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## The Weekly Wall.

One of the clergy occupying the Catholic pulpit on a recent occasion, referred to that unpleasant but very indispensable duty of every priest—every priest in this country, at all events—to attend to the temporal, not less than the spiritual demands of his charge. He plainly implied by his remarks that neglect of this meant failure on both counts. And it is easy to understand this. As well put to sea in a rudderless craft, as hope to efficiently maintain a parish badly administered. Brilliant intellectual attainments and profound spirituality are welcomed in any pastor, but it is questionable whether these qualities are half so admirable as a square head for business. Given this last, the priest's existence and that of his flock, may be tolerably free from worry, but let it be absent, and the spirituality of the calendar of saints will scarcely avail him.

The laity's support of the church and her ministers—should also be put on a business like basis. "Prophet Elijah Dowie" supports his demand for "one tenth" of the earnings of his dupes by scriptural authority, Numbers 28 21, where God says: "I have given to the sons of Levi all the tithes (one tenth) of Israel for a possession, for the ministry where with they serve me in the tabernacle." There is no leaving to discretion here; a definite sum is fixed; why should not so good and sound an arrangement be adhered to now? If we discharged our duty squarely by the church, our ears would not be assailed Sunday after Sunday by piteous appeals to our charity in the minor key, our churches and educational and society establishments would flourish, our priests would not "wear a worried look," nor die so young. We profess to get "sick" of "give, give, give," but how many of us ever take the trouble to reckon up what we really do give, what proportion of our earnings? If you have not done so before, do so now, and the probability is that you will be ashamed of the tale the figures will tell. The poor we have always with us—God help them!—and of the poor in spirit we have also a good sprinkling—the niggards who as the collector approaches are wrapt in theseventh heaven of ecstasy or if prodded out of this by the good collector's unrehearsed(?) persistency, respond with the smallest coin at the bottom of their pocket. Have you never observed how the silver coins in the bag seem to have tears in their eyes to be compelled to associate with so many unlovely dirty-colored pennies? The "penny" is supposed to be the "widow's mite," would it were confined to her alone. We sooner get "sick" of appeals, than respond to them, and it is not, after all straight business. If only we did not squander our money, on less deserving causes. We know however, that we do. With many, very many, the sacrifice of one tenth of their luxuries even, not to speak of income, would represent a handsome donation to the cause of religion. This is a matter for everyone's personal consideration. It is little short of actual sin to withhold practical financial support of religion, and if one must needs "sponge," let him at least select some place other than that of the House of the Lord. Those who give generously to God can vouchsafe for it that they have their reward even in this life, in joy of heart, if nothing else—but that is another matter. The mournful wail of the per-

petual appeal is heart-breaking to the priest and, demoralizing to the flock. With the latter, and with them alone, the remedy lies. It must not be forgotten that the church while not of earth, is on the earth, and while here must, like everything else on earth, direct considerable attention to the question of ways and means. "Everyone shall offer according to what he hath" Deut. 16-17. What could be plainer? What more reasonable? The weekly wailing will cease, just as soon as the weekly shirking is abandoned.

## The Catholic Bible.

We spoke last week of the present pope's interest in Bible reading, and we would now refer in some detail to what we understand by the Bible, in other words, "nostra versio," our version, as the Fathers of the Church were wont to refer to it. Our bible is not perhaps elegantly Englished, nor yet again is its original written in Latin beloved of the ear of Cicero, but still it is the work of the most accomplished and erudite linguist of his day, St. Jerome, and above all endorsed and adopted by the church as being a true presentment of the inspired word of God. Our English translation is what is known as the "Douai version" of the Vulgate of St. Jerome. The influence of the "Vulgate" itself upon the religious language, thought, and culture of the christian world cannot well be overestimated. The earlier translations into English introduced into our language many new words and constructions, furnishing us particularly with many precious words in Christian nomenclature, too long to enumerate here. The "Morning star of the Reformation" John Wycliffe, translated his famous bible from the Vulgate directly, but made a bad use of the knowledge of his mother tongue. The "Durham Book," and the various translations done by Aldhelm, Venerable Bede, King Alfred, the "Rushworth Gloss," the "Ormulum," "Schorham's," and Hampole's, were also made directly from copies of the Vulgate. The Rheims version, or translation, despite its admitted defects, on account of its exactly representing the original Greek in adhering closely to the Latin forms, must always greatly influence any good and new revision of our English bible. St. Jerome the compiler of the Latin Vulgate lived towards the close of the Fourth Century. At the instigation of Pope Damasus, who had recognized his great learning and sanctity, he undertook to revise, or (as he described it when correcting the great St. Augustine of Hippo who spoke of St. Jerome as "translating" the bible) "amend" it.

He retired to a cave at Bethlehem for the prosecution of this stupendous work. He collected early Greek MSS, introducing the necessary changes, but preserving the old renderings where the sense was not injured by it. Many of his alterations were made on linguistic grounds, others involved questions of interpretation, but most consisted of the removing of apocryphal glosses or interpolations. About the year 390 he completed his revised versions of both the New and the Old Testaments thus giving to the church and the world a unique work, and an enduring evidence, of his genius and piety—a work at one step eclipsing the monumental and important character of Origen's "Hexapla." Even without any direct ecclesiastical authority, and despite the opposition of many learned men (saints among them) the Vulgate, this pure text of Holy Scripture soon ousted all other versions, till, to-day, and for centuries back, it is paramount. On the invention of the art of printing St. Jerome's bible was the first book produced from movable types, about the year 1445. The reprint ordered by Pope Sixtus Quintus in 1598 is the standard of the Vulgate from which our translation (the Douai) is made. Whatever the defects of the Vulgate in the original Latin or the authorized English version referred to, they lie only on the side of a scrupulous desire to keep close to the side of the sacred text. The greatest names connected with the textual criticism of the Greek Testament in recent times regard the Latin in the pure and ancient forms as the most important witness to the integrity of the New Testament, nor do they fail to observe that in some phases, the Latin goes back to a period which no Greek MSS, extant represents.

## France The Evangelizer.

Many of the news items from France at the present time make painful reading for Catholics, but let us not be too hard on the "eldest daughter of the church" on account of the evil ways of some of her children. For the backsliding of these she makes handsome atonement in providing of men and means to propagate the faith so unjustly and senselessly persecuted within her own household. Over two thirds of the men and women now in the missionary field are of French nationality and of the \$1,319,608 93 contributed during 1902 towards the work of the Apostolate \$771,939 58 were from the purses of the French Catholics. This is not France's record under this head, indeed it is a material decrease, still it shows that the bulk of the nation prizes the blessings of the Catholic faith and the civilizing influences coming in its train, and that it is loth to lose the place of honor (which it has held for so long) in its propagation. At the lowest political ebb, France has never abandoned the role of protector of Catholic missions and generally when any material compensation was entirely out of question. She certainly has not suffered for this generosity, indeed it would be against the principal of Divine equity were she to do so. There is hope for France while she has a soul capable of responding to such promptings. Our Lord's command to go out into the whole world and teach the Gospel has not been lost on Catholic France, and she furnishes a magnificent object lesson to many who sit in judgment on her short comings. She has furnished more martyrs for the faith in these latter days than the rest of Christendom put together. It was the example set by France which prompted the late Cardinal Vaughan to establish his now famous Foreign Missionary College at Mill Hill in Protestant England, feeling as he did that the imperative character of this divine command did not confine itself to the converted or elect. God's ways are not man's ways and if a nation would work out its own salvation, it will not rest unmindful of the claims of others. America may lose nothing by trying on this cap to see if it fit.

## To Our Readers.

It is at all times our wish so to conduct the "Catholic Journal" as to meet with your approval, and we again—it is not the first time—invite the expression of your opinions and suggestions as to any special features it may contain, or lack, in which you are interested. Our endeavors would be to fall in line with any unanimous expressed views, as far as feasible. Letters may be addressed to the Editor, either privately, or for publication. We make this announcement in view of the approaching close of the article entitled "Here and There Through Ireland" which can be replaced by other features of interest in the selection of which we should like to hear the voice of our readers. It is an easy enough matter to please ourselves but to please you is our first consideration, of course we know only too well we cannot please all our readers all of the time, but we are at least anxious to and confident that we do please all of them some of the time. Give us therefore, and as soon as you like, the benefit of your suggestions. Be assured they will be appreciated and if advisable, acted upon.

So the political tornado has spent itself. It reached its wildest height on Tuesday night and then died down. Here in Rochester the Republican ticket proved triumphant, and not only here, but in many neighboring places.

Let those of us who have lost, try to be good losers, remembering that the pendulum has a habit of swinging from side to side, and what we may not have now will be ours later on. Among those gaining the favor of the electorate in this city are a number of Catholics who are to be congratulated.

## Forty Hours Devotion.

The Forty Hours Devotion will be held in the following churches next week:  
 November 9—Rushville; St. Mary's, Danaville; St. John's, Greece, Montezuma.  
 Nov. 8—Our Lady of Victory, Rochester.

Place your advertisement in a paper of established reputation—one that has stood the test of time.



**A Cabinet**  
For the Parlor, to hold the Curios or dainty Bric-a-Brac



**Ladies Desks**  
In profusion, variety of styles and finishes. Several very pretty patterns at unusually low prices.



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recently received have added to our usually largest stock. Some choice patterns of entirely new designs.



**Our selection of Iron and Brass Beds**  
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## THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Will you ever stop to realize that most of your actions, mental and physical, are entirely involuntary, determined by some previous impression of habit of mind or body?

Do you know that in the commonest things of life you are slave to habits that you never suspect?

Can you tell, for instance, whether you habitually put on the right shoe or the left shoe first? Can you tell on the instant which of the two you have habitually taken off first all your life?

Perhaps it is easier for you to realize that you have been using only one side of a certain street. Men and women who walk to their business every day for years fall into favorite routes that they follow mechanically. They know every muddy crossing, every hole, every bump on the sidewalk, every loose bit of pavement, on the one side of the street and they avoid them unconsciously, while if they should chance to find themselves on the other side of the street they would feel as strange as they would in the Strand of London or the Champs Elysees of Paris.

The ordinary housewife has many little domestic habits that have become almost as sacred as religious devotions. The sugar bowl must be in a certain spot on a certain shelf in the cupboard, or the whole house seems out of order. The broom must be in its corner or there will be ill-temper.

These are but a few of the innumerable habits of our lives. Not an impression not an emotion, not an opinion, not a resolution, not an action is possible to us that is not influenced, colored and directed by fixed conditions within ourselves habit.

Habits are not without their advantages. They are formed by following the lines of least resistance. When a man has once put on his left shoe before his right, it is easier next time to follow the same order. His muscles and nerves have a preference for a procedure with which they have previously become acquainted. Besides, it leaves the mind free. Many a man has employed his mind in marring out his day's work while his habit is putting on his shoes.

Every habit is, of course, a limitation of the easy exercise of free will. Bad habits are chains, holding us as prisoners. Good habits are like a well-made harness, enabling us to do our work in the world without friction or waste of energy.

Since we are so enslaved to habits in little things, is it any wonder that we know so little of ourselves? Is it any wonder that the doctrine of fatalism has such a hold on us?

## THE VALUE OF AIR.

The art of breathing, which now seems to concern more people than any other kind of physical exercise, says that a mouse breathes 150 times a minute and an elephant six times. How many times does a canary bird breathe? The ant, he says, in proportion to its bulk, is twenty times as strong as the ox, and consumes eight times as much oxygen—the most important of all foods. "Great men are great breathers," declares Mr. Ryder, mentioning Napoleon, Cromwell, Martin Luther,aniel Webster and Gladstone. Nor does he leave on the greatest prize fighter of all time—John L. Sullivan, whose lungs were as a blacksmith's bellows when he was in his best estate. Bismarck, Wellington, Phillips Brooks, Beecher and Hannibal were exceptionally deep breathers.

Three times every minute the blood makes a complete circuit of the system, carrying oxygen to the tissues and

coming back to the lungs laden with poison. One-third of all the poison generated by the body is excreted through the lungs. The remainder is, normally, carried off by the bowels, skin and kidneys. People often talk of needing a change of air. What they need is not so much a change of air as a change in their manner of using the air they have. Most people in breathing use only a small portion of the lungs. A recent investigator makes the startling statement that to an explanation covering several thousand cases he found less than 1 per cent that breathed correctly.

A Missourian 100 years old, who has seen every president since Washington, is still living. What inspires confidence in this statement is the pains taken to except Washington.

That female bookkeeper who got away with \$10,000 of the firm's money need not ask odds of any man—unless perhaps he happens to be a jurymen.

## Using the Telephone.

A telephone in the home is the chief of modern conveniences. There are two essential parts of a telephone—the transmitter and receiver. Ask your friend which is which and see him hesitate. Officials of the New York Telephone Company are endeavoring to remove this confusion by dropping the word "receiver" and substituting "telephone," which is meant the part held to the ear.

Blessed are the few who know even the first rudiments of speaking sanely into a transmitter. We are instructed to talk in a moderate voice and directly into the transmitter, with the lips as close as possible to the mouthpiece. How many do it? An inspector sometimes comes to my phone to examine it. I wish he would establish a school for the education of telephone subscribers. He speaks according to directions, but in a voice so low as scarcely to be audible in a small room. The main point is clear enunciation and a modicum of attention from "central." The inspector never has to speak twice.

## THE HIGH PRICE OF COAL.

The average price of anthracite coal has advanced, according to a book published by the Engineering Mining Journal, \$135 a ton. Stove coal at New York harbor (free on board) was sold for \$340 a ton in 1895; that was the top price. The top price now is \$500—an advance of \$160 a ton.

There has been no increase in the cost of production since 1895 that begins to account for this \$160 a ton advance. It would cover all the advances of wages in that period at least six times over.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he "often regretted that Canada was lying alongside a grasping and powerful nation like the United States." If the United States really were the grasping nation Sir Wilfrid says it is Canada would not now be "lying alongside" it. It would, like the lamb and lion, be reposing inside.

That a seat on 'Change in New York has declined from \$82,000 to \$52,000, in Baltimore from \$11,000 to \$4,500, in Chicago from \$1,800 to \$600, and in New York Produce Exchange and Consolidated Exchange from \$50 to \$150, and from \$2,500 to \$1,000, respectively, shows pretty conclusively that the great family of "lamb" has cut a few eye teeth.

THESE Indian Summer Days are all delightful enough, but we should not be deluded into the thought that they are to last. Pretty soon, grim visaged winter will get to going—there is where we interest you. There are Furs here—the best on earth, and it will be greatly to your interest to leave your measure while there is a little lull in the business.



You know we are Rochester's exclusive furriers and we are prepared to give you better results at lower prices than anyone else in the fur business. We have an enormous stock of every species of furs, many garments and novelties all ready to wear.

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 31 Clinton Ave. So.

Mrs. Mary Vogt of 90 Savannah St., has invented a patent chart which for Piano and Organ note reading is something fine as it teaches you music with out lessons; also the playing of chords in all keys. It will benefit those who are studying music. If agents call on you, treat them kindly and let them show the chart as it will interest you. Price, \$2. Agents wanted who understand piano music. Call or address as above.

## COOK OPERA HOUSE

Week of  
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 Chas. T. Aldrich  
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 LaBelle Dazie  
 4 Lukens  
 Paul Barnes  
 Ada Arnoldson  
 Purcell and Brooks

And the Fine  
 Cook Opera House Orchestra  
 Prices always the same.  
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