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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903

Weekly Church Calendar.
Sunday January 12—Gospel St. John, II, 411—Feast of the Holy Name
Monday 19—St. Canute, king and martyr
Tuesday 20—St. Fabian & Sebastian martyrs
Wednesday 21—St. Agnes, virgin and martyr
Thursday 22—St. Vincent & Anastatus martyrs
Friday 23—Espousals of B. V. Mary
Saturday 24—St. Timothy, bishop and martyr.



Five Minute Sermon.

The Marriage at Cana.

In today's Gospel the lesson taught was when at the wedding Jesus took occasion to manifest His divine power by which those present were led to recognize in Him the expected Messiah. Besides, He prepared a condemnation to those heretics who taught that matrimony was the work of the devil. And, He wished to teach us that we should not refuse to contribute, when we are able, to the innocent enjoyment of our friends, for in this way the bond of peace and Christian friendship is preserved.

Up to this time, says St. John Chrysostom, only the Blessed Virgin had noticed the failure of the wine, and if He had immediately worked the miracle requested of Him, she alone and no others would have known and attested it. It was not yet time for such a great work. It was necessary to wait till all were aware that the wine had given out, so that all would be witnesses of the miracle by which the divinity of our Redeemer was made manifest.

Jesus could have produced the wine in some other manner, but it pleased Him, says St. Chrysostom, to make use of the work of the servants that they might see the prodigy wrought and testify to the truth of the miracle by which the divinity of our Redeemer was made manifest.

Jesus Christ by this miracle prepared the way for that still greater miracle which He was to work in the institution of the Most Holy Sacrament, by showing that as He was able to convert insipid water into generous wine He could also convert bread and wine into His own body and blood. He wished to teach us that as water serves in the order of nature to purify the body, so His precious blood, symbolized by the wine, sanctifies the soul in the order of grace.

A NEW SERIAL

Catholic story, entitled "Grandfather's Prophecy" by Mary Rowena Cotter will be published in the Catholic Journal beginning next week.

A Lucky Incident.

"It was in a western court," said an eastern judge, "and the defendant, charged with the theft of sundry hams, was clearly guilty. He had been seen by a dozen witnesses committing the theft, the hams were found in his possession and he didn't deny the charge. His counsel already saw that he could be hanged and he was sure to be hanged to this simple statement.

"Gentlemen of the jury," he began, "I beg your verdict. I am in your hands for one thing: this defendant is a veteran of the Mexican war. He is the man who first raised the American flag over Vera Cruz. The defense rests its case."

"The district attorney pointed out that the accused was clearly guilty, and the judge's charge was against the prisoner. But to the surprise of the court the jury after five minutes of deliberation returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'"

"Do you mean to say that not guilty is your verdict?" roared the judge.
"Yes, your honor," said the foreman, "I may as well add that it's lucky for the prisoner that he was the first man to raise the American flag at Vera Cruz."

SHAPE OF THE HAIR.

Its Contour Decides Whether It Will Be Curly or Straight.

Normally straight hair cannot be made to curl naturally or permanently owing to its contour, which is cylindrical.

The contour of the hair is either cylindrical, oval or flattened. Whether a hair is to be curly or straight is largely dependent upon its contour. The more oval or flattened it is the more it will be curled.

Cylindrical or straight hair is even in its construction from root to point. In other words, the fibers of the middle layer are disposed regularly and evenly around the central path, and hence a perfect cylinder is the result.

As this fibrous portion is the seat of elasticity and strength it follows that the tension must be equal on all sides of the hair shaft, consequently there can be no twisting of the hair upon its central axis, therefore it must hang or grow straight without wave or curl.

Naturally curled hair is oval in contour, the fibers portion being unevenly distributed, that is, not in the center of the hair shaft, but on one side, hence a coil or a springing ensues.

Hair being hygroscopic, it is from this fact alone to have its springing properties influenced by the state of the atmosphere. Therefore naturally curled hair becomes more curled when the hair is saturated with moisture. But artificially curled hair invariably becomes straightened and lank at the first approach of dampness, for the reason that the fiber cells of the hair shaft, which have been stretched and then baked into an abnormal position by the use of the hot curling iron, being moistened lose their tension and finally assume their normal condition, and the curls no longer exist.

A Witty Courtier

One of the duties of a courtier— one of the things that account for the tenderness of selfishness which has been considered one of the weaknesses of the royal castles is that they seldom bear the truth. One could give many examples of this in even the lighter affairs of life. For instance, when Louis XIV. was once playing at backgammon, a favorite game with him, a dispute arose as to a doubtful throw of the monarch. The courtiers, appearing to be king, said nothing, not daring to give a verdict against the king, not caring to tell too palpable a lie. The Comte de Gramont entered at this awkward moment, and the king asked him to decide the matter. The witty courtier replied without a moment's hesitation, "Your majesty is in the wrong."

"How," said Louis, "can you decide before you know the question?" "Because," replied the courtier, "had there been any doubt all these gentlemen would have given it in favor of your majesty."

Cabbage Field Hero

An old English soldier tells how he missed the Victoria cross. "I was once sent out to India with a regiment to be pushed forward to the front, as a force was going on. But one night we were suddenly attacked, and I got separated from my comrades and wandered about in the dark woods for nearly three hours until I suddenly came into the open. I then had my feet very dark ground to listen, as it was very dark. But I suddenly found I could see the enemy in front of me kneeling. I leaping to my feet, determined to cut some of them down. I was overpowered, however, and I was pushed forward, I was not at all fit and I lay down to rest. When I awoke I found that I had been killed and my soul in the order of grace."

Sir Joshua Reynolds

Sir Joshua Reynolds once forgot the existence of one of his pictures. Edmund Burke obtained a very early work and called on the great artist, submitting the work as that of a young student who sought advice from the master. Reynolds had a long look and then asked, "Is the painter a friend of yours?" Burke replied in the affirmative. "Well," replied the great man, "I really don't feel able to give an opinion. It's a cleverish thing, but whether it is of sufficient promise to justify the young man in adopting art as a profession I cannot say." Sir Joshua had entirely forgotten his own work. —Chambers' Journal.

A Clincher.

They had looked soulfully into each other's eyes for some time, but somehow he didn't seem to come to the point. Then suddenly he made a discovery.

"You have your mother's beautiful eyes, dear," he said.
She felt that the time had come to play her trump card. "I have also," she said, "my father's lovely checkbook."

Within thirty minutes the engagement was announced.

KLEPTOMANIAC BIRDS.

The Ravens of India and the Satin Birds of Australia.

The magpie has long been notorious for stealing things, but he is a saint compared to some Asiatic birds. The ravens which abound in Indian cities steal by wholesale and take anything they can lay their beaks on, whether they can make use of it or not.

Jerdon, an English writer, says that in some places every house is surrounded by a flock of these winged robbers on the lookout for booty. They fly in at the windows, run maze work baskets and carry off gloves and handkerchiefs. They even open tin packages and examine their contents. According to another observer, they have been known to extract nails.

A pleasure party assembled in a garden were startled by seeing a bloody knife flying through the air. A raven had stolen it from the kitchen and dropped it among the merry-makers.

The Australian satin birds are more dangerous and take only of the most valuable for the establishment of their nests. Among their favorite articles are parrot feathers, bright pebbles and white feathers. The feathers are for the interior of the nest, while the other objects are arranged about its entrance. The natives are so well acquainted with this habit that they put an article of paper mixed with twigs and generally found in the nest of the satin bird.

Another notable窃贼 is the arboreal bird, which inhabits parts of the interior of Australia which the feet of man seldom tread. This bird builds long arbors of twigs thick with grass and secures them against being blown away by weighting them with stones built at regular intervals both in the walls and in the roof. These dwellings are decorated with shells and white bones a heap of which is also deposited at each end. These arbors are shelters and for resting places for breeding nests, and the birds themselves must be for some purpose. The birds are grain feeders, and their droppings are often remote from ponds or streams, so that the collection of these entails a good deal of labor.

A Kiss Tax

The ancient town of Hungerford, in England, is the scene of a curious fetter each year on the first Tuesday after Easter. Under a primeval and time honored arrangement the authorities exact a toll from every man, woman and child who enters certain boundaries, the male having to kiss a girl and the female having to kiss a man. Two boys, headed by a massive wand of oak, march from house to house levying these kiss taxes, and it is regarded on the day in question as a youth may with impunity embrace a maiden when he encounters her.

It is said that a veritable caraval of devotion takes place yearly in Hungerford, and it attracts various visitors to the quaint little town, many of whom participate, though not entitled to do so, in the duties of the day.

Climbing a Cathedral Tower

A most peculiar custom which has been preserved since the middle ages at Eriborgen, Bergau is that of climbing the cathedral tower upon the anniversary of the birth of the reigning Duke of Baden. The tower is 100 feet high, and to scale it from the ground to the apex is a very difficult performance, attended with great danger. It is done by a young man, the project is undertaken only by one, the average height of the tower is 100 feet. A single step is made at a time. The person who makes the climb is not allowed to carry any marks from the state and a ticket of admission to the annual dinner given in honor of that day.

Native Generosity.

"Are you catching any fish, little boy, may I ask?"
"Not a blame fish."
"Are you—aw—getting any bites?"
"Nary bite."
"Have you been fishing here long?"
"All day."
"Do you expect to catch anything?"
"None."
"Then why, little boy, do you continue to fish?"
"So's your kin hev somethin' to put in your book on Ameriky, mister." —Chicago Tribune.

Phrenology.

Bright Boy—Uncle George took me to hear a lecture on phrenology.
Father—Let me see if you can tell me what you learned.
Bright Boy—Some smart men have high foreheads, and some smart men have low foreheads, and some big fools have high foreheads, and some big fools have low foreheads. That's all I can remember.

BRITISH JUDGES.

High Salaries That Go With the Prizes of the English Bar.

The lord high chancellor of Great Britain is second only in position to the archbishop of Canterbury, and he enjoys an income of £17,000 a year. The lord chief justice of England has a salary of £8,000 a year. The master of the rolls has a salary of £6,000 a year, and the lord of appeal in ordinary have the same. The lords justices of the court of appeal and the judges of the high court earn £5,000 a year each. The masters of the high court are chosen either from barristers or from solicitors, but all the other officeholders to whom we have alluded must have come from the bar, says the Cornhill Magazine.

The attorney general makes much more money than any of these dignitaries. His salary is only £7,000, but he has fees as well, sometimes to a very large amount. The solicitor general has £6,000 a year besides his fees. Of course the double work, legal and parliamentary, which these officers have to undertake is most arduous, requiring an iron constitution and a mind that requires but little time for rest. The private practitioners in some few cases make larger incomes than any of the official persons at the bar. It is not indeed many who make five figures, but there may be always one or two leaders who are achieving this. The leaders who are chiefly before the public in ordinary cases do not often make more than from £2,000 to £6,000 a year. Larger fortunes are frequently made by men who specialize in patent cases, who are engaged in rating appeals and compensation work or who practice their profession at the parliamentary bar.

Taming a Bull.

"I have heard that ye can tame a wild beast just by lookin' boldly in its eye and never takin' it awa' for an instant, but I dinna believe it," said Bob Mackin.
"It's spate traic, I asse ye. The human eye can frighten the most savage animal," answered John Tamson.

"Did ye ever try it?" asked Bob.
"Of course I wadna be sae certain about it. Ye remember about two years ago the farmer at Carserigan used to keep a bull. It was the wildest beast ever was seen in our part of the country and had nearly killed half a dozen folk. A day as I was comin' over the park the bull charged me. Weel, after runnin' a wee bitcock I just sat down and gawered it out of countenance. It never offered to touch me and went awa' quite quiet."

"That was wonderfu', but where did ye sit?"
"In the house, of course, and looked at it through the window while it stood on the other side of the road." —London Answers.

A Girl of Discernment.

Madge—You should see all the new things Tilla has.
Marjorie—She told me she was making some purchases.
Madge—That's hardly a name for it. I never saw so many lovely things in my life. Why, she has a new watch, three stunning suits, a fur cloak, some Turkish rugs, one of those big revolving bookstands and sets of all the popular authors. I wonder what it all means?
Marjorie—Why, she's going to be married at once, you little fool.
Madge—I don't know why I should have guessed that from seeing so many things in her house.
Marjorie—You would have, my dear, if you had known as much about the man as I do. She has bought them all on the installment plan, and it will be up to her husband to make good nearly all the payments.

Exchange of Compliments.

The village sexton, in addition to being gravedigger, acted as a stonecutter, house-repairer and furniture remover.
The local doctor, having obtained a more lucrative appointment in another county, employed the sexton to assist in his removal.
When it came to settling up accounts, the doctor deducted an old contra account due by the sexton. He wrote at the same time objecting to the charge made for removing his furniture.
"If this was steady, it would pay much better than gravedigging."
The sexton replied:
"Indade Oi wud be glad ave a steady job. Gravedigging is very slack since you left." —Spare Moments.

A Tale of Two Doctors.

Dr. Nash, who had published two heavy folios on the antiquities of Westminster, was taken to task by a brother antiquary, Dr. Barton, who pointed out several errors in the work and then asked, "Pray, doctor, are you not a justice of the peace?"
"I am," replied Nash.
"Then," replied Barton, "I advise you to send your work to the house of correction."

EVERY DAY DANGERS

Men, Women and Children Exposed to the Morphine Peril.

Morphine is a deadly narcotic drug. It is taken from Opium, poisonous and deadly.
Enough to cover the tip of your finger will kill a man.

The name is taken from that of the Greek noun meaning the God of Sleep. It causes sleep by paralyzing the nerves, and at the expense of a serious shock to the system.

It is dangerous for man or woman and deadly to children either kills directly or by the development of disease quickly overpowering the body, because of the deadening of those forces upon which the system in its natural state depends to fight off and overcome visiting ailments.

Unfortunately, Morphine is used in the majority of so-called "cough syrups" and balsams of this kind because of its immediate effect. Probably the majority of fatal pneumonia cases have been caused by the reckless use of Morphine or other poisonous narcotics in so-called "immediate relief" cold cures. When the drug paralyzes the nerve cells, the process of throwing off the poisonous mucus through the lining of membrane of the throat is stopped, the system is poisoned, congestion or inflammation sets in and extends down to the lungs, then it is pneumonia.

This information is of value to you, and may save your life, aside from our purpose in writing this to call your at-

tention to Father John's Medicine, which cures colds and all throat and lung troubles without the use of these poisonous drugs, alcohol or weakening stimulants in any form, upon which the majority of patent medicines depend for their effect and which are dangerous—and which you are again warned against.

Remember Father John's Medicine is the prescription of an eminent specialist—not a patent medicine. When you ask your druggist for it, remember, too, that the \$1 bottles contain three times the quantity of the 50-cent size. It is guaranteed, and the money is refunded in any cases where it does not do all that is claimed for it. It builds up the body and makes flesh, at the same time it cures the disease, it is the best remedy for consumption ever prescribed.

Father John's Medicine is for sale by the following Rochester druggists. Any druggist can get it for you. **Brvan Drug House**, Duke Drug Co., H. B. Newman, 190 Jefferson Ave., G. W. Jones, 193 Central Ave., The Kobbie Pharmacy, Clinton Ave. and Andrew St., Chas. M. Peck, 173 Plymouth Ave., F. W. Pickett, 689 Lake Ave., Geo. Hahn, 581 State St., A. C. Dunsper, 159 East Ave.

If your druggist does not have it, send \$1 for a large bottle, express prepaid. Carleton and Hovey Co., Lowell, Mass. For Sale in Geneva by Dr. A. L. Sweet, druggist, 60 Seneca St., and W. H. Partridge, 12 Seneca St.

Fifty-Third Annual Statement of the

Monroe Co. Savings Bank

33 AND 35 STATE ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y., JAN. 1, 1903.

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Bonds and mortgage	Depositors
Land contracts	Other liabilities
Call loans	
United States bonds (market value)	
Bonds of cities (market value)	
Bonds of states (market value)	
County bonds (market value)	
Village bonds	
Railroad mortgage bonds	
Interest accrued	
Real estate	
Cash in banks and trust companies	
Cash on hand	

\$15,758,906 76

\$15,758,906 76

JAMES E. BOOTH, Pres. DAVID HOYT, Sec'y and Treas

Interest allowed on accounts of \$500 and under 4 per cent. On accounts exceeding \$500, 3 1/2 per cent. on the whole account. Money to loan at

4 1/2 PER CENT.

In sums of \$10,000 and over. All sums less than \$10,000, 5 per cent.

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The Art of Home Making



Was never studied to better purpose than it is now. More and more people every year recognize the fact that it is not money, so much as good taste and judgment, that are required to make their homes comfortable and attractive.

One of the best things ever said of this store was that it is an educator in home making. Our model furnished house, with its harmonious color effects, is frequently mentioned as an object lesson worthy of study. A careful selection of only the best designs, from hundreds of factories, and the systematic grouping and arrangement of these on our show floors, make easy the study and choosing of the best things.

Our large and choice assortments, in all departments that contribute to the furnishing of the home, give opportunity for the making of the most satisfactory selections, whether the furnishings are for a cosy cottage or a modern mansion. Our facilities for handling the best lines of goods in immense quantities enable us to make prices that give the best results possible for the money expended.

Advantages offered here in prices and assortments not only give us a very large local business, but bring a volume of trade from long distances that proves the wisdom of our policy, "Large sales and small profits." Every article being marked in plain figures at the lowest price possible, there is no change or deviation in price to anyone. A child can buy here at as low prices as the most experienced shopper.

We prepay freight one hundred miles on purchases of \$25.00 and upward.

LOW PRICES FIGURE PRICES H.B. GRAVES HOMES FURNISHED FROM PANTRY TO PARLOR
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we carry the finest line of hardware to be found in any store. Architects, builders and contractors will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

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