

## HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

## USEFUL RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

## STRAWBERRY PIE.

Line deep dishes with good, plain paste, fill them nearly full of strawberries, sprinkle over two large tablespoonfuls of sugar and dredge this lightly with flour. Cover with the upper crust rolled out as thin as possible, turn the edges neatly with a sharp knife; make a rent in the centre, press the edges tightly together, so that the juices of the fruit may not run out while baking. Serve the same day as baked, or the under crust may be heated.

## GINGER GEMS.

Beat half a cup of butter to a cream; beat lightly one cup of molasses; add to it half a cup of boiling water; take all from the fire and add half a teaspoonful of soda; pour this over the butter, and add one tablespoonful of ginger and sufficient flour to make a batter that will drop from a spoon (about 1 1/2 cups); add a level teaspoonful of cinnamon, same of baking-powder and bake twenty minutes in gem pans in a moderate oven.

## PINEAPPLE PUDDING.

Pure and cut into slices half an inch thick, one nice pineapple. Cut these slices into tiny rounds and line a small round mould, bottom and sides. Put into a saucepan a quarter of a pound of butter, same of sugar and rice flour; work together and add a half pint of hot milk; stir till boiling, then stand aside to cool. When cold add first the yolks of three eggs, and when mixed, stir in carefully the whites, well beaten. Turn this mixture into the mould and steam one hour. Serve with a liquid pudding sauce.

## RHUBARB CHARLOTTE.

Butter a baking-dish thoroughly and cover the bottom with fine bread crumbs, then with a layer of rhubarb that has been peeled and cut into thin small pieces. Scatter the rhubarb thickly with sugar, cover it with a second layer of bread crumbs and over the crumbs put bits of butter. Continue to fill the dish in this way to the top. The top layer should be of the bread crumbs. Bake the pudding in a slow oven for an hour, or until the rhubarb is thoroughly cooked all through and the top brown. If you prefer, the crumbs may be dropped in melted butter just a second before using, and then you should not use the bits of butter. In either case be careful not to make the pudding too rich. The crumbs should not remain in the butter long enough to soak. Serve the pudding cold.

## FASHION AND FANCY.

## From the Republic.

Collars and cuffs of batiste quilting, bordered with a fine rushe either of batiste or Valenciennes, are much in fashion. White muslin lace petticoats, lined with white taffetas and trimmed flounces, are worn. Dresses of pique, with Louis XVI. stripes on a white ground, are very effective.

According to the present fashion large puffed sleeves only go as far as the elbow, and very long gloves are indispensable. Nothing is more inelegant than a part of the arm showing between the sleeves and the glove. There are various ways of avoiding this. The first is to wear gloves long enough to go under the sleeve, or a kind of India rubber garter can be inserted in the upper part of the glove, or the sleeve can be attached by a small gold safety pin or fixed to the glove by a narrow ribbon on sleeve and glove, tied in a bow.

Several attempts have been made to lessen the size of the sleeves. Possibly they may become suddenly flat. It would be a pity, for puffed sleeves when not exaggerated give much elegance to the figure.

Black lace, embroidered with real straw, is now used for trimming hats and bonnets. These embroideries, which give the impression of pale gold color, are extremely effective.

Crepes will be very fashionable. Some of them are extremely variegated and original. The shades most worn are murex, violet prelat, blue grey, Venetian red, emerald and violine. The same fabrics are made in silk and wool, the wrap being of silk and the welt of some bright color in wool. This produces a transparent and very pretty effect. White crepons with spots or stripes and fancy patterns are also extremely pretty.

Neck trimmings are very voluminous. A ruche of black double tulle is much used. They are also made of several rows of pleated ruche, and in each pleat the corolla of an artificial flower, detached from its stem.

They are also made of white or colored tulle, the colors being selected to match the petals of the flowers with which they are spangled. The effect is lighter than that of the bouquets hitherto worn.

Sleeves are becoming decidedly smaller; they are getting flatter at the shoulder, and bulging from the middle to the bottom of the lower part.

Possibly there may be a return to flounces such as were worn in 1870.

The last designs of these dresses were worn about thirty years ago. They were trimmed with an unlimited number of small flounces, getting smaller and smaller, until they were only a few centimetres in breadth. They were trimmed with very narrow lace or ribbon. Should this skirt come into fashion there will be an end to cup and bell skirts.

## COMMERCIAL.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Patent \$5.15 to \$6.00. Winter Patent \$5.25 to \$5.50. Straight Roller \$4.95 to \$5.10. City Strong Bakers \$5.00 to \$5.00. Manitoba Bakers \$4.75 to \$5.00. Ontario bags—extra \$2.05 to \$2.10. Straight Roller, bags \$2.45 to \$2.50.

CEREALS.—Rolled and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.30; standard \$4.10 to \$4.20. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.10, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls. and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

BEANS.—Prices are more or less nominal.

at \$15.50 to \$16.25. Shorts at \$18 to \$19 and meal at \$21 to \$23.

WHEAT.—Manitoba wheat is purely nominal. In the West, red winter has been sold at \$1.03.

CORN.—Corn in bond is quiet and steady at 58c to 59c.

PEAS.—The sale is reported of a lot in store at 77c, but shippers say they cannot pay that price, and we quote 75c to 77c per 56 lbs. Sale 10,000 bushels at 75c adroit.

OATS.—Prices have advanced fully 1c on the week, sales of car lots in store having transpired at 47c for No. 2, with sales of Manitoba mixed at 42c to 43c.

BARLEY.—Prices here are purely nominal at 58c for feed.

RYE.—At 60c to 61c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Prices keep firm at 54c to 55c.

MALT.—Prices range from 70c to 80c as to quality and quantity.

## PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per bbl., \$17.25 to \$18.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl., \$16.00 to \$16.50; Hams, per lb., 10c to 11c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb., 7c to 7 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 8c.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

NEW BUTTER.—Creamery, per lb., 15c to 16c; Townships, 13c to 14c; Morrisburg, 13c to 14c; Western, 10c to 13c.

CHEESE.—The market opened rather excited at the beginning of the week, about 8,000 boxes of French cheese selling at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c, while sales were made at Belleville at 7 1/2c to 8c. Prices on this market may be quoted at 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c as to quality.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales were made of 50 to 100 case lots at 10c to 10 1/2c, but 10 1/2c is the jobbing rate.

TALLOW.—Prices are quoted at 5c to 6c.

HORS.—The market is dull at 5c to 8c, with sales of 5 to 7 bale lots at 6c to 8c as to quality.

HONEY.—Old extracted 5c to 6c per lb. New 7c to 9c per lb in tins as to quality, Comb honey 10c to 12c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Market unchanged for syrup at 4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., choice 5c. Tins 55c to 60c. Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 5 1/2c.

BEANS.—The market is quiet at \$1.60 to \$1.75 for good, hand-picked mediums. Choice hand-picked pea beans, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Poorer kinds \$1.25 to \$1.50.

BALED HAY.—No. 2 shipping hay \$6.50 to \$7.00, and No. 1 straight Timothy at \$8.00. At country points, \$5.50 to \$6.50 f.o.b. as to position.

## FRUITS.

APPLES.—Dried, 6c to 6 1/2c per lb.; Evaporated, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.; Evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.

ORANGES.—Messina, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; Messina, fancy, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per box; Messina, blood, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per half box; Messina, blood, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per box; Valencia, 420s, \$5.00 to \$5.50 ordinary box; \$5.75 to \$6.00 large box; \$6.25 to \$6.50 extra large box.

LEMONS.—\$3.50 to \$5.50 per box.

PINEAPPLES.—6c to 15c.

BANANAS.—25c to 90c per bunch.

CUCUMBERS.—\$2.50 to \$3.00 per crate.

CRANBERRIES.—\$3.00 to \$3.50 per box.

GRAPES.—Almeria, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per keg.

DATES.—3c to 4c per lb.

PRUNES.—"Atlas," 4c to 4 1/2c per lb.

COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts \$4.00 per hundred; seconds, \$3.50 per hundred.

TOMATOES.—\$4.00 per carrier.

ASPARAGUS.—75c per basket.

CABBAGES.—\$2.00 per crate.

BEANS.—Green, \$2.75 per basket; wax, \$3.00 per basket.

PEAS.—\$2.00 per basket.

STRAWBERRIES.—12c to 15c per box.

CHERRIES.—Calif., \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box.

POTATOES.—On track, 55c to 60c per bag; jobbing lots, 65c to 70c per bag.

ONIONS.—Bermuda, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per crate; Egyptian, \$1.75 to \$2 per bag.

## FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb.; salmon 13c to 15c.

SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4 to \$4.50. Labrador herring \$3.75 to \$4, and shore \$3.00 to \$3.50. Salmon \$10 to \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls. and \$12.50 to \$13.50 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$10. Sea trout \$7 to \$7.50.

CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.50 to \$4.00 per case.

OILS.—Seal oil 35c to 36c for steam refined pale. Cod oil steady. Newfoundland 35c to 37c. Cod liver oil 65c to \$1.25.



**FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC**

Well Satisfied. 11

Stephan S. Dak, April, 1893.

After using half a bottle of Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic for sleeplessness and nervousness, I must confess that it is the best medicine I ever used.

SISTER VICTORIA.

The Best Medicine For Sleeplessness.

Streator, Ill., May 8, 1893.

I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for sleeplessness, from which I was suffering fifteen years. The Tonic had the desired effect. It is the only medicine which gives me sleep.

SISTER M. JOHN.

St. Vitus Dance Cured.

Denver, Colo., Nov., 1892.

Rev. I. P. Carrigan writes: I ordered five bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for a girl ten years of age who was suffering from St. Vitus dance; she was perfectly cured by the same.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Free of charge. Postage paid. The medicine is free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Since 1876 and is now under his direction by the

KGZIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

40 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

In Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame Street.

J. K. MACDONALD.

Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hanger, general MAINTAINER, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting, Bells, Warehouse Telephones, etc. Carpenters and Builders Work to order. 708 and 710 St. James Street, west of Victoria Square, Montreal. Bell Telephone 222.

## THE POPE'S "TEMPORAL POWER."

CORRECT MEANING OF THIS VERY MISLEADING EXPRESSION.

Now this expression "temporal power" is absolutely misleading. By historical circumstances the Pope became temporal ruler of a small district around Rome. This district was directly subject to the Pope and was nothing more or less than an ecclesiastical "District of Columbia."

The necessity of such an arrangement is apparent to every thinking mind. Just as it does not become the Federal Government to be beholden to any State for its habitation, so it does not become the head of the Church to be subject to any of the many nations whose spiritual father he is. The Catholic Church is a federation of the world. It must be above any suspicion of partiality to this nation or that. In order to be above suspicion it must be independent. This is all, then, that is meant by the "temporal power" of the Pope—he must be autonomous. Formerly that autonomy was obtained by his dominion over the Papal States, but the Papal States have been absorbed into the Kingdom of Italy and the Pope to-day is a prisoner in the Vatican. When Catholics ask for a change in the present state of affairs they do not ask that the Pope be made the temporal sovereign of the world; they only ask that he be placed in such a position that he may be absolutely free from secular control in his government of the Church.

For this the Catholic Congress of Baltimore in 1889 asked in its resolution: "We cannot conclude without recording our solemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the peace of the Church and the welfare of mankind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular governments."—The Monitor.

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