

The Catholic Journal

Only Catholic Newspaper in the Diocese.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
337 E. MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
BY THE
CATHOLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

If paper is not received Saturday notify the office. Report without delay any change of address giving both old and new.

Communications solicited from all Catholics, accompanied in every instance by the name of the author. Name of contributor withheld if desired.

Pay no money to agents unless they have credentials signed by us up to date.

Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express money order, post office money order or registered letter, addressed E. J. Ryan, Business Manager. Money sent in any other way is at the risk of the person sending it.

Discontinuance.—The JOURNAL will be sent to every subscriber until ordered stopped and all arrears are paid up. The only legal method of stopping a paper is by paying up all dues.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year, In Advance, \$1.00
If Paid at End of Year, \$1.10
Entered as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, APR. 22 1933

City News Agents.
The CATHOLIC JOURNAL is sold by the following newsdealers, and can be obtained of them Saturday mornings:
L. Merk, 234 East Main street.
E. Bartlett, 106 West Main street.
E. C. Weidman, 136 State street.
W. Moulton, 92 So. St. Paul street.
Miss Hogan, 374 Plymouth avenue.
H. Hackett, 100 Frank street.

Weekly Church Calendar.
SUN. 23—Third Sunday after Easter. Gospel, St. John, xiv. 16-23. St. George Martyr.
MON. 24—St. Fidelis, Martyr.
TUES. 25—St. Mark, Evangelist.
WED. 26—Our Lady of Good Counsel.
THURS. 27—St. Titus, Virgin and Servant.
FRI. 28—St. Paul of the Cross.
SAT. 29—St. Peter of Verona, Martyr.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

We give below the conclusion of our Rt. Rev. Bishop's recent sermon at Orange, N. J.:

Tue Bishop spoke of the inability of Catholics, as a rule, to properly instruct their children in religion on account of their necessity to toil daily.

"But our children," he said, "must be religiously educated from their infancy up to the day they go into church, and they must be well instructed. In the school-house are the children for the best and greatest part of the day. Who are the instructors to be and what is the place into which they are to enter? In their mother's home there is the crucifix and the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and in the school-house there will be blank walls cold and repellent. What chance will there be for the child to keep up in his heart a love for the things his mother thought to impress on his mind? Religion in the school is necessary in the interests of the order, of sound morals and even of good political government. Some people tell us that politicians are not the best saints in the world. The politicians are not much better than the people. I have no fear of the politicians so long as the people themselves remain true. I am told that it is against the Constitution of the State of New Jersey to teach religion and Christian morals in any shape or form in the public schools of this State. That, I am told is a lamentable condition of things. God should never be put away from the training and education of the young, and if it be true, then there is nothing for us to do but to bring our own children within the walls of our own households, built with our own money, maintained with our own money, and there is no power in the Government or in the people to say nay to us for so doing. Our money is our own and we can use it for the church of God for the church of the people."

"My whole soul has been in the erection of Catholic schools, with Catholic teachers, for two reasons. First, because I love my religion. All my study of it has made me feel as though in its cause I could gladly lay down my life and become a martyr. Secondly, because I love my country. I have no other. Here I was born, here in New Jersey did I spend the best years of my life, and this republic whose life was once in danger, I and others fought to save and saved it. That was a dangerous hour when the Southern people rose up against the Union, but the power of right mounted higher to down that desperate attack upon the integrity of our country and our country was saved. But I never feared as much the danger of Southern bullets, of Southern bombs, as I fear to-day the attacks that are being made upon the very soul and life of our great republic in a moral way. When the morals of the people become corrupt; when in any man's mind the thought rests that it is possible to take away the liberties of American government, then I say a danger is starting, a danger is growing, and if not checked and kept down will in time become serious. So therefore, in the interests of our American Republic, of our independent form of government, of our rule by the people, for the people, I call upon everyone who cares to pay heed to my words to do what can be done in furthering the cause of social, moral and Christian education."

"We are not concerned about the other schools. No one has ever heard me say an unkind word or word derogatory to the character of the public schools. I might have a good deal to say, but it is not my business. I want no quarrel and nothing is gained by pointing the finger of scorn or anger at these schools. This is our work. Around this we gather. Into this treasury we pour our money. The monument must rise up in this community and speak to all who dwell within the city. Our work is here for the forming of the souls of the children and for the advancement of the intelligence of the people."

The bishop paid a glowing tribute to the self-sacrifice of the Sisters of Charity, who consecrate their lives to the work of the parochial schools. He continued:

"You will bring your children to this school-house to make them follow the practices of their religion, and from out of this school-house, no doubt, will come representative men who will aid and lead in public affairs. So be it, and let them be true men, moral men, upholders of law, protectors of the rights of citizens. You have to pay, you say, for the public schools as well as for this. Don't worry about that. It will come right in time. Every school-house that is built in the name of God, from which rises the sacred emblem of our redemption—every school-house that turns out honorable and moral men—is an argument that time will bring about a rectification of what is now a most unjust arrangement. But when that day comes to pass it will not be by our assailing the other schools. We have nothing to do with them. It will not be until some generations pass away. The Europeans who come to this country came from oppression, and when they found the liberties that were given them, the liberty of their own church and school-house, they were quite contented to rest in peace and say nothing. But these people are passing away. The after generations will be Americans, born of American children and grandchildren. They will never have learned what were the oppressions to which their forefathers were subjected. They will not willingly submit to any wrong, and when that day comes and our people are educated in our own schools they will stand arms akimbo and demand to know why by the educating of their own children they are also forced to educate the children of people far wealthier than themselves. They will demand their rights, and their rights will be accorded them."

A DIFFERENCE IN MOTIVES.
The Herald of last Monday thus closes an argument in favor of the moral right of a newspaper to publish accounts of prize-fights and the like:

The press is a moral force because it upholds the good and condemns the bad. But if it concealed the bad it would have nothing to condemn. The newspaper is a daily history, and it must describe the happenings which shock humanity as well as those which delight and elevate it. Otherwise it would not be a truthful record. Even the Bible portrays the sins of man as well as some of his sublimest achievements. And, by the way, would the editor of the CATHOLIC JOURNAL, if he had his way, exclude from the Old Testament the account of the interesting set-to between David and Goliath?

From our ancestors we inherit a Celtic habit of answering one question by asking another. Will not our esteemed contemporary concede the superiority of David's motives when about to engage in battle, over those which impel pugilists to pummel each other? Frankly, we would not exclude the David-Goliath episode from the Bible; nor bar from history the account of the battle of Thermopylae. We would not even say that Macaulay should not have written his glorious ballad of the three heroes who

proved at once their patriotism and their courage. The motives of the Jewish boy, of the Grecian soldiers, of brave Horatio and his companions were those recognized by mankind, as among the purest and highest that move the souls of men. Instead of having a demoralizing effect, the recital of these noble deeds acts as an inspiration to heroism in defense of religion, country and home.

We would, however, be tempted to exclude from the Bible paragraphs similar to the following which we clip from a Rochester newspaper of last Tuesday:

Round 1—Van Heest led and sent Russell to the floor with a clean left hand jab. Russell got to his feet and went in to land his right, which he did, sending Van to the floor, where he stayed until the allotted ten seconds.

During the balance of the round the boys hugged and pounded at short range.

Round 2—Van sent Russell to the floor with a hard right and was himself sent down by a right hand swing. Russell was tired. The gong saved him from going out.

Round 3—Russell came up weak, with Van Heest strong and confident, Van led, landing a hard left, which he followed up with his right on the jaw and Russell went down. He got up staggering like a drunken man.

If the above is written with the intention of abolishing the abuse which it describes, the writer goes at his task in the same style as Sam Jones preaches the Gospel; it is much like the realism for which our contemporary very properly condemned Zola a few weeks ago. We do not blame a newspaper for recording the sins of mankind; but we do think a minute and sensational account of certain crimes is demoralizing especially to young readers.

In conclusion it gives us pleasure to remark that the JOURNAL and the Herald are good friends. We admire our bright morning neighbor and applaud its editorial crusades against pugilism and other evils.

Congressman T. E. Tarnsey, of Michigan, in a recent address on "Proscription vs. Americanism" delivered before an audience of Saginaw citizens draws a picture of the evil effects of the A. P. A. movement upon the business and social life of two places where it has obtained a foothold. We take this extract from the report of his utterances as published in a contemporary:

You have poisoned the community, impregnated the very atmosphere with falsehoods, to the injury of your neighbors not only in a business, in a political, in a social way, but you have hung out the sign of decay in their city (Applause). Why do I say it? There is not a merchant in this city that has not felt the effects of the boycott for the last year. If he is not boycotted by one, he is by the other. The Catholic is boycotted by the A. P. A. (Laughter) and the A. P. A. possibly has lost some of the trade by his Catholic neighbor. I wouldn't be surprised. You have driven business away from your city. Your empty stores and your vacant residences, your signs to rent, indicate the injury that you have done in a business sense to the entire community. (Applause.) Omaha and Saginaw are known to the world as two black spots upon the American continent where proscription exists, the proscription that precedes decay and ruin. You will build up an improvement company, will you to bring factories here, and at the same time, through your law and order meetings, gotten up for political purposes, advertise to the world that individual liberty, life and property rights are unsafe in the once great, proud and prosperous Saginaw? Do you suppose that with the advertising that you have made, any sensible business man is coming here to engage in business, either manufacturing or mercantile, when he knows that it means a boycott the very moment he strikes the town.

In reproducing the above we are prompted by a desire to show no one would be benefitted by such a condition of affairs as Congressman Tarnsey describes should be brought about through A. P. A. agitation.

The proposition to allow certain counties in Ulster to remain under the immediate control of the English parliament in case Home Rule is granted the rest of Ireland is absurd. Irish Nationalists should not consent to such a division of their country. Fifty years hence these same counties may contain a population more patriotic than the present inhabitants; and a majority may wish to be under the Irish parliament.

MGR. SATOLLA's recent utterances on the school question seem to have given general satisfaction; and by the way, we notice with pleasure that a more harmonious spirit prevails, of late, among our Catholic exchanges. Bury the hatchet, seems to be the motto.

THE fruits of years of labor are often swept away in a few weeks. Notice the recent instances in our own city. It is well to have a nobler object in life than the accumulation of wealth.

A Branch of the L. C. B. A. was instituted in the Immaculate Conception parish on Thursday evening of last week.

TRAINING MEMORY.

DR. EDWARD PICK'S VERY SIMPLE AND SCIENTIFIC METHODS.

He is the Pioneer in the Science of Remembering Facts, Persons and Languages by Association and Comparison. Something About the Man.

It was when he was a medical student in the University of Prague that Dr. Edward Pick, because of his own defective memory, gave his attention to the discovery of a practical method of applying psychology to the acquiring of knowledge. His first published work on the subject was called "The Rational Means For Improving the Memory." This book was at once recognized by scholars and educators as the work of one who, having duly considered established facts of consciousness, deduced from them as a logical consequence certain important practical conclusions.

It was in this small book, which he found in the British museum, that Loiset, who wrote "Loisette Art of Never Forgetting," found all that there was of his system. Dr. Pick laughingly declares that Loiset, or Larowe, which was his real name, having come upon his first book in the library of the British museum, found it so interesting that he thought he had invented it himself. At that time the book was out of print, and as Loiset pledged all of his pupils not to reveal anything in regard to his plan it was some time before the truth was known.

There never was the least secrecy about Dr. Pick's work or his books. He has evolved and taught his system of psychology precisely like other branches of learning. Indeed for the last 20 years he has been engaged in lecturing on this subject at Oxford, Cambridge, Eton and other great English institutions of learning.

Two simple propositions form the basis of Dr. Pick's system—that the attention should be concentrated on as few ideas as possible at one time, and to force the attention to the ideas in question by comparing them with each other. It is of course obvious that the fewer the ideas of which a person is conscious at one and the same time the stronger and more definite the impression will be, and also that if we scrupulously compare the objects which they represent with each other this definiteness not only becomes more clearly impressed, but no one of these ideas is recalled without bringing others which cohere to it.

In this connection the statement that there is not one but many memories in each mind and that one kind of memory is pre-eminently developed in one person and another in another is interesting. For example, persons having individuality strongly developed receive peculiarly distinct impressions of externals, and therefore of persons, and are able to recognize them readily. Others having locality strongly developed remember even people by the place in which they saw them, and others still there are who have an especial faculty for remembering words and acquiring languages. It is said of Cardinal Mezzofanti, who knew more than 100 different languages, that he was wont to declare that he never forgot a word he once learned.

The relation between these facts in regard to memory and Dr. Pick's proposition is that if we would remember things which do not by virtue of their own intrinsic force produce vivid and strong impressions we must associate them with vivid and strong impressions already in the mind. "This cohesion of ideas," says Dr. Pick, "which is constantly going on in our minds is really not only the basis of all remembrance, but of all intellectual activity. An idea never comes back to the mind of itself, but is recalled by another." Very simple is Dr. Pick's method, especially his use of comparison in the learning of foreign languages, which, according to his plan, is not a laborious effort of memory, but a process of comparison, analysis and reasoning from the beginning to the end. His method of facilitating the remembering of numbers, dates, etc., is a different application of the same principle of comparison and is as sound and easily explained, according to well established psychological laws, as it is simple and effective.

Dr. Pick is a scientist and a scholar, and there is no dissent among learned men as to the fact that there is no man living today who has given to the subject of memory so much analytical and intelligent attention. Professor James of Harvard university says of him: "Dr. Pick does not pretend to possess any magical power. His methods and conclusions are eminently scientific and philosophic. By working in accordance with the best known laws of mind he produces most remarkable results." The principal, or, as he is called, the head master of the celebrated Uppingham school in England, says, "Had I known as a boy how to work in the manner I now do from having listened to Dr. Pick's instruction I should have mastered and retained 10 times as much knowledge as I now have with a quarter of the labor."

In talking with Dr. Pick it is not easy to believe that he was not endowed by nature with a phenomenal memory, so effortless is his power of recall. This, with fine appreciation, his wit and sense of humor, make him a charming raconteur. In speaking of his 10 years' residence in Paris he told of many pleasant hours spent with poor Alfred de Musset, whose continued devotion to copious libations of beer and brandy mixed on the "half and half" plan caused him to decline all social invitations and in the end brought about his death when he was scarcely 40 years of age.

Dr. Pick says that one of Victor Hugo's idiosyncrasies was never to learn a word of English, and although he had lived on English soil 20 years it was his habit to felicitate himself on the fact that he could not speak a syllable of English. He also says of that great man who was one of the "Forty Immortals" that analytically he knew comparatively very little of the French language, although of course when it came to its use he was master of it.—Chicago Post.

Egg and Tomato Scallop.
One quart of tomatoes peeled and stewed down one-half with an onion cut fine. When done, stir in an ounce of best butter and teaspoonful cornstarch rubbed smooth in two spoonfuls of cold water. Add 5 beaten eggs and season to taste with salt, pepper and celery salt. Stir till it thickens and serve with hot popovers and thin slices of cold boiled ham.

LADIES' CREDIT PARLORS

Spring Styles.
Oh! the styles are just fine this season, and they are selling everything so reasonable.

Listen: Elegant Tailor Made Suits from \$7.50 up. Handsome jackets, all wool, all shades, with large pearl buttons, \$5.75. Stylish silk waists, Skirts, Millinery, etc. Men's Boys' and youth's Clothing, all the latest styles in Spring Suits and Overcoats at the lowest prices. A large assortment of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc.

Credit to All Payments \$1.00 a Week

Hogan Bros. Mammoth Credit House.

Over 235 E. Main st., opp Musee

OPEN EVENINGS.

MUSEE THEATRE.

Week of Apr. 24,

Big Vaudeville Show,

Col. E. Daniel Boone,

Miss Nellie Carlotta

And Their Wonderful

Trained Lions

Great French Family FIVE BONITAS, ROYAL SPANISH SEVILLE

STUDENTS

J. S. OLAGNENAGA, Mlle. VALESKA, CLERMONT BROS., DUO FRERES BONITAS, DAN DARLEIGH, PETTING BROS., SIGNOR MUTTY'S TRAINED MONKEYS.

Theater Performances, 2:30 and 8:30

General Admission, Afternoon, 10 Cents

Nights, 15c. Reserved Seats Extra,

Afternoons, 10c-15c, Nights, 10-25c

MR DANIEL ROSS, of 9 Sullivan Street

Cured of Lung and Throat Trouble

by Dr. Freeman, of 105 Franklin St. A Positive Guarantee.

The symptoms of Bronchial Catarrh and Consumption are sometimes almost identical. There is loss of flesh and appetite, extreme weakness, pains in the chest and a severe cough, but a physician, a thorough specialist in the treatment of catarrh, can easily perceive the distinctive features and apply such appropriate remedies as will insure a most rapid recovery. Many cases of Catarrh Bronchitis eventually terminate in consumption if neglected or improperly treated by incompetent physicians. Doctors engaged in general practice invariably fail in the treatment of these cases from the fact that they have neither the time nor the inclination to thoroughly master the subject. The case of Mr. Daniel Ross, whose portrait appears above, clearly emphasizes this fact. He took the advertised nostrum and prescriptions of ordinary physicians, but none gave any relief. The result of his visit to Dr. Freeman's Medical Institute, of Franklin St., is told as follows: "For several years I noticed that I was taking cold very easily. My head was almost constantly filled up, severe headache and dizzy spells were of frequent occurrence. There was a constant desire to hawk and spit in an effort to clear my throat, which was always sore. I could scarcely swallow, and the tickling in the throat made me cough almost incessantly. Pains in the chest were so severe I could not take a long breath. I became very weak and was unable to work. In this condition I consulted Dr. Freeman, and it was astonishing how rapidly I improved under his treatment. His system of mild, painless, and relief is given immediately. I heartily recommend it to those similarly affected. I live at 9 Sullivan St., and will be pleased to see any one desiring to know more of my case."

A Positive Guarantee to Cure.

So many people have been humbugged by using patent nostrums and imposed upon by so-called specialists that the doctor freely forgives all who ask him the question: "Will you guarantee a cure in my case?" Dr. Freeman has so much confidence in his system, and has met with such wonderful success in curing Catarrh that he hesitatingly answers "I will." He, however, recognizes the fact that there are some cases so far advanced toward consumption that his treatment will not cure. This he will not accept. If your case is curable he will take it—if incurable he will refuse to accept you for treatment. If he accepts you and by any possibility fails to cure you he will refund all money paid him. This guarantee has been good in all diseases of the throat and lungs. It is issued in good faith and is based upon confidence in a system of treatment which is the outcome of years of patient study and research. Will you take advantage of a sure thing before it is too late? Your disease may soon be incurable.

Dr. Freeman cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Blood and Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, Derangement of the Liver and Kidneys, and Diseases of Women.

Office hours at the Institute from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 to 8 p. m. daily except Thursday.

The \$5.00 rate per month includes all medicines for every person and for all diseases.

HEARTS THAT WIN.

If Ella Wheeler Wilcox can be said to have a rival, it is for the empire style of dress.

Mrs. Ogden Mills' house is more like a foreign palace than a New York dwelling house.

The champion lady steeplechase rider in Europe is the blond Countess Ugarte, one of the ladies in waiting of the empress of Austria.

Mrs. Bradley-Martin of New York has a diamond tiara which has 36 points and is as large as the inside of a saucer. It is worth a cool \$250,000.

The Princess Galstro Colonna is one of the youngest of American princesses. She was Miss Eva Fells Bryant, stepdaughter of John Mackay, the bonanza king.

Mrs. Wilks of Shelbyport, Mich., said to be a niece of ex-President Fillmore, is 90 years old, and yet she sometimes milks the cows and churns the butter without apparent fatigue.

Miss Sally Hewitt, daughter of the ex-mayor of New York, is roadmaster in Ringwood, N. J., where her father's country place is. She has greatly improved the roads in the neighborhood.

Lady Spencer is one of the most charming women in London and is, moreover, one of the few ladies of the Liberal party who stand in high favor at court. Queen Victoria is exceedingly fond of her.

Mrs. Dow, who owns and manages street car interests in Dover, N. H., is not only a business woman, but also "a skilled housewife, a judicious mother, a good host, a fine swimmer and the possessor of \$300,000."

One of the finest ballrooms in New York city is that in the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Washington square. It is all in white and gold, with Cupids and birds and flowers for decoration of walls and ceiling.

Mrs. Emily Crawford, the well known Paris correspondent, on one occasion ran nearly a couple of miles in thin ball shoes through a blinding snowstorm in order to dispatch an important item of news to her husband's paper.

Mrs. Frank Class of Morristown (known better as Miss Jennie Smith) is the champion wing shot of New Jersey. She is 22 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high and weighs 135 pounds. She handles a gun gracefully as well as skillfully.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, World's W. C. T. U. missionary, put on a diving dress and went down 60 feet to the ocean bed while on a recent trip from Australia to Singapore. Her vessel stopped for two days among a fishing fleet, and Miss Ackerman wanted to see the work for herself.

Mrs. Mary W. Packer, widow of Governor William F. Packer of Pennsylvania, celebrated her eighty-third birthday in Williamsport on March 16. Mrs. Packer is the oldest living native of Williamsport who was born in that city. Her maternal grandfather, Michael Ross, was the founder of the town.

RAILWAY RUMBLES.

Russian railroads are going to introduce dining cars on trains this year.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is applying airbrakes to many of its freight cars.

Western roads have decided that meals served in dining cars shall be \$1 each instead of 75 cents, as heretofore.

The New York Central has issued an order "that no employee shall hereafter smoke a pipe in any of the smoking cars on that road."

The Michigan Central railroad presents each woman passenger with a rosebud or other flower while journeying in its cars. The company raises its own plants.

M. Chappuis' proposed electric railway through the Simplon pass is estimated to cost \$5,000,000, and it would greatly reduce the distance between Italy and northern Europe.

Ben Jeans has been a passenger conductor on the Great Western railroad of England for 50 years, has traveled in that time 3,494,453 miles and has never met with an accident.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

A resident of Lewiston, Me., is the owner of a piece of candle that was brought over in the Mayflower.

An ounce of pure gold is worth \$20.64; therefore a ton of pure gold, which contains 24,000 ounces, is worth \$495,840.

About a million kangaroo skins are imported into this country every year. They are mostly used in the manufacture of shoes.

During the year 1892 the number of foreigners naturalized in England was 42, including 14 Germans, 12 Russians and 9 Americans.

Brentford Eyyot, a picturesque island on the Thames at Kew, has been disappearing through the action of the tides. Steps are now being taken to preserve it.

The city of Banian, in Great Bokhara, is cut in the side of a mountain. There are 13,000 artificial caves and two statues, one 90, the other 20 feet high, each hewn from a single stone.

EXPOSITION ECHOES.

Congress will spend \$50,000 at the World's fair to show the progress of the colored race.

The American Bible society has arranged to distribute 250,000 copies of the New Testament at the World's fair.

The mikado of Japan will send his eldest son, Yoshi Hori, to see the Chicago exposition. The prince is only 14 years old, but he knows how to take care of himself.

Governor Pattison appointed Mrs. E. D. Gillespie as a commissioner to collect colonial records of Pennsylvania for exhibition in the United States building at the World's fair.

The women of Des Moines will build their city in flowers at the World's fair. Dubuque's women will reproduce a mineral cave, while the women of Sioux City will contribute a replica of their last corn palace.

POWDER AND BALL.

The largest single fortification in the world is Fort Monroe. It has already cost over \$3,000,000.

At a recent trial off Portsmouth the British cruiser Repulse attained a speed of 13.3 knots per hour.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

The long distance marching competitions by volunteer soldiers in England are discontinued by the commander in chief in a recent order.

M. Normand, the torpedo boat builder, has submitted plans to the French admiralty for the construction of a torpedo boat to attain the speed of from 40 to 50 knots per hour.