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Ad Multos Annos.

On July 12, 1868, Rt. Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid was consecrated bishop of the newly-created diocese of Rochester. It was carved out of the old diocese of Buffalo. The territory was sparsely settled and the Catholic population was small and scattered over a wide area. Of priests there were few. Of churches there were even less. It was not an alluring prospect which confronted the bishop.

But he was undaunted and full of zeal in his Master's service. As pastor, as college maker and president, as adviser and confidant of his superiors, he had been noted as a man of discernment, of superior attainments, of more than ordinary ability as a financier, imbued with devotion to Mother Church.

Those who predicted that he would add other laurels to his crown of success were not mistaken in their man. The new bishop set to work with a will. What he has accomplished may be seen on every hand. At home and abroad, the diocese of Rochester is conceded to be one of the best equipped in the United States. Those who smiled superiorly and wore the doubter's sneer have owned to their defeat. Theological seminaries, hospitals, asylums, homes for the aged, a girdle of churches around the city of Rochester and more in contemplation—these constitute but a few of the thirty-eight years of Bishop McQuaid's episcopate.

And still, Bishop McQuaid does not regard his life work as done. His is no lagard's nature. He is as active as a boy of twenty.

May he be spared to rule over his first diocese for many years to come is the wish of the Journal.

Uncompromising.

Down in Baldwinsville, the public school board has become infected with the virus of the new educational disease—graduating exercises must be held in a Protestant church and the baccalaureate address must be delivered by a Protestant minister. This year, the innovation was carried into effect and, to add insult to injury, the board sent an invitation to Father McGraw, Catholic pastor there, to attend the exercises. He not only declined the invitation, but notified the members of his congregation that they must not take part in the exercises if the sermon and other sectarian features were not omitted.

As might be expected, this attitude provoked some criticism from ignorant Protestants. Some of these went so far as to burn the priest in effigy. This was not nice but might have been condoned if not appreciated.

But it appears that there are a few weak-kneed, shilly-shallying Catholics in Baldwinsville who fear to offend the powers that be lest they miss invitations to "pink teas." One of these undertook to call down Father McGraw and, later, Bishop Ludden, who upheld the pastor. Probably after reading the following concise but pungent letter from the uncompromising bishop of Syracuse she wishes she had not interfered:

"Dear Miss Elbridge Layton—I have your letter of yesterday's date regarding the Catholic children to be invited to the exercises unless

the usual prayer is omitted." Father McGraw is right and is acting according to law, justice and religion, and I am surprised that the authorities—the school authorities—would permit the unlawful use of 'usual prayers' in or at public common school exercises. The public schools are a state machinery to impart a secular education solely, for which all people of any or no religion are taxed. And their policy and their profession is that religion cannot be taught to them; Church and state are to be kept apart. And it is an outrage to introduce any religious prayers or religious surreptitiously or clandestinely into these schools.

"The public Protestant and secular boast is that religious exercises and prayers of every sect or of all sects must be left to the home and the Sunday School. It has ever been decided that a dress or garb designating the religion of the wearer is not to be permitted.

"Let the school authorities and the Protestant ministers observe the law and respect the conscience and religion of parents and children. And if ministers want prayer and religious exercises in schools, let them build their own schools as Catholics do, and there have all the prayers and religious exercises they wish.

"I have asked the Rev. Father McGraw to hand this reply, hoping that violation of law and conscience will cease in the public schools.

Yours sincerely,

"P. A. Ludden,

"Bishop of Syracuse."

Non-Catholic Praise.

Even the secular press is coming to see that there is a difference in the product and work of the Catholic educational institutions as distinguished from the purely secular institutions and their product.

In a recent issue, the St. Louis Star-Chronicle paid the following compliment to the Christian Brothers' College of that city:

"Christian Brothers College was singularly backward and old-foggy about its college commencement. A fashion which has come into considerable educational vogue, locally and otherwise, was entirely disregarded, and there were neither sergeants of police nor plain clothes men scattered among the large audience. Strangely enough, although the exercises were held in the open, and although several thousand spectators attended, there wasn't even a catcall to mar the harmony. C.B.C. had a splendid program and a fine lot of graduates, but it evidently isn't on to the trick of putting out the kind of college boy that seems to be fashionable nowadays."

What fine compliment to the Catholic system and what a left-handed one to the secular idea and system?

Yet were not both merited?

Easily Answered

The Boston "Pilot" asks:—"The Prussian government party advocates a bill compelling the owners of motor cars to pay life annuities to persons dependent on those killed by their vehicles. Why distinguish between these vehicles and all others?"

If conditions are the same in Prussia as here, that is easily answered. In the first place, automobiles are the only high-speed vehicles permitted to be driven through the streets and public thoroughfares with, practically, no restrictions. Trolley cars are operated under franchise from the municipality and violation of the terms imposed there under subjects the porportion of tending to heavy penalties. Moreover, the trolley cars must be manned by drivers of age and experience.

Automobiles may be driven by children in their teens, by irresponsible drunkards, by criminals and speed maniacs. To be sure, not all the autos are driven by such persons or at an excessive rate of speed. But there are enough of the class mentioned to warrant the passage of some such regulation in this state. Also:—The revocation of the state license for wilful and repeated violation of law.

Catholic Activity.

Who shall say that Catholics are not as active in promoting education, fraternalism and other objects tending to their own betterment and uplifting as their non-Catholic brethren, even if the latter do make greater show of their activity?

A glance over the Catholic and secular press reveals these events scheduled for the near future:—

This week in Cleveland, the fourth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association was held. Prelates, priests and others eminent in the Catholic educational world were there and, among other important topics discussed, was that of higher education for Catholic young men.

The first week in July the Catholic Summer school was opened for the session of 1906 in Cliff Haven. The full programme for the seven weeks of this interesting and instructive institution was published in the Journal two weeks ago. It is one of the best agencies for higher education and progress among our Catholic laity.

President Thomas H. Minahan has issued the call for the fifth annual convention of the Federated Catholic societies of America to meet in Buffalo, opening on July 29. This will be a monster gathering and it will deal with matters of interest to the Catholic laity. Its sessions will be full of interest and, no doubt, will be profitable.

These are but a few of the gatherings of 1906 which cannot fail to have an uplifting and beneficial effect upon the Catholics of the country.

Who shall say that the Catholics are not as active as their non-Catholic brethren. Perhaps, the latter would have it otherwise.

The Pittsburg "Observer" puts it well when it says: "Some of our non-Catholic brethren speak and write as if they would rather see the state united with the devil than with the church."

"The truth is," says the "Catholic Record" "that if Anne Boleyn had been less beautiful the English Reformation might never have taken place." Now, that is what might be called "rubbing it in."

The esteemed "Church Progress" finds fault with the equally esteemed "Catholic Citizen" of Milwaukee, because it presumes to suggest that two out of eighty cardinals is not a fair proportion for the Western hemisphere.

Says an exchange:—"Recent court decisions confirm the conclusion that some men who figured on amazing great fortunes this summer will have opportunity to recast their schemes in penal institutions." Not if they have had the prudence to bank a portion of their ill-gotten gains. They will hire expert alienists and eminent lawyers, the jury will pronounce them insane and after a few months stay in an asylum they will return to their old haunts and to their old ways.

So many Poles are now living in London that Archbishop Bourne has built them a church and secured a Polish priest to minister to them.

It is stated that the young King of Spain speaks English perfectly and that his teacher was a brother of Cardinal del Val, Papal Secretary of State.

Out in Ohio they have sentenced to six months in jail five men who were convicted of conspiracy in combining and boosting up the price of ice. The Rochester prosecuting officers might borrow the Ohio recipe.

Weekly Church Calendar

Sunday July 15—Gospel, St. Mark, viii, 1-9—St. Henry, Emperor and confessor.
Monday 16—Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Tuesday 17—St. Alexius, confessor.
Wednesday 18—St. Camillus de Lellis, confessor.
Thursday 19—St. Vincent of Paul, confessor.
Friday 20—St. Jerome Emilian, confessor.
Saturday 21—St. Praxed, virgin.

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ELEVATOR FARES IN ITALY.

Plan to Encourage Walking Among Wealthy Office Renters.

Business buildings in Naples are now furnished with elevators by an Italian insurance company, called La Fondaria, which charge 2 cents for each passenger. Tenants in a building pay the same as outsiders. This practice encourages walking and keeps the average Neapolitan down to normal weight.

Wealthy business men who are reckless in their expenditures use these elevators and call for the uniform attendant in a loud voice. The man brings the key, collects the 2 cents and gives in return a ticket which entitles the passenger to "one course" to stop at any floor. Of course, he has to walk down afterward or pay again. The attendant sets the automatic machine at the proper floor and starts the elevator on its way. He does not go up himself, as he would also have to pay. Princes, counts, military officers and ordinary people use the staircases.

The American consulate, which is situated on the second floor of a building in the Piazza Municipio, is furnished with one of these elevators. The hours are from 10 to 2 o'clock, and numbers of Americans pay the 2 cents and go up to the second floor to find the door closed after hours.

The attendant never refuses money. The consul has to pay the same as any one else, and the custom is observed in all the business offices in Naples.

The Pope's Democracy.

Stories multiply of Pope Pius's democracy. Visitors are received with great simplicity. As soon as one enters, he causes him to be seated in an armchair by his side, chats, laughs, and relates anecdotes and stories. The other day the pope, while receiving some ladies, remarked that they had trains to their skirts.

"This is not hygienic," said he; "one gathers thus in the streets a quantity of microbes and other things. As to myself, when they compel me to add a train to my ascock it bothers me much, although there are four prelate to uphold it."

"But, holy father," said one of the visitors, "we hold up our trains when in the streets."

"That must be very inconvenient," replied Pius X.; and passing from word to action the pope made several tours of the room holding up his robe in mimicry of a fine lady.—London Tit-Bits.

Kaiser's Love for Twofers.

Most people know that Kaiser Wilhelm is very fond of smoking, but few, I believe, are aware of his preferences in tobacco. His Majesty

shows much partiality for certain brands of cigarettes of an extraordinary size but medium strength which may be obtained by any of his subjects willing to pay fifteen pfennigs apiece for them.

The Emperor can often be seen during his rides in the Thiergarten or at maneuvers with one of these cigarettes in his mouth. His choice of a cigar can scarcely be called aristocratic. It is a light Dutch weed which may be bought for something like ten pfennigs. But the Kaiser has a time for everything, and in the hunting field he is seldom if ever, seen smoking anything else but a pipe whose stem is of cherry-wood, mouthpiece of horn, and bowl of meerschbaum enveloped in a fine covering of straw.—Tattler.

Protecting the Traveller.

"Stone guide posts are being placed in the deserts of California to direct lost travellers to springs, wells, and small streams," says Popular Mechanics. "Every year large numbers of prospectors risk the dangers of the desert in their eager search for gold. Many of these wander about until they become bewildered, and after searching for water for hours and days perish miserably of thirst. The Legislature of California has appropriated \$5,000 for placing the guide posts and several counties have undertaken the work. Thousands of posts will be erected, and it is expected that the number of deaths will be greatly decreased by this means."

Zebra to Draw Street Cars.

Street cars in Zanzibar are to be drawn by domesticated zebras. Lord Howard de Walden, proprietor of a 40,000 acre zebra farm in Uganda, Africa, has received an order for forty of the animals for that purpose.

The zebra is stated to have some advantages over the mule for the work in question; he endures the climate better and is stronger, and is immune from the attacks of the tsetse fly.

Formation of Alum Crystals.

Recent experiments show that the crystals of alum form in a saturated solution with so much force that they are not repressed in their natural growth by a heavy weight. In like manner the crystals of pyrites forming in slate rock have been known to split layers of slate without in any way changing the form of the crystals which exert the separating force.

It takes a foxy photographer to make some people satisfied with their faces.

If a street car was a cup of joy, it would be running over all the time.

TRAGEDY UNDER THE SEA.

Fate of a Diver Whose Helmet Strangely Unfastened.

An accident which is described as without precedent in the history of diving operations has been the subject of magisterial inquiry at Simonstown, says the London Chronicle. Two divers, Kramling and Macphail were at work at some levels on the new dock yard works at Simonstown. They were working at a depth of about fifty feet, and, though they did not go down together, they met under water, and were, it appeared from the evidence, discussing by means of signs the position in regard to the levels on which they were working.

According to the statement of the survivor, Macphail, he saw his companion's helmet suddenly fly off. In this desperate position the drowning man clung to Macphail, who gave the signal to the boat overhead to haul in and the two men were drawn up to within ten feet of the surface. At this point the hauling ceased, the men in the boat being unable to raise the heavy weight further, and Macphail was compelled to loose his hold of his drowning comrade, who sank to the bottom. The other man reached the boat, and immediately went down again, but Kramling was lying face downward on the bottom, and was dead when they finally got him to the surface.

No explanation was forthcoming of how it was possible for the man's helmet to come unfastened. It was stated to have been adjusted properly when he entered the water, and the two divers were said to have been on perfectly good terms, no question as to the possibility of foul play being raised. The verdict was simply that the man was drowned, but the Magistrate confessed that the manner in which the helmet came unfastened remained a mystery.

The Most Deadly Snake.

The most dangerous snake is, it seems, the African mamba, one of the largest of the cobras. It bites at everybody and everything; it goes out of its way to quarrel; it will even come down from a tree to solicit an interview.

Over in India there is the great king cobra, or hamadryad, a size larger, quite as fierce—it has been known to chase a man on horseback; he had to ride for his life—but its poison is a degree less virulent. The difference, however, may be considered negligible and ceases to interest the patient after a few minutes.

Among the Australian cobras the pit vipers of America and the great West African vipers there are species with evil reputations, and the most alarming feature is that the aggressive snakes are all desperately poisonous.