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More Impudence

The Journal owes its readers an apology for reproducing in part the remarkable editorial article published in the "Catholic Citizen" last week. But we wish to do no injustice in what we are about to say and hence we print the exact language of our contemporary.

The complaint against the "Citizen's" method of soliciting business was made not by "a cashier," but by the president of the Merchants' Bank. Are the officers connected with this bank to be classed as "detestors of Catholicity?"

Our contemporary says that it knows who were responsible for Margaret L. Shephard's appearance in Rochester some years ago. Why does it not print the names? Does it ever intend to? Or does it intend to use pretended knowledge of past events as a "club" to compel business firms to advertise in its columns? Is it so obtuse that it cannot see that its present course is bound to defeat the object it has in view? We know it is disheartening to be refused business. We used to think we were discriminated against, but we soon learned that while Catholic business men might give us advertising patronage because they wished to have a Catholic paper in the city, we had to prove to other business men that we had a good advertising medium. Then we set out to increase our subscription list and we have fared better ever since. It is not to be wondered at that the business men of Rochester prefer to advertise in the Journal because we have an assured subscription list which is open to our advertisers and they know we can and do give value received for the money they pay us. If the business men of Rochester believed that our contemporary had the 10,000 subscribers it boasts of they would not have to be "threatened" before they advertised in it.

We have found fault in many ways with the daily press of this and other cities, but never because it refused to publish filthy details of scandalous doings. If the Rochester press had withheld such matter from its columns, then it should be commended, not excoriated, by a Catholic paper. Our contemporary is misinformed as to the "special legislation" it refers to, with so much solicitude for the taxpayers. That legislation would have been passed even if the man in question had remained in the city. It was made necessary by a provision in the White charter.

So far as the retirement of James M. E. O'Grady from Congress was concerned, it is our recollection that it was not accomplished by the business men of Rochester. Our recollection is that some of the representative non-Catholic business men of the city were numbered among his most ardent supporters.

It is with a sense of the most profound humiliation that we see a supposedly Catholic paper adopt such a course as our contemporary has taken. If it wishes to enter the ranks of sensational journalism, let it publish all the disgusting details it hints at. True, it could not be classed as a representative Catholic paper, but it could lay claim to be bold. But if it continues in its present course, all we have to say

is that the business man who lends it support puts a knife to his own neck.

As To Intention.

Republication of the personal opinions of half a dozen out of the 175 delegates to the constitutional of 1894 does not remove from the records of that body the fact that the enemies of Catholic schools were in an appreciable majority and that the hardest sort of work was necessary to prevent the delegates from doing injustice to the Catholic inmates of orphan asylums and kindred institutions.

If any one has any doubt as to the "intention" of the educational committee he need only read the report of its chairman, Frederick W. Hollis, as found on pages 705, 706 and 707, Volume V of the revised records of the convention. If he has any doubt as to the feeling entertained by the majority of the delegates let him read the debates on the educational section found on page 739 and subsequent pages of the "Revised Journal", Volume III and on page 857 and subsequent pages of Volume IV. He will learn that President Joseph H. Choate, afterward ambassador to England and Elihu Root, at present United States secretary of state opposed even the payment of public money for the secular education of inmates of orphan asylums which were not wholly under state control.

Read in connection with the educational section of the constitution these expressions leave little doubt of the "intention" of the men in control of that body. Friends of Catholic education were in a minority.

Where We Stand.

Just a word to our readers:

The Catholic Journal believes, as it always has, in Catholic schools for Catholic children and taught by Catholic teachers.

It has been demonstrated in Rochester and elsewhere that such schools can be operated at one-quarter the cost of the extravagantly managed public schools. Hence Catholic schools really represent a saving to the Catholic tax payers.

If, however, the fairmindedness of the American people can be aroused so that we may receive from the State, as a right not a concession, a fair per capita rate for the secular instruction imparted in these Catholic schools, we would be glad.

But makeshifts, where Catholic children are subject to the whims and caprices of local school authorities, as to whether or not Catholic teachers are to be employed, strikes us as intolerable.

The Journal stands squarely upon this position and is not to be swayed from it by any amount of misrepresentation, by any and all talk of "masked assassins," "men behind the gun" and so on.

Election.

Next Tuesday the electors of Rochester will be called upon to choose city officers, justices of the Supreme Court and members of Assembly.

Every citizen should exercise the right of suffrage intelligently and in the best interest of the whole community as he sees them.

Both parties have made high-class nominations, so far as we are able to determine. There is no great moral issue involved. All that remains is for the voters to choose which set of men they wish to govern them for the next two years. And may the best men win!

Press reports of modern football games read not unlike descriptions of the Pagan Coliseum sports. Not a few of the institutions affected are state institutions supported by the public funds. Is this the sort of education the American people want to pay for.

Is it true, as we have been told, that history teachers in the high schools of Rochester lose no occasion to sneer at the Irish? Public servants are not hired and paid to sneer at the nationality of their pupils.

Godless Schools.

One of the strongest indictments against irreligious schools which we have read in many a day is the following, from the Baptist "Watchman":

In her valuable book, "Telling Bible Stories," Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton gives a suggestive illustration of the necessity of the consciousness of God to the maintenance of moral standards and incidentally of the importance of some form of religious instruction in the public schools. When the French Republic replaced the clerical teachers, monks and nuns, in the public schools, with lay teachers, realizing the danger of destroying the ethical standards in the minds of the children, the most brilliant minds in France were employed to prepare a series of textbooks on morals from which the name of God should be excluded. The series produced is of very high literary excellence and of great value in a teaching sense. Yet ten years' use of this remarkable series of ethical text books created an atmosphere of thorough pessimism among children of France. They found the sort of goodness presented not worth seeking and the life depicted not worth living. The consequence was an alarming increase of crime and suicide among children, and it became necessary to remove the restriction against the use of the name of God in the schools. The condition of things among children in France in 1888 is being exactly reproduced in the United States. Juvenile crime and suicide are becoming alarmingly prevalent according to the testimony of all competent observers. And it is without doubt due to the general lack among children of the consciousness of God as present personally in the events of their lives. We shall be obliged to reintroduce the teaching of religion in the schools if we would save the children or have children worth saving.

The "Catholic Columbian" remarks while there can be no objection to the union of the Catholic societies, that to couple the words "Catholic" and "military" is offensive, since the Catholic Church has no militia, and wants no soldiers but those who fight in the spiritual combat. Moreover, as our esteemed contemporary continues.

The enemies of the Catholic religion in this country not long ago spread reports to the effect that we were arming and drilling in hope of a chance for an uprising against our Protestant neighbors. While these reports were, as we all know, so supremely baseless as to be worse than criminally ridiculous, still they did deceive thousands of our separated brethren, and they are yet in use in the backwoods settlements, creating prejudices against our Church, exciting enmities against our parish schools, and impeding conversions to our religion.

James K. McGuire is contributing an interesting series of letters to the "Catholic Sun" of Syracuse, descriptive of what he has noted in the great Southwest.

In years gone by we recall a flourishing mutual admiration society. Recent events demonstrate that while its ranks are depleted, it is still in the field.

The man who revels in strenuous politics should be in New York these days.



A leading physician of this city says: "I never knew a bilious man who was a good man." It is certain enough that a man cannot feel good when he is bilious. Celery King, the tonic-laxative, cures biliousness. 25c.

G.T. Boucher, Florist
Cut Flowers, Floral Designs and Plants.
343 MAIN ST. E.
Both Phones

McCurdy & Norwell Co.

The Daylight Store

McCurdy's for Fine Furs

Grades Identical With Those Shown by High Class Specialists, But at Prices Based on the Close Sale of Dry Goods Profits

That speciality shops are undersold by department stores must be obvious to the most superficial observer. The explanation is on the surface. Specialists are dependent upon one class of goods for their entire profit, whereas department stores exploit various lines and are content with a small return from each.

This season our stocks of fur garments and small furs surpass any heretofore shown. Exceptionally well bought, too. Contracts were made unusually early in anticipation of a rise. The expected happened. Values appreciably advanced, but you wouldn't know it by an inspection of our lines. We sell, as we buy, at the lowest possible prices. A few cases in point:

French Ermine Scarfs and Ascots—\$3.50, \$5.50, \$9.00.
Long Stoles of mink or squirrel trimmed with chenille or tails of same fur, lined with brocade—\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.00, up to \$50.00—Muffs to match at corresponding prices.
Natural or Blended Mink Ties, can be tied, rolled or hooked—\$7.50, \$9.50, \$14.00, \$18.00, \$25.00.
Isabella and Sable Fox Scarf and Cape Effects—\$5.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50.
Staple Jackets in 24 and 28 inch double breasted, straight front and fitted back models with high rolling collar and leg o' mutton sleeves in all the fashionable furs, such as:
Nearsale—\$26.00, \$37.50, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$75.00.
Persian Lamb—\$90.00, \$150.00, \$175.00, \$225.00.
Natural and Blended Squirrel—\$100.00, \$120.00, \$130.00, \$150.00.

High Class Corsets at Half or Less

A corset variety which gives choice of 226 up-to-the-minute models ought to be ample for all requirements. IT IS. That's why we decided to discard over 100 models which are really superfluous, because differing but slightly from others that are retained. But deciding to discard them is but the first step. The next is to devise ways and means. You're not going to relieve us of an overplus, merely as an accommodation to us. We must make it an object for you to select these particular models in preference to any and all others. We do, by heroic sacrifices, such as these:

Lily of France Corsets	"La Vinetta" Corsets	American Lady Corsets
\$5.00 and \$6.00 Models \$2.50	\$2.00 Models \$1.00	\$2.00 Models \$1.00
\$10.00 Models \$5.00	\$2.50 Models \$1.25	\$4.00 Models \$2.00
P. N. Corsets	\$3.00 Models \$1.50	\$5.00 Models \$2.50
\$1.00 Models 50c	\$5.00 Models \$2.50	Straight Front Corsets
\$2.00 Models \$1.00	\$7.50 Models \$3.75	\$1.00 and \$1.50 Models, 50c
\$3.00 Models \$1.50	\$10.00 Models \$5.00	\$2.00 and \$3.00 Models, \$1.00

Of the "La Vinetta" corsets there's a choice of 41 models—of "Lily of France," 4 models—of P. N., 28 models—of "American Lady," 8 models—of Straight Fronts of various brands, 41 models.

McCurdy & Norwell Co.

Uncommonly Attractive Patterns In Popular-Priced Carpets At Uncommonly Attractive Prices

THE lower priced grades of Axminster and Velvet Carpets are the favorite selections of many housekeepers, to whom the handsome designs and rich colorings, combined with the moderate prices, appeal irresistibly. Those who come to the Howe & Rogers store to make their choice have especial cause for self-congratulation, for they find that the highest price in Axminsters of these particular grades is only \$1.15, while the velvets run as low as 75 cents. So complete is our showing of patterns and colorings that appropriate selections are made with equal ease for parlor, library, sitting room, dining room, chamber, hall or stairs; and there is also the assurance of "Howe & Rogers quality," whatever the price.

ANOTHER popular weave for which we are having an unusual number calls this season is the Tapestry Brussels, which is here represented by a magnificent array of new patterns, requiring an entire floor for their display. In this, as in all other kinds, we confine our purchases to the strictly reliable makes and are thus able to offer the very best values at 50 cents and upward that is possible to obtain anywhere. And remember that our low prices are not made as an inducement for you to relieve us of old or undesirable patterns, but are found in connection with goods bought for this season's business and consist wholly of choice designs.

HOWE & ROGERS CO.