

The Catholic Journal

Published every Friday at 60 North St., Rochester, N. Y.

CATHOLIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

Report without delay change of address... If paper is not received...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES For Year, in Advance \$1.00

ROCHESTER TELEPHONE 4153

Friday, July 5, 1910

The Journal Appreciated

There is some satisfaction to know that one's efforts are appreciated even in faraway Ireland as the following letter indicates:

Editor Catholic Journal:— Some friends of mine in the Flower City thoughtfully send me your paper regularly, or rather irregularly, for the reason that it is usually misdirected, hence my troubling you with a line of correction that in future it can be received more punctually.

I need not say how delightful and entertaining we find your paper. It is a regular treat and a bright oasis in the latter-day daily press.

With every good wish, I am Yours sincerely, Andrew McLoone, Falcarragh, County Donegal, Ireland

Non-Catholic Tributes

Day by day, the safe and sane men of the country are beginning to appreciate at its true value the influence of the Catholic church and its many ramifications for good, in the way of inculcation of respect for law and authority, in the way of true charity, in the way of true education of the younger and older citizens.

This is evidenced by the following recent tributes:

Vice-President Sherman to Sisters of St. Joseph, in Nazareth Academy, Kalamazoo, Mich.:—"To me, the Catholic Sisterhood seems to be one of the strongest proofs of the existence of a hereafter. I speak, not as a member of the Catholic Church, or a sectarian, or a member of any religious belief. These noble women have given up all that they have in this world their wealth, their homes, their hearts, their lives and have devoted all their energies and entire attention to the rearing of others' children, to the guiding of youths and to the turning of mature minds to loftier sentiments with no hope whatever of any reward except that which they hope for in the great beyond. There is no more potent demonstration of the existence of God than the work of the Sisters. All praise, all honor to the great army of the Catholic Sisterhoods."

Mr. Parry at graduation exercises of Bangor, Maine Theological Seminary (non-Catholic):—"Enter a Catholic church, and you will find a perfect stillness. There is no whisper; men and women are on their knees; in a word, an absolutely quiet and peaceful spirit of worship prevails in the place and one drawing a breath feels that he is drawing in the breath of the divine. Now enter the Protestant church either in the United States or my own country, England. What do you find? People gathered about the vestibule or standing in the aisles or at the back of the church. In the pews women are talking together, heads together, and a whispering reaches the ear from everywhere, at least until the service begins. I am frank to acknowledge my admiration of the divine spirit always manifest in Roman Catholic pieces of worship. As occupants of the pulpits and as pew holders we cannot have too deep contact with the divine."

frank to acknowledge my admiration of the divine spirit always manifest in Roman Catholic pieces of worship. As occupants of the pulpits and as pew holders we cannot have too deep contact with the divine."

"Signs of the Times."

Why is it that the study of American history occupies so little time and space in the curriculum of our common schools? Why should the history of our own country be subordinated to other fads of doubtful value at best?

Why is it that boys and men of today, taken by large, are so irreverent, disrespectful and impatient of discipline, refining influence and authority? Why do men elbow women and girls, yes cripples and aged persons of both sexes, out of the way that they themselves may secure a seat in the street car? Why do high school and college boys make hoodlums of themselves in the public places? (No objection is made to youthful exuberance exhibited inside college campus or school halls, but reference is made to "flying wedges" in crowds or the public streets.)

Why do the Protestant preachers find it necessary to advertise side shows or hold religious vaudeville in theaters in order to attract even meager attendance upon their religious services while Catholic churches are filled at every service?

Why is it that no matter what fads or fancies a man like Theodore Roosevelt or Charles Evans Hughes advocate they find followers and approval while sane advice and action by a man of the type of William Howard Taft is fouted and its author sneered at?

Answers to these questions are likely to furnish a directory of "Signs of the Times" which may or may not prove disquieting to lovers of American institutions?

Students from Catholic schools in Mexico are expected to take a prominent part in the National Congress of Students, which will be held in the City of Mexico during September, since Archbishop Jose Mora y del Rio has promised such cordial support to the new movement. A committee of students waited on him in order to have him lend his assistance, and he suggested that the schools be dealt with direct, at the same time pointing out that a movement of this kind met with his hearty approval.

New Mexico and Arizona are to be admitted to Statehood. This would have come long ago were it not for the fact that their population is largely Catholic.

Knights of Columbus will re-gather at Quebec in the first week of August when the National Council of the order will assemble in the quaint old Canadian city.

Catholics do not have to enlist the moving picture vaudeville or side show to attract attendance at Sunday services. These adjuncts serve for week-day secular entertainment but are not to be employed in connection with spiritual exercises. But then the Catholic Church stands for something.

Reaping the whirlwind" is the caption a local paper puts above a political editorial anent recent doings at Albany. In more than things political, the American people will reap the whirlwind if they do not wake to the fact that the ship is nearing the whirlpool and that only heroic efforts can save it from the maelstrom.

"Catholic eyes were turned toward Detroit this week where the annual session of the Catholic Educational Association was in progress.

HIS EDITORIAL POLICY.

Mark Twain Made a Clean Breast of It to His Readers.

Mark Twain took the editorial chair on the Buffalo Express in August, and this is the paragraph in which he made the readers acquainted with his new responsibility.

"I only wish to assure parties having a friendly interest in the prosperity of this journal that I am not going to burn the paper deliberately and intentionally at any time. I am not going to introduce any startling reform or in any way attempt to make trouble. I am simply going to do my plain, unpretending duty—when I cannot get out of it I shall work diligently and honestly and faithfully at all times and upon all occasions—when privation and want shall compel me to do so. In writing I shall always confine myself to the truth, except when it is attended with inconvenience. I shall with indignantly rebuke all forms of crime and misconduct, except when committed by the party inhabiting my own vest. I shall not make any use of slang or vulgarity upon any occasion or in any circumstances and shall never use profanity except in discussing household and cases indeed upon second thought, I will not even then, for it is indecent, un-Christian and degrading. I shall not often meddle with politics, because we have a political editor who is already excellent and only needs a term in the penitentiary to be perfect. I shall not write any poetry unless I conceive a spite against the subscribers."

TWO WORDS DEFINED.

Difference Between a Sanitarium and a Sanatorium.

The words "sanitarium" and "sanatorium" are popularly understood to have the same meaning and are generally used interchangeably when designating or describing places of refuge for sick people, but there is, in fact, quite a distinction between the meaning of the two words. In answer to a correspondent on this subject, the Literary Digest says:

"The distinction between these words lies in the fact that they are derived from two different Latin roots. 'Sanatorium' is derived from the late Latin sanatorium meaning health giving. The term relates specially to an institution for treatment of disease or care of the invalid, especially an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality or some specific treatment of treating particular diseases. On the other hand, 'sanitarium' is derived from the Latin sanare, from sanus, meaning whole or sound. 'Sanitarium' relates more specifically to a place where the hygienic conditions are preservative of health as distinguished from one where therapeutic agencies are employed. Hence it is the province of a 'sanitarium' to preserve health, that of a 'sanatorium' to restore it. Care should be exercised in combining the proper vowels in these two words in order to indicate correctly the derivation."

Teaching the Outpurse.

Stow in his account of London between 1500 and 1500 depicts an incident by a kind of Page of the time of Queen Elizabeth. "One William Kern an alms-house... near Billingsgate and in the same house he procured all the outpurse about the city to repair. There was a school set up to learn young boys to cut purses. Two devices were hung up. The one was a pocket, the other was a purse. The pocket had in it certain counters and was hung about with hawk's bells, and over the top did hang a little swinging bell. The purse had silver in it and he that could take out a counter without any noise was allowed to be a public forster. And he that could take a piece of silver out of the purse without noise of any of the bells was adjudged a judicial outpurse, according to their terms of art. A forster was a pickpocket; a outpurse was a pickpurse, or outpurse."

Tricks Any Husband Can Learn.

To tell yellow from green in match breaking silk. To wash the dishes without breaking more than two. To keep quiet when he's spoken to. To face the cook when she's angry. To find out what all the gas range. To stand in line an hour for two trading stamps. To set up his wife's brother in business. To get up winter nights to investigate "robbers." To smile when his old sweethearts' pictures are burned up. To prefer haima at home to billiards at the club. To drop his old friends because they are "vulgar." To give up coffee because it disagrees with his wife.—Puck.

The Old Man's Schedule.

When they asked the Billville youngster what the "old man" was doing now he replied:—"Well, when he ain't talkin' his head off 'bout breakfast bel's late he's a-rainin' Cain with the hired hands, an' when he ain't a-doin' of them things he's a-diggin' fer bait an' fishin' in the river an' a-doin' of outbin' per-dickler."—Atlanta Constitution.

Entirely Different.

"It's all very well before a girl's married for her to get a fower in her hair," remarked the observer of events and things, "but it's an entirely different matter if, after she's married, she gets her hair in flour."

Cynical.

"You seem to find your book very interesting, Miss Maidstone." "Yes; it is one of the most charming stories I have ever read, and so true to life. Every man in it is a villain."

AN ANGRY MUSICIAN.

Amusing and Pathetic Story of Composer's Picture, "Too Late!"

An amusing and pathetic story is told of Benjamin Costello's first picture to attract attention. It was called "Too Late" and represented Fortune and Glory visiting an artist just as he had breathed his last. The artist was lying on the bed. The figure of Death stood near the door through which Fortune, carrying a box of money, and Glory bearing laurels, had just entered. The artist received many letters from those who had seen the painting. One was written by a professor of music, an old man, who expressed in touching words the emotion he had felt at the sight of the artist's work. He asked Constant to visit and talk to him about "Too Late."

TRUE STANDARDS OF LIFE.

The Measure of a Man is What He is, Not What He Has.

It takes so long to learn how to live so long to get even a glimmering of what life is for and what we ought to do with our lives. We are so prone to use in the future to fret ourselves about it. We are so busy yearning for the joys we imagine other people have and worrying about the trouble we imagine we are having that we make of the present, the one thing we are sure of an endless regret. And of all the follies the limit is to permit some one else to make our standards for us. Haven't we intelligently said "Can't we think for ourselves?" To want things we don't need, and we do not really care for just because some one else has them and would understand if we didn't have them. To struggle and strain to make a show when all the neighbors know it is only a show and would respect us a heap more if we had the courage to be our selves. Death's standards ought to be life's standards. Death does not ask how big a house we bail from, nor how many university degrees we have won, nor what is our bank account. Not what we have nor what we know, but what we are. And that's our measure of everybody but ourselves.—Erman J. Ridgway in Lighthouse.

A Riddle Making Speaks.

There have been epochs at which riddle making has been more especially in vogue, and such epochs would appear to occur at seasons of fresh intellectual awakening. Such an epoch there was at the first glimmering of new intellectual light in the second half of the seventh century. This was the age of Aldhelm, bishop of Sherborne, the first in the roll of Anglo-Latin poets. He left a considerable number of enigmas in Latin, became the Aldhelm died in 709. Before his time there was a collection of Latin riddles that bore the name of Symphosius. Of this work the date is unknown. We only know that Aldhelm used it and we may infer that it was then a recent product. The riddles of Symphosius were uniform in shape, consisting each of three hexameter lines. Cornhill Magazine.

Chaldean Tablets.

The clay tablets of Chaldaea, probably the very earliest writing materials used by man, were of different sizes, the largest being that and measuring 9 by 4 1/2 inches, while the smallest were slightly convex and in some cases not more than an inch long. In the same ruins with the tablets have been found the glass lenses which were used by their readers. The writing was done, while the tablets were still soft, by a little iron tracer, not pointed, but triangular at the end. By slightly pressing this end on the soft, moist clay the inscriptions were made. The tablets, having been inscribed on both sides and accurately numbered, were baked in ovens and stored away in the state libraries—New York American.

A Mistake Somewhere.

"Is it true, Miss Gertie," he said, "that there are just two things a woman will jump at—a conclusion and a mouse?" "No," she answered; "there is a third, Mr. Phillip." "After thinking the matter over a few moments he tremblingly made her an offer, but she didn't jump at it. He was not the right man."

Two Men.

A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds clouds.—Emerson.

High Class.

Teacher—What class of birds does the hawk belong to, Tommy? Tommy—Birds of prey. Teacher—Now, Johnny, to what class does the quail belong? Johnny—Birds on toast.—Chicago News.

A Sure Cure.

"Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?" "Try getting home late some night."—Boston Transcript.

Report of the condition of

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK OF ROCHESTER

At Rochester in the State of New York, at the Close of Business, June 30, 1910.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts \$10,409,589.93; Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 802.12; U.S. Bonds to secure circulation 880,000.00; U.S. Bonds to secure U.S. Deposits 75,000.00; Other Bonds to secure U.S. Deposits None; U.S. Bonds on hand None; Premiums on U.S. Bonds 25,000.00; Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures 622,150.00; Due from National Banks (not reserve agents) None; Due from State Banks and Bankers 228,205.55; Due from approved Reserve Agents 1,555,048.81; Checks and other Cash Items 5,600.15; Exchanges for Clearing House 120,952.65; Notes of other National Banks 237,415.00; Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents 3,940.42; Legal money Reserve in Bank, viz: Specie \$760,182.50; Legal-tender Notes 288,700.00; Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer 5 per cent. of circulation 41,500.00; Due from U.S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund 5,150.00; Total \$15,308,744.14

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock paid in \$1,000,000.00; Surplus Fund 1,000,000.00; Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid 372,011.61; National Bank Notes outstanding 814,600.00; State Bank Notes outstanding None; Due to other National Banks \$314,450.75; Due to State Banks and Bankers 199,881.25; Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks 503,434.82; Due to approved Reserve Agents 407,229.20; Dividends unpaid 20,183.00; Individual Deposits subject to check 10,168,504.44; Demand Certificates of Deposit 234,350.15; Time Certificates of Deposit None; Certified Checks 12,270.73; Cashier's Checks outstanding 173.93; United States Deposits 68,124.05; Deposits of U.S. Disbursing Officers 6,540.22; Total \$12,100,131.53; Bonds Borrowed None; Notes and Bills Rediscounted None; Bills Payable including certificates of deposit for money borrowed None; Reserve for taxes 12,000.00; Total \$15,308,744.14

STATE OF NEW YORK COUNTY OF MONROE, ss. I Peter A. Vay, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. PETER A. VAY, Cashier. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1910. CLARENCE S. GREENE, Notary Public

Correct—Attest CHAS. H. BABCOCK, LEWIS R. ROSS, EDWARD BAUSCH, Director

Report of the Condition of

The Merchants Bank OF ROCHESTER

At the Close of Business, June 30, 1910

Resources. Loans \$2,862,262.50; Bank Building 45,000.00; Other Real Estate 4,700.00; Bonds and Mortgages 7,594.24; Railroad and other Bonds 334,624.15; Due from Banks 370,310.61; Cash in Bank 249,701.08; Total \$3,874,192.58; Liabilities. Capital \$150,000.00; Surplus and Profit 233,690.41; Dividends Payable July 1 3,750.00; Deposits 3,486,752.17; Total \$3,874,192.58

Officers: Percy R. McPhail, President; Thomas J. Devine, Vice-President; V. F. Whitmore, Vice-President; John C. Rodenbeck, Cashier; Albert S. Newell, Asst. Cashier

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Send us your Job Printing

ROCHESTER