafers digest it.  
**FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**  
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