

# THE CATHOLIC JOURNAL

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## REMOVAL.

On April 1st we will move to No. 29 Cortland Street, where we have secured better quarters for our increasing business. All orders for job printing will be promptly taken care of in our usual prompt and efficient manner.

### Rightly Said

Writing in defense of the Catholic press as against the secular press, even if the latter is so friendly to the Catholics as those who belittle the Catholic press would have us believe, the Boston "Pilot" points out that while the secular press publishes Catholic news it is sandwiched in between news of other denominations. This fact, in itself, furnishes a powerful reason why our young people should not be compelled to depend upon the secular press for their knowledge of Catholic doings. The "Pilot" goes on:

"Moreover, the giving of the religious news is not the sole function of the religious press. It has another field which the daily press cannot and never will attempt to cover. To speak for ourselves chiefly, the true Catholic journal reflects the Catholic spirit. It not only records the religious events, but gives the bearing and the moral of it. The events of contemporary secular history it reads and interprets by Catholic principles. Without usurping the functions of the pulpit, it disseminates Catholic truth—especially in the effective object lessons of commendable Church examples—in those places where the preacher's voice is not heard.

"It applies the Catholic test to current literature and sets forth the best in distinctively Catholic literature. As a commentator on events and a record of applied religion it is the best ally of the priest and the best friend of the Christian home, and it never was more needed than it is to-day.

"This being so, the word of its usefulness on proceeds only from the enemies of religion or from those indifferent Catholics who fear to approach an influence which would quicken the smoldering embers of their faith into a flame of loyalty and zeal."

### A Just Cause.

The Journal does not believe in the general principal of pensioning public servants. But there is one class of public servants who are as much entitled to be pensioned as are policemen and firemen. They are the letter carriers.

The carriers are a faithful, conscientious, hard worked set of men. They are on duty as long as a policeman. They are more exposed, really, to the elements than policemen, because they must always make appearance on post at stated intervals. They work more hours and do harder work than clerks in postoffices who draw considerably larger salaries.

The highest pay a letter carrier can hope to receive is \$1,200 a year and this does not come until after seven or eight years probationary service at from \$600 to \$800 a year.

allowance in case of sickness. It would seem to the unprejudiced observer that the carriers cause was just one and ought to prevail.

### The Impudence of Brackett.

Two weeks ago the Journal commented on a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, the salient feature of which was to compel the teaching of morality in the public schools of New York state.

This week an incident occurred in the state legislature which throws new light on the code of ethics which engage the attention of the Saratoga statesman.

For a year past District Attorney Jerome has been seeking to convict the proprietor of the highest toned gambling house in New York city—a place where rich men only, and men, too, who will pocket their losses cheerfully, are admitted—in which it is alleged that unfair practices are resorted to in order to fleece the unsuspecting dupes who fondly imagine they have been having a square run for their money.

Mr. Jerome was balked temporarily in his efforts by the refusal of certain witnesses to give testimony and interposed, falsely, the constitutional plea that their testimony might tend to incriminate or degrade them in order to insure the testimony of these recalcitrants. Mr. Jerome has asked the legislature to enact legislation which will enable him to reach them.

At the instigation of Senator Brackett the proposed law has been amended so that it will not take effect until September 1st next and also that it shall not apply to actions now pending.

It should be explained that the gambler referred to maintain a palatial establishment in Saratoga. The senator has always taken great interest in the aforesaid gambler.

If the amended bill should pass the senator's friend would be able to have his 1904 Saratoga season and depart for Europe before the New York district attorney could get to work under the new law.

And this is the sleek, smug politician who would draft a "moral code" for use in the public schools of the state!

### Society's New "Religion"

London Truth publishes what it calls "The Revised Catechism" and "Confession of Faith." The irony is so delicate and the sarcasm so pungent that we call attention to a few extracts, hoping against hope that the shafts may not strike home to some who read this page:

What is religion? "An outward profession of inward respectability."

What is the right religion? The one that affords you the best opportunity of consorting with the most prominent people.

What is faith? A firm conviction that Providence favors you individually above all other beings, whether past, present, or to come.

What is hope? An ardent desire of obtaining whatever you may wish for whatever its character.

What is charity? Assisting those who may, directly or indirectly, be in any way useful to you hereafter.

What is humanity? A virtue we occasionally assume, but seldom possess.

What is meekness? Bearing injuries patiently till we can effectually retaliate.

What is brotherly love? The affection we display towards our prosperous neighbor.

What is poverty? The one unpardonable crime.

What is entire obedience? The voluntary tribute paid by Folly to Fashion.

The New York "Sun" says Perry Belmont is a diplomatist. What's his line? Dry Dollar Sullivan, if our recollection serves us correctly, laid it all over Perry in the last game of diplomacy that the Belmont was engaged in. The stakes were a nomination and seat in Congress.

Rochester's secular press is giving noble support, locally and editorially, to the Home for the Aged fair.

The Journal extends congratulations to Bishop Ludden on the dedication of the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception in Syracuse which joyous event was solemnized last week Sunday.

The Rev. W. E. Bentley, an Episcopalian clergyman, of New York, gave vent to pretty good Catholic doctrine in his pulpit the other day when he said: "No man when he dies is good enough to go to heaven or bad enough for hell."

J. Warren Keifer's return to Congress recalls stirring times at Washington in the eighties when he occupied the speaker's chair.

It is high time that the would be spoliators were checked with an iron hand.

In his old age Grover Cleveland wants to join the Masonic order. We wonder why.

Signs of the times would seem to indicate that a strenuous political season is due for the summer of 1904.

Notwithstanding the fire Rochester men are responding nobly to calls for donations for the Home for the Aged fair.

### BOSTON'S NEW CHURCH

Italian Catholics to Erect a Grand Venetian Style Edifice.

Boston, Mass., April 23.—The Italian Catholics of Boston are erecting a grand Venetian style church. The building is to be of granite and will cost \$50,000. The architect is the most noted in the country. Plans for the construction have been drawn by the architect of the great cathedral of St. Mark's in Venice. The new church is modeled after the Church of the Madonna del Orto in Venice and the Church of St. Zenone in Verona. Both the exterior and the interior of the new edifice are to be largely Venetian in style. Its construction is to be of granite. Four Venetian spires are to be supported by four massive stone pillars. The spires will rise and in their top the bell tower surmounted by four small spires, one at each corner, with a fifth larger one rising in the center. Three bells will be hung in the tower. In the interior a wide Gothic arch will extend the whole length of the main body of the church, while two smaller arches will overhang the galleries to be built on either side. A new organ will be placed at the rear, and there will be seats in the church for 2,000 people. The work of building will begin in April.

The construction of this new edifice is the outcome of the tremendous increase in the Italian population of the north end. In the Church of the Sacred Heart there is at present a congregation of 1,000 communicants. Eight Masses are held each Sunday, and Father Bassotti has four assistants. Boston Post.

### The Holy Father and Reforms.

The Holy Father took some time to mature his plans of reform after his appointment to the papacy; but, having duly decided on them, he is carrying them out with steady purpose. Already he has taken a step by issuing a decree with regard to the work performed at the Vatican offices. A measure which has been welcomed on all sides is the appointment of a commission of cardinals for the codification of canon law. The necessity for it has long been felt, and from the high capacity of the members of the commission it is confidently expected that the result of their labors will be of enduring benefit to the Church. The "Motu Proprio" abolishing the communion for the choice of bishops for Italian sees, and transferring the duty of selection to the Holy Office of which the five cardinals of the district commission are now members, will no doubt have the effect of insuring a closer examination of qualifications. The conditions laid down for appointing sees are very stringent and rightly so, inasmuch as His Holiness is determined that the question of fitness should be the only consideration and that every external influence which might prejudice judgment should be shut out.

### Gladstone on Catholicity.

Mr. Gladstone paid the following high tribute to the Catholic Church: She has marched for 1,500 years at the head of civilization and has harnessed to her chariot, as the horses of a triumphal car, the chief intellectual and material forces of the world. Her art is the art of the world; her greatness, glory, grandeur and majesty have been almost, though not absolutely, all that in these respects the world has had to boast of. Her children are more numerous than all the members of the sects combined, and she is every day enlarging the boundaries of her vast empire. Her altars are raised in every clime, and her missionaries are to be found wherever there are men to be taught the evangel of immortality and souls are to be saved. And this wondrous Church, which is as old as Christianity and as universal as mankind, is today, after twenty centuries of age, as fresh and vigorous and as fruitful as on the day when the Pentecostal fires were showered upon the earth. Surely such an institution challenges the attention and demands and deserves the most serious examination of those outside its pale.

## FOUNDING A COLONY.

CATHOLIC EFFORT ON BEHALF OF THE HALF BREEDS OF CANADA

The Project Which Rev. Father Albert Lacombe, the First Missionary to Penetrate the Great Northwest, is Pushing to Completion.

Father Albert Lacombe, the first missionary to penetrate the Canadian northwest, spent several days in Chicago recently. Although now nearly seventy-eight years old and in spite of fifty-four years of privations among the pioneers and Indians, Father Lacombe is still active and is now at work on what he hopes will be the crowning achievement of his life: the establishment of a colony for "half breeds."

He recently obtained a tract of land a hundred miles east of Edmonton from the Canadian government upon which to found this colony and has since spent \$2,000 in improving it and sending him his family to it. During a stay in St. Paul he conferred with J. J. Hill in reference to sending a large number of the half breeds who live in Alberta back to the colony and arranged for the sale of his mining grants and patents to fund a fund.

Speaking of his plans, Father Lacombe said: "The half breeds of the northwest are about 100,000 in Canada and the northwest part of the United States. They are a class of people who are being driven out of the country by the white man and to complete their misery are being taken by the white man to live a life of poverty and misery."

"I wish to get these people together who are being driven out of their homes, and to give them a chance to live their lives. If I have done enough to do this I shall feel very happy. For then I am certain that very many of the half breeds will be able to support themselves and their families from their own industry and honest work."

"I was born in Montreal and received my education at a priest there. I then studied the missionary life in my life I decided to become a missionary among the Indians, and as soon as I was ordained when I was not yet twenty-four years of age I started for the northwest. I arrived in St. Paul in 1867. The city then consisted of only a few little log cabins and shacks. I spent two months in getting my pack train together. We went direct to Edmonton, then a small trading post of the Hudson Bay company. That point was the farthest into the north west a missionary had yet gone, and the field before me extended from what is now Manitoba clear to the Pacific and up to the arctic circle.

"The country was inhabited by Black feet, Bloods, Pogans, Stony and Cree Indians. They named the forests and prairies and made their living by hunting and trapping. Great herds of buffaloes could be seen on the prairies almost any day, and the Indians constantly hunted them.

"I made my way about the country among the different tribes on horseback or in dog sledges. I spent several years learning the various languages and succeeded in arranging dictionaries and grammars of them, which the Canadian government had printed. The Indians welcomed me everywhere, and the only time I was in danger was when a tribe would suddenly attack the village of another in which I was staying. In such battles I had many narrow escapes, and I also had numerous privations from cold and hunger.

"I was all alone in that vast territory for a time, but soon others followed me in, and now we have hundreds of missionaries in the Canadian northwest.

"The country is entirely changed now from what it was once. White people are coming in rapidly, and the Indians are settled on reservations and are becoming civilized. There are good schools and missions on all the reservations, and there are no longer any wars between the tribes. Many of the Indians have taken up the Christian religion, and there are many good men among the tribes." Chicago Letter in New York Telegram.

### Plus ça change et plus ça change.

The Roman correspondent of the Paris "Ligero" professes to have learned the Holy Father's opinion upon the concordat in France between the Church and the state. According to this informant, the Pope views the concordat as little more than bonds and a gag upon the lips and lips of the Church. But he will do nothing on his part to cause the government to abolish the present arrangements, conscious that a new state of things would inflict unspeakable harm upon religion. Yet, should the concordat be denounced, he would accept the position with equanimity, believing that, after a few years of acute distress, the Church in France would be found to be all the stronger for her liberty and freedom of action.

### A Fortune For Sister Philomena.

Sister Philomena, a superior of Mercy hospital, in Des Moines, Ia., has learned that she is heir to one-fifth of an estate of \$15,000,000. The estate is that of an uncle, John McCormick, who died in Melbourne, Australia, ten years ago. McCormick owned several gold mines, sheep ranches and other property. The McCormick family came to America from Ireland in 1850 and settled at Germantown, Pa. Mary McCormick married a man of the name of Keating and moved to Davenport, Ia., in 1863. Sister Philomena is a daughter of Mary Keating, whose brother left the fortune in Australia. Two brothers and two sisters at Davenport will share the fortune with Sister Philomena.

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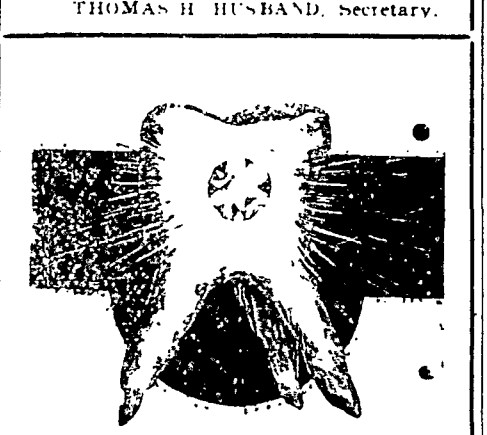
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## NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Geo. A. Benton, Surrogate of the County of Monroe, there is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against Mary Murphy, late of the City of Rochester, County of Monroe, State of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned John M. Murphy, at his place for the transaction of business as such executor at 226 Powers Block, Rochester, on or before the 20th day of June 1904. Dated Dec. 12, 1903. John M. Murphy, Executor.

## CITY NEWS AGENTS.

The "Catholic Journal" is sold by the following newsdealers, and can be obtained of them Saturday mornings. Yawman & Stupp, 20 Clinton Ave. N. Vorberg Bros., 126 State St. Mrs. K. L. Wilcox, 1054 Main St. East. Metzger Bros., 706 Clinton Ave. N. Mrs. Peters, 366 North St. W. E. Root, 628 Clinton Ave. N. Geo. F. Root, 376 Main St. East. Leo Spiegel, 371 Hudson Ave. I. Johnson, 198 Lyell Ave. Wm. Gay, 169 Monroe Ave. Mrs. A. E. Danahy, 801 Clinton Ave. N. A. E. Hauser, 320 North St.

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