

## The Catholic Journal

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SATURDAY JAN. 16, 1892.

## Weekly Church Calendar.

Sun. Jan. 17—Second after the Epiphany  
Feast of the Holy Name of Jesus.  
Mon. 18—St. Prisca.  
Tues. 19—St. Canute, King.  
Wed. 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, MM.  
Thurs. 21—St. Agnes, V.M.  
Fri. 22—SS. Vincent and Anastasius,  
MM.  
Sat. 23—Espousals of Blessed Virgin  
Mary.

## THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

The New York Sun recently  
had some pertinent comments on  
the address made by George Par-  
sons Lathrop before the Apostolate  
of the Press convention, in New  
York, last week, on "Missionary  
Outlook in New England." Since  
one of such thoroughly Puritan  
antecedents as Mr. Lathrop can be  
won over to the Catholic Church,  
it seems not impossible for the  
Church to make considerable head-  
way in converting the descendants  
of the Pilgrims.

The Sun says the tendency of  
the times is for the Protestant de-  
nominations to throw off all au-  
thority, while the Catholic Church  
is as strong as ever in claiming she  
is the church established by Christ  
and that her authority must be  
obeyed. The Sun also points out  
the various movements that have  
taken place in the different sects,  
such as the Briggs matter, etc.,  
and thinks these movements are so  
general it would be hard to foretell  
what will be the aspect of religious  
matters some years hence.

It is probable that the conflict  
of the future will be between Catho-  
licism and Atheism. Men are be-  
ginning to see how untenable is the  
position held by the Protestant  
sects; and some, in sheer disgust,  
yield to the pleas of Atheists. In  
a conflict between the two, Catho-  
licism will ever triumph over Athe-  
ism.

Men here and there may deny  
the existence of a God; but the  
human soul craves the consolation  
derived from the thought of a Heav-  
enly Father as naturally as the  
child seeks for advice and sym-  
pathy from its parents. Atheism  
is sterile, too hopeless a creed for  
the great body of humanity to  
adopt, though it may always have  
some advocates among cynical cold-  
hearted men. The longer the  
Catholic Church exists, the more  
heresies she outlives and triumphs  
over, the plainer will it appear to  
thinking men that she is really the  
Church of God. None of the vari-  
ous non-Catholic sects now in ex-  
istence can survive a great many  
years. When they die, unless new  
heresies spring up, men will have  
to choose between Catholicism and  
Atheism. The great majority will  
choose the former, it is safe to say.

## TWO PRINCES.

Thursday's cablegrams contained  
the information that two princes  
lay dead—a prince of the royal  
blood of Great Britain and a prince  
of the Catholic Church! But two  
characters more radically different  
could scarcely be imagined. The  
one represented earthly power and  
glory. By the accident of birth  
he was placed in a position higher  
than which men seeking earthly  
eminence would scarce aspire—  
heir to an empire whose power is  
felt throughout the world; an em-  
pire whose possessions are so vast  
that the sun never sets upon them.  
The youth placed above the  
pride of the proud aristocrats.  
And yet, if report be true, a silly  
boy, who, in point of intellect,  
could not stand comparison with  
hundreds of his prospective sub-  
jects. His early years have given

no promise that he would ever be-  
come distinguished by reason of  
the ability he possessed. His ill-  
ness having resulted fatally, he is  
now no better off than the beggar  
boy whose body may lie in the  
poor quarters of the great city by  
the Thames. He has left all his  
earthly inheritance behind; it can  
avail him nothing in the life to  
come. He will stand before his  
God on equal footing with the poor-  
est of his subjects.

The other prince represented no  
human government. His power  
was of a spiritual character; his  
mission to lead souls to the king-  
dom ruled by the King of Kings.  
He sought not his own aggrandize-  
ment, but rather the glory of his  
Master. He wished to be a ser-  
vant of God; not a master of the  
people. He worked for the poor  
and the lowly, whose souls, he  
knew, were as dear to that Master  
as the great ones of the land.

His labors for his unfortunate  
brothers have won him the love of  
good men everywhere; and now,  
at the end of a long, well-spent  
life, what a contrast he forms to  
the prince, who also lies cold in  
death. The prince of the earthly  
kingdom has surrendered all claim  
to that which he would have inher-  
ited. The prince of the Church  
has but entered upon the inheri-  
tance promised by his Heavenly  
Father. His last days were made  
sweet by the prayers of the poor,  
whose staunch friend he had been.  
When he passed away, his person-  
ality stood forth—a majestic figure  
on the page of history.

These are a few of the points of  
difference existing between one who  
seeks to be powerful on earth, and  
one who seeks to merit a heavenly  
inheritance.

## GEMS OF ELOQUENCE.

Several of our contemporaries  
have recently been indulging in a  
discussion on the merits of Irish  
oratory. We believe a collection  
of short passages remarkable for  
eloquence, taken from the speeches  
of Irish and Irish-American orators,  
would make enjoyable reading.  
We therefore invite those of our  
readers who are interested in the mat-  
ter, to send in such gems of Irish  
eloquence as they may be able to  
find. Such extracts should not be  
more than thirty-five lines in length.  
The name of the orator should ac-  
company all extracts if possible to  
obtain it. The name of the sender  
must be given, but will not be pub-  
lished if a request to omit it is made.  
We will publish a number of ex-  
tracts each week until the supply is  
exhausted. Send to Editor CATH-  
OLIC JOURNAL.

## APOSTOLATE OF THE PRESS

The convention held in New York  
last week of those interested in the  
spreading of Catholic truth was a  
notable affair and one from which  
great results may follow. The  
convention was remarkable for the  
number of distinguished Catholic  
writers who were in attendance.  
The convention was opened by  
Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P. Pa-  
pers were read on "The Progress  
of Catholicity Among the Colored  
People of the South;" "The At-  
titude of the Educated Protest-  
ant Mind Toward Catholic Truth,"  
the last named by Prof. W. C. Rob-  
inson, of Yale University Law  
School; "Juvenile Catholic Liter-  
ature," by Mary E. Blake; "How  
to Reach Agnostics," by Prof. M.  
E. Snell; "Old Fashioned Pro-  
testants, Infidels and Agnostics,"  
prepared by Richard Malcolm  
Johnston; "Church Societies," by  
Judge McGloin; "The Catholic  
Press," by Katherine E. Conway,  
of the Boston Pilot. A number  
of other subjects were treated of,  
reading circles receiving merited  
attention. One of the most nota-  
ble papers read was that of George  
Parsons Lathrop on the "Mission-  
ary Outlook in New England." It  
has received much attention from  
the secular press. Several of  
those who attended the convention  
are, like Mr. Lathrop, converts to  
our Holy Church.

The annual banquet of the Roch-  
ester Press Club last Saturday eve-  
ning was a gratifying success, and  
pleasing to friends of that organiza-  
tion. Hon. Wm. Purcell's history  
of early newspaper life in Rochester  
was very interesting. All the ad-  
dresses were enjoyed by those fortun-  
ate enough to be present.



HENRY EDWARD, CARDINAL MANNING

## THE DEAD CARDINALS.

His Eminence, Henry Edward,  
Manning, the great Cardinal whose  
death took place in London Thurs-  
day, was born at Totteridge, Hert-  
fordshire, England, July 15,  
1808. He was educated as a  
member of the Church of England,  
at Harrow school and at Balliol  
College, Oxford, graduating from  
thence in the year 1830. His first  
parochial charge was as rector  
of Lavington and Gaffham, in Sus-  
sex and subsequently he became  
archdeacon of Chichester. In  
1842 he became interested in the  
Tractarian movement, then being  
led by such men as the late Cardinal  
Newman, and nine years later,  
in 1851, he was received into the  
Catholic Church. He was ordained  
a priest by Cardinal Wiseman in  
1857. In the first parish to which  
he was assigned, he established a  
house of Oblates of St. Charles  
Borromeo. He received the de-  
gree of doctor of divinity confer-  
red by Pius IX, and the office of  
provost of the diocese of West-  
minster and prothonotary apostolic.  
When Cardinal Wiseman died, Dr.  
Manning was appointed his suc-  
cessor, made archbishop in 1865 and  
Cardinal in 1875. Cardinal Man-  
ning won world-wide fame by his  
labors in furthering the cause of  
temperance, Christian education,  
the amelioration of the condition  
of the workingmen. He was an  
earliest champion of constitutional  
Home Rule for Ireland. His efforts  
to secure a settlement of the strike  
of the London dock laborers a few  
years since, attracted much atten-  
tion and won for him the gratitude  
of the working classes.

Cardinal Manning was an able  
controversialist and author. Some  
of his works are: "The Mission of  
the Holy Ghost," "The Temporal  
Power of the Pope," "The Political  
Aspect of the English and  
Christianity." Cardinal Simeoni, for-  
mer papal secretary of State, and  
former general of the Propaganda,  
like Cardinal Manning, fell a victim to  
the influenza, and his death was  
announced from Rome on the same  
day that Cardinal Manning died in  
London. The deceased prelate  
was born at Paliana July 23, 1816,  
and held many high offices in the  
Church, among them being that of  
Domestic Prelate to the Pope,  
Secretary of the Latin Rite and  
Perfect of the Apostolic Palaces  
and the Sacred Laetian Congrega-  
tion. His life was a busy and use-  
ful one.

Both these distinguished prelates  
were earnest workers in the fold  
of Christ, and sons of whom the  
Church may well be proud. May  
never ending joy be theirs.

The Roman correspondent of the  
Catholic News cabled Tuesday that  
Rev. Dr. Gabriels, president of St.  
Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, had  
been appointed Bishop of Ogdens-  
burg to succeed the late Rt. Rev.  
E. P. Wadhams. Archbishop  
Corrigan was also notified of the  
appointment, it is said. This ap-  
pointment seems to have been made  
without loss of time. Father Ga-  
briels is about 55 years old. He  
was educated for the priesthood at  
the University of Louvain, and  
came to this country in 1864 when  
Archbishop Hughes established St.  
Joseph's Seminary. In 1871 he  
became president of that institu-  
tion.

## Phelps.

Miss Rose Fitzgerald has visiting  
friends in Macdonald and Rochester.  
Mrs. Wm. Lawn, of Rochester, has  
been visiting at the home of her mo-  
ther, Mrs. M. Dooley.  
Mrs. J. Mason and children, of  
Rochester, who have been visiting her  
mother, Mrs. J. Ryan, returned to her  
home Tuesday.



## DUTIES OF MOTHERS TO CHILDREN.

Every Parent Should Regard the Re-  
aring of Daughters as a Trust.

A great deal has been said and written  
of the duties of children to their par-  
ents, but it is rare thing to hear any-  
thing of the parents' obligation to their  
children. Yet a much weightier obli-  
gation rests on the parents than on the chil-  
dren in their relations to one another.  
While a child should never forget that his  
mother is his God-given mentor, the moth-  
er should remember that her children are  
merely given in her charge by heaven to  
be trained for homes of their own to do  
their work in the world as she has done  
hers. Parents are prone to regard their  
children as mere adjuncts of their own,  
without right of independent thought or  
action, or to regard them as mere play-  
things and allow them to lead a butterfly  
existence in search of pleasure.

Only so far as a mother is true to her  
duty as a parent, and to the trust reposed  
in her, can she hope to rear a child who  
will be a blessing to the world. She must  
make her children fellow workers with  
her, not slaves to obey her commands.  
There are parents who are mere taskmas-  
ters, who never rise to the dignity of father  
or mother, and who yet consider their chil-  
dren ungrateful because they seem eager  
to leave the home life of dull drudgery for  
the bright life of pleasure and beauty in the  
world outside. Children owe no gratitude  
to parents who have made them mere  
drudges and have not been guides to them  
in their life's work.

There is another class of mothers who  
look upon their children as merely orna-  
mental bric-a-bracs, who dress them beau-  
tifully and feed them well, but bring them  
up with no ambition but a desire to  
have a good time. Such children grow up  
with little thought of the family as a home.  
The daughter who has been taught to  
consider herself as merely an orna-  
mental piece never thinks of sharing her  
mother's cares. The mother has never  
made her a confidante, has failed to remem-  
ber that she may need in future years the  
exact training which such a confidence  
would impart to her. She cannot bring  
herself to look upon her child as one who  
will one day have responsibilities of her  
own to meet, and who must be trained to  
meet them. Every indulgence will prove  
but another padstone to drag the girl  
down when she will need every power to  
lift her into true womanhood.

None suffer so bitterly in after life as  
those who are pampered with every in-  
dulgence. But the mother who has the sense  
to meet the trials and cares that must  
fall to the lot of every one. There is some-  
thing shocking to a thinking person in the  
idea of young girls rushing thoughtlessly  
away for a good time, while the mother  
has all the responsibility of the household  
upon her. The housemaid may be in a  
state of open rebellion and the cook may  
have just been dismissed, but the mother  
fails to consider for a moment that any  
extra obligation rests on her. She has  
never been trained to think that she owes  
any obligation, that she has any duties to  
perform in the household, unless it is  
possibly the care of her own room.

Even in homes where the mother has but  
one servant, the daughter is frequently left  
to go to school, to attend to the little  
round of social duties among her intimates,  
and to do all the household work. It re-  
quires no legitimate part in her work  
of the household. She is utterly unpre-  
pared to assume the reins of household  
management, in case her mother is taken  
ill. She may be a girl in her teens, old  
enough to take her mother's place and fill  
it with dignity.

It is curious in these days of read of  
Theodosia Burr sitting at the head of her  
father's table and receiving his distinguished  
guests at the age of fifteen. Though mothers may wisely object to their  
young daughters being thrust into society  
at so early an age, still a daughter should  
be so trained that she is able even at an  
early age to fill her mother's place with  
wisdom if she be called on to do so. She  
must be trained from her childhood to be  
a wise and gentle helpmeet, not a selfish  
pleasure seeker.—New York Tribune.

## Reading Aloud.

As a source of pleasure few employments  
equal that of reading with some congenial  
companion. When she lends "the beauty  
of her voice" to high poetic thoughts or to  
the instructive volume, or with gay accents  
brings out the flavor of the humorous and  
quaint conceits of others, how intensely  
she enjoys herself! The thoroughly well-  
educated woman, who is well read, and  
with little pauses for criticism and ex-  
change of opinion, we go on, page after  
page, bringing fresh pleasure to our liter-  
ary kete-a-tete.

And ever after the story or poem has for  
us an added charm. Years may elapse,  
yet when we see again the book our mem-  
ories recall the scene of its first perusal—  
the vine shaded piazza, the summer  
sounds and scents, or the snowy day, when  
a "tumultuous privacy of storm" inclosed  
us as in a sanctuary, or the long winter  
evening, when the lamp's glowing radiance  
and the bright fire enhanced our comfort,  
and mind and body were equally soothed  
and delighted.

Some women neither know nor care for  
this delightful pastime. They fancy that  
a special training by a teacher of elocution  
is essential to fit them for the proper ren-  
dering of the thoughts of others, and that  
it is not worth while to attempt to gain  
the accomplishment, as they have no spe-  
cial aptness for it, ignoring the fact that  
reading aloud is one of the talents to be  
secured by a judicious investment of the  
great talent of life.

Clear and distinct enunciation, a well  
trained eye and ready comprehension of  
the author's meaning are essentials easily  
acquired, and the practice of this delig-  
ent accomplishment gives so much pleasure  
that it is recommended as an important  
contributor to that happiness which every  
loving heart would bring into the lives  
of others.—Harper's Bazar.

## A Girl's Own Room.

Somebody once said, "Show me a woman's  
bedroom and I will tell you what she is  
like." It is natural for every girl to want  
her own little nest to look as pretty as pos-  
sible, and I wish I could encourage her in  
this. Let her learn to have around her the  
books that are really hers, the photographs  
of her special friends, the little bits of  
poetry and which she has picked up here  
and there and which were given her at  
Christmas or on her birthday. Put all  
these where they will show at their best,  
and do not be afraid of furnishing even  
your bedroom with too many books or

pictures. Remember, though, that it is  
your bedroom and that you must leave  
sufficient space to move around to dress  
and undress, and that you must not  
number your dressing table with trifles of  
no moment, when you want the room for your  
brushes and the numerous boxes and bot-  
tles that hold your toilet belongings.

An overcrowded bedroom is a horror and  
an inconvenience. Have one or two big  
easy chairs, with a view not only of the  
comfort of today, but of the time when it  
is possible you may be a bit of an invalid,  
and want a comfortable chair to enshrine  
you. These chairs need not be richly up-  
holstered ones, but instead of rattan or  
wood made delightful with great big soft  
cushions, luxuries, by the way, that, when  
bought, are rather expensive. However,  
the girl who is making her room look  
pretty can beg one or two pillows, not in  
use from the household store, and cover-  
them with gay silk wrought over with  
embroidery silk and tinsel thread can have  
them to look as rich as those gotten at the  
smartest upholsterer's.—Ruth Ashmore in  
Ladies' Home Journal.

## Girls, You May Eat Plenty of Ice Cream.

Dr. Hersey reports three cases of gastric  
ulcer in which recovery had followed the  
use of diet of ice cream. This novel  
method of treatment was suggested to him  
by the experience of a patient, a woman of  
thirty-five, who had for three months suf-  
fered from symptoms of gastric ulcer. She  
had hamatemesis and severe pain, and  
could retain nothing until by chance she  
one day took a small quantity of ice cream.  
She had lost twenty-five pounds in weight.  
As all ordinary methods of dieting had  
failed, the patient at her own desire was  
allowed ice cream, and told to take as  
much of it as she could. Her severe symp-  
toms at once began to subside, and at the  
end of two months, during which from one  
to three quarts of ice cream were taken  
daily, she had gained twenty-four pounds  
in weight. Solid nourishment was gradu-  
ally added, to her diet, and she made a  
complete recovery.

Dr. Hersey had a similar experience  
with two other patients, in one of whom  
there were symptoms of perforation and  
local peritonitis, and he is naturally in-  
clined to think highly of the mode of treat-  
ment and to recommend its use in similar  
cases. He believes that the ice cream in  
these cases is beneficial because of its  
local anesthetic action of the cold permit-  
ting digestion to go on without pain, while  
at the same time sufficient material for  
digestion and nourishment is supplied in  
the cream.—American Medical News.

## The Secret of a Mother's Training.

I once knew a lady whose son, a little lad  
of ten, was the admiration of every one for  
his beautiful manners. While he was per-  
fectly simple, frank and boyish, his man-  
ners were assured and correct as those of  
a grown man. His mother could send him  
in a carriage alone to the station, cer-  
tain that he would give her every needful  
attention. He would take the checks, care  
for the baggage and bring her to the house  
with every courtesy. And always when  
visitors were at his home he did his little  
share of entertaining them. He was quick  
to wait upon them and to show them every  
respect, and though he was not forward,  
he was quite ready to converse with them  
if they seemed so inclined.

"How do you manage it? What course  
of training do you pursue?" people used to  
inquire.  
"Well," I heard his mother answer,  
laughingly, at one time, "for one thing I  
teach him to be a gentleman. I tell him  
there are people in the world who do not  
like boys. He supposes that everybody is  
as friendly as he himself. Then I have al-  
ways brought him up to take care of me,  
and be polite to me, and I am as careful to  
be considerate and courteous to him as I  
am to his father. So he never has to be  
put on his good manners; they are the  
part of his life. I think that is about all  
there is to it."—American Youth.

## The Painstaking Wife and Mother.

In spite of all that has been said about  
the reckless extravagance of women, the  
fact remains that a majority of them do  
strive conscientiously to save their hus-  
band's money. Too much has been spoken  
and written about the improvident wife  
who expends her nominal lord and mas-  
ter's hard earned salary in personal finery  
and the acquisition of elegant fashions for  
her home. It is high time that a word  
should be said in behalf of the painstaking  
wife and mother, who, if she cannot add  
to the family purse, can at least—does  
—save for it.

Who knows how often and uncomplain-  
ingly she denies herself little pleasures and  
luxuries rather than increase by a single  
cent the already heavy household account?  
It is not pleasant for a woman to go shabby  
herself nor to see her home appear old  
fashioned. It takes a stronger quality of  
moral courage than she is generally cred-  
ited with for her to look the other way  
when she sees a handsome piece of fur-  
niture marked "a bargain," or to cross the  
street to avoid passing an attractive dry  
goods shop.—New York Recorder.

## Keeping a Husband a Lover.

During a discussion relating to the man-  
agement of husbands, Mrs. Yardley, a New  
York literary woman, said that one great  
danger to marital happiness arose from  
seeking outside sympathy when the  
charms of romance, poetry and sentiment  
found the dead level of reality. "The  
troubles of married people," she said,  
"should be guarded as sacred secrets, for  
then the differences are more easily ad-  
justed and harmony may be restored. One  
great cause of turmoil is the money fric-  
tion. Another is that man in his friction  
with the world forgets how wearing are  
the small irritations of life. He is tired and  
does not wish to listen to the uninteresting  
details of a woman's small trials."  
"The wife grows still and preoccupied  
and dull, which furnishes him with an ex-  
cuse for neglecting her, so they drift away  
from each other. A woman should never  
allow herself to grow dull and uninterest-  
ing if she would keep her husband a lover.  
If she would preserve the romance of the  
courtship time she must be as entertaining  
and anxious to please as in the days of the  
wooing."

## The Children's Confidant.

Mothers, do you know, do you really  
know what your children are about? Is  
there that confidence between you and  
your children which should exist? Are  
you their chosen friend? Until that is the  
case some of your duty has been left un-  
done. You are not doing your duty if you  
seem negative, for when this is so it is  
invariably the fault of the parent. Let  
your intimacy with the children be of such  
a nature that you will know their goings  
and comings, their virtues and their vices,  
their faults and failings. Let the bond be  
so close that a great revelation of their  
character cannot come to you second hand.  
Most children are really led into evil  
deeds, but none can be driven. But the  
confidence must begin early. Martina  
taken baby on her knee at nightfall, and as

## TEACHING SEWING.

YOUNG WOMEN SHOW BUYERS OF  
MACHINES HOW TO USE THEM.

An Occupation Which Has Grown Up  
Within a Few Years—Every Sewing  
Machine Headquarters Now Employs  
Girls Who Do Nothing but Teach.

The sewing machine teacher is an indis-  
pensable adjunct of the sewing machine  
office. She is invariably a young woman.  
You seldom hear of her, it is true, unless  
you have bought a new machine and want  
to learn how to use some of its new and in-  
tricate attachments. Yet there are several  
thousand of her in Gotham. From fifteen  
to a hundred teachers are employed in each  
office, according to the business done.  
Her work consists in following up every  
machine sent out either on trial or sold on  
the installment plan. Her work is partly  
to teach its uses, partly to see that it is  
properly cared for and that it has not been  
taken on trial with no intention of buying,  
and simply because the family had some  
sewing to do and saw a chance to do it  
without paying for the use of the machine.

As yet no statistics have been gathered  
about the sewing machine teacher. Any  
of the numerous societies which devote  
themselves to investigating the working  
girl. The sewing machine teacher is one  
of the newer of the four hundred or more  
occupations into which women have en-  
tered in the past three decades.  
It is also one in which women have a  
monopoly. Except in the case of heavy  
factory machines, all the teachers are of  
the gentler sex. She has some interesting  
experiences too.

HER DUTIES.  
At 8 in the morning she is expected to  
be at the company's office. There she re-  
ceives the number of places where she  
called the day previous, how long she spent  
in each place, what sort of care is being  
given the machines, if it be a machine  
placed on trial, whether the party is likely  
to buy or not, or whether they have just  
got it because they want the use of it for  
nothing. Then she is given a list of new  
machines sent out in her district. It is  
nearly 9 o'clock when she starts out. She  
is expected to call in twenty or thirty  
places before quitting work at 6 o'clock.  
As a matter of fact, she manages to give  
seventeen or eighteen lessons on an average  
each day.

Her salary is not an exorbitant one,  
though she seldom complains of it. She  
certainly is better off than the factory or  
salesgirl. She must be able to speak two  
languages at least. In the upper tier of  
English and German are indispensable.  
Down town, English and German and a lit-  
tle to make herself understood to the I-  
tians and Russians of the sweat shops are  
 requisite.

As a rule a girl takes up the role of sew-  
ing machine teacher when she is between  
seventeen and twenty years old. Usually  
she sticks to it too. It is a large up-keep-  
ing office is one young woman who has been  
thirteen years in the business. She re-  
ceives a salary for her work, and in ad-  
dition is given an agent's commission for  
all the machines sent out on trial which  
she succeeds in selling. She likes the work,  
and considers herself pretty well fixed.  
Her estimate of her earnings gives an  
average of twelve dollars a week.

The best paid is given six dollars a week.  
This is increased gradually if she seems  
likely to be a successful teacher, for there's  
a knack about teaching the intricacies of  
gusset and seam as well as in every other  
trade, until the maximum salary of nine  
dollars is reached. Some of the teachers  
become very expert in their knowledge of  
the machines, and are capable of taking  
the goods apart and putting them as the ma-  
chinist who constructed them.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR GOOD.

The sewing machine teacher has some  
interesting experiences in the rounds of her  
work. She gets a knowledge of life, mis-  
erable and poor life usually, and an insight  
into the home life of the poor, strange cus-  
toms and general human nature that she  
could not get in any other way. She ac-  
quires a certain amount of philosophy, too, to make  
her a successful teacher. As likely as not  
her first assignment will be to a dark and  
dreary back room in a tenement house,  
where a poor mother is trying to support  
her little ones making clothing for the  
stores. She has bought a sewing machine  
with never improvements, with which she  
hopes to accomplish much and does.

The sewing machine teacher must in all  
probability listen to the whole story. And  
if she be at all sympathetic, and the woman  
is unable to keep up her installment and  
loses both new and old machines, the oc-  
currence is apt to have a depressing effect.  
Or she may have to go to a sweat shop  
where everything is overcrowded and gen-  
erally disagreeable. Or, again, it is a quiet,  
pleasant little home nest where a little  
woman is anxious to help the strong right  
arm by doing her own sewing at home.

Yet the many contrasts, the heartrend-  
ing tales and the contact with hard, un-  
lovely poverty seldom makes the sewing  
machine teacher unwomanly or bitter.  
She is a jolly, happy, sympathetic woman  
with a great well of thankfulness in  
her heart because her own lot is so much  
easier than some others.

Sometimes she makes good use of her  
powers of observation, and the results  
make startling little stories. For a news-  
paper woman there is nothing like the oc-  
cupation of the sewing machine teacher as  
a means of gaining useful knowledge.—  
New York News.

## Items About Shoes.

Evening shoes are more often than not  
made of the same material as the dress  
they are destined to be worn with. The  
trimming runs to embroidery rather than  
to bows and buckles. A pretty shoe, called  
the Hussar, is black patent leather slashed  
with gold, blue or bright red. Velvet shoes  
may be commended to those who prefer to  
study comfort before appearance. Morocco  
shoes with jet buttons on the toes may  
be had in bright red, light blue, old gold  
and in gray. A satin shoe, which is just as  
piquant as it is pretty, has a rather high  
front, embroidered on both sides, and long  
silk laces that are twisted several times  
around the ankle and tied in a bow. Another  
example in satin is covered with a fine net  
work of gold. It is just the sort of shoe to  
wear with a dance dress.

The shape of the hand is taken as a guide  
to character; so the shape of the foot should  
be. Quick witted, sprightly women are  
never flat footed; dull ones generally are.  
Flat feet are not pretty, but they may be  
improved by instep pads. These can be had  
at any bootmaker's. The smartest boots  
are patent leather and glove kid, with  
pointed toes, and are much reached beneath  
the instep. Spats and gaiters are to be worn  
with shoes. They are made in several  
shades of tan, in black and in dark blue.  
I dare say they are comfortable, but they  
make the ankles look big and clumsy.

## Business Directory.

Adge Manufacturers  
CATHOLIC JOURNAL CO., 37 E. Main.

Bakers  
CULROSS BAKERY, 30 and 32 State.

OSBURN BAKERY, 26 E. Main.

FLECKENSTEIN BROS., 33 W. Main.

Bankers  
MERCHANTS BANK, 125 E. Main.

BANK OF MONROE, 21 Exchange St.

THE POWERS BANK, cor. Main and State.

ROCHESTER TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT CO., 45 Exchange.

Banks  
TURKISH AND RUSSIAN BATHS, 14 N. Fifth.

PETZ BROS., 27 N. St. Paul.

Bicycle Repairing.  
E. SCHIRCK, 101 W. Main.

Boots and Shoes.  
JULIUS WURTZ, 33 State.

GEO. LEAT, 230 Plymouth Ave.

ONE-PRICE BECK, 126 E. Main.