LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington, Editress.

In the new models shown for mantles for the fall and winter, the mantlet shape appears as frequently as the paletot, and a combination appears in models of the visite type, fitting at the back, but with wide dolman sleeves and loose fronts.

Handsome fringes in waved silk braid, chenille or beads, are still the favorite trimmings. Jet embroidery mixed with silk and chenille or braid, are the most fashionable for gros grains or velvet. Jet embroidery always looks well, and makes a black toilet quite elegant and tasteful.

Costumes for the fall and winter are made of green and blue tartan plaid, in a large pattern. Kilted skirt, scarf draped across the upper half of it, and large paletot jacket, joined by one button only upon the bosom, over a waistcoat of the same. Eeither dark pearl or metal buttons may be employed for the costume.

Short costumes, with kilted skirt, are very much worn by ladies in town for morning and shopping. House dresses are made much longer. All evening toilets have trains.

Ladies who object to the kilted skirt, and it certainly does not become all figures, wear the princess skirt, with pleats at the back and coat basques; in front the bodice and skirt are either cut all in one, or the jacket-bodice opens over a plastron or waistcoat.

Paletot for young lady—Fawn-colored beaver cloth, double-breasted, ornamented with brown bone buttons.

Paletot for young girl—Grey tweed, piped with silk, ornamented with bone buttons.

Walking dress for little girl—Can be made of beige-colored tweed, with paletot of same, trimmed with rows of machine stitching and bone buttons.

Home Dress — Bronze-colored French merino, trimmed with kiltings of the same, and bands of dark bronze satin.

Misses Hat—The Avon is still a veay fashionable felt hat for young ladies, trimmed with cardinal plush, with knot of the same, left side, white ostrich tip intermingled with trimming.

Fashionable Hat — Brown felt, trimmed with satin and ostrich feather of the same shade, with handsome gold or bronze buckle.

Fichu.—This can be made of torchon lace, rows of lisse fulling, and loops of satin ribbon.

Fichu—Is composed of Valenciennes lace and two rows of lace and two rows of pink ribbon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A novelty is announced from Warsaw. A number of ladies there have formed a joint-stock enterprise under the name of "The Artistic Photographic Company," the whole of the operations of which are to be conducted exclusively by the female sex. The studio they have built is one of the finest in Russia.

Fair and Dear.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a shop where a spruce yovng man, who had long been enamoured but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling drapery. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything, and at last said: "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh! no," said the young man; "to me you are always *fair*." "Well," said the lady, blushing, she laid an emphasis on the last word; "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so *dear*."

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Italian Sauce.—Take half a pint of stock and put it into a stewpan with half a glass of Maderia and a few chopped mushrooms and shalots, and stew gently for a quarter of an hour then add the juice half a lemon, ½teaspoonful of pounded sugar, and 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley; let them just boil, and serve hot.

Stewed Cheese.—Place in a pie-dish one pound of fat cheese, finely sliced, with a tablespoonful of mustard-flour, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and a grain of Cayenne; pour over thes a wine-glassful of sherry, and distribute two ounces of butter in small fragraments over the top. Bake in a quick oven until the cheese is dissolved, then add the yolks of three eggs well beaten; mix thorougly, and bake in a tin dish for ten minutes till moderately browned. Serve very hot, with fresh hot toast in a rack.

Ox-cheek Soup.—Well wash an ox-cheek and break the bones of it; put it into a stewpan with 3 carrots, 2 onions, 2 or 3 heads of celery, and a small bunch of sweet herbs, ¼pound lean bacon, and some spices to taste; add sufficient water, and boil, skimming frequently; thicken with butter and flour, strain through a sieve, and serve hot. A glass of sherry is a great improvement.

Stuffed Eggs.—Boil five or six eggs hard; cut them in half after removing the shells; beat up the yolks in a mortar with a little anchovy paste, and butter, pepper, and salt; then refill the whites of the eggs, piling the mixture up in the centre; cut off the end of the eggs to make them stand, and serve with a garnish of watercress or parsley.

Eggs au Gratin.—Cut some hard-boiled eggs in slices, lay them on a well-buttered dish; next put a large spoonful of white sauce into a stew-pan, with 2oz. of Parmesan cheese, a small peice of butter, the yolks of two or three eggs, and a little pepper. Stir over the fire till it begins to thicken, pour it over the hard-boiled eggs, sprinkle bread crumbs over all, put the dish in the oven, and serve as soon as the contents begin to colour.

Risotto a la Milanaise, or Savoury Rice.—Fry in a saucepan with butter an onion finely minced, and when it is of a golden colour put in the rice; keep adding stock or broth as fast as the rice will absord it. When the grains begin to burst, remove it from the fire; add plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, a little salt, pepper, and a piece of butter.

MISCELLANOUS.

Why does a polished metal teapot make better tea than a black earthern one? As polished metal is a very bad radiator of heat, it keeps the water hot much longer; and the hotter the water is, the better it "draws" the tea.

Why will not a dull black teapot make good tea? Because the heat of the water flies off so quickly, through the dull black surface of the teapot, that the water is very rapidly cooled, and cannot "draw" the tea.

Why will a black teapot make better tea than a bright metal one, if it is set upon the hob to draw? Because the black teapot will absord heat plentifully from the fire, and keeps the water hot; whereas, a bright metal teapot (set upon the hob) would throw off the heat by reflection.

Then sometimes a black earthern teapot is the best, and sometimes a bright metal one? Yes; when the teapot is set on a hob to "draw," the black earthern is the best, because it radiates heat very slowly, and therefore keeps the water hot.

Why does a saucepan which has been used, boil in a shorter time than a new one? Because the bottom and back are covered with soot; and the black soot rapidly absords the heat of the glowing coals.

Why should the front and lid of a saucepan be clean and bright? As they do not come in contact with the fire, they cannot absorb heat; and, being bright, they will not suffer the heat to escape by radiation.

WHAT CAME OF A VISIT TO THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

From the Ave Maria.

The Rev. John P. Dunn, who died a few years ago in Philadelphia, often related the following incident of his own experience:—

It was in the early days of his priesthood that Father Dunn was granted this touching proof of the secret workings of the Blessed Sacrament. He was called to the house of an Episcopal minister, who was distinguished for his bitter hostility to everything pertaining to "Romanism." Wondering a little at the summons, Father Dunn instantly went thither, expecting to be taken to the bedside of some faithful servant whose importunity for the rites of the Church had triumphed over the bigotry of her employers. To his amazement, he was shown at once into an elegant chamber where the minister's only child lay on her death-bed. She was a fair and winning child of nine summers, the idol of the household, intelligent beyond her years, and, blest with perfect health and watched over with tenderest solicitude, had bid fair to blossom into womanhood unmarked by pain or sorrow. Yet the little child had for nearly four years borne a secret sorrow which at last had brought her, without disease or accident, to the brink of the grave. There was nothing to grapple with, the doctors said: she was fading away before their eyes with no symptom of illness, no token of decline, *only dying*. The medical men studied the strange case with interest; friends wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and hardened in their grief. Well they knew what had brought their precious, their only one, to this condition.

On this day the family physician had caught the first clue for his guidance. It was a bitter exclamation against "Popish servant girls" which broke from the lips of the mother, as, with wild, tearless eyes, she gazed upon her fading flower. The doctor demanded an explanation of her words, sternly reminding her that he had a right to know the cause of the child's strange illness. Her reluctance being finally overcome, the mother stated that they had once unhappily been persuaded to engage an Irish Catholic girl as the attendant of their little Lena. The girl was far superior to her station, and in fact they treated her almost as one of the family, little thinking they were cherishing a viper. They had strong hopes of her conversion, for she never went to her church, had no popish book or emblem of any sort, and was really so indifferent about religion altogether that they were convinced she had retained not the slightest recollection of the superstitions of her native country. They had not striven to hasten her conversion, believing that the attention she gave to their instructions to the child, at which she was mostly present, was sowing the seed. One afternoon she took Lena out for her usual walk, and for the first time in years, according to her own statement afterwards, felt an inclination to go to church. It was a day when Benediction was given, and from that fatal day dated all their misery. The child was so impressed by the ceremonies that she longed to go again. From a most pious, docile disposition, she became disobedient and stubborn, no longer taking any interest in her prayers or Bible lessons, and at divine service showing none of her former reverence and thoughtful attention. Of course they had discharged the faithless servant without delay, and surrounded the little victim of her diabolical art with all good influences; but in vain. The child longed and pined after the popish ceremony, and the terrible infatuation or possession, whichever it might be, was destroying her life. The physician's comment on this story was an instant command that a Catholic priest should be brought to his patient. He suggested Father Dunn, whom he had often met, and, despite the opposition of the mother, the young priest was called on. The child had heard nothing of this. The Protestant doctor imagined that the priest would go through some ceremony that would arouse her to animation, and watched anxiously from the door. To his amazement the child sprang up in the bed at the instant the priest entered the room, and with clasped hands and eager gaze waited his approach. "You have brought my Lord!" she cried, in a voice at once pathetic and exulting. "I wouldn't go without Him!" Father Dunn's surprise was as great as the doctor's. He tried to soothe and divert her, but she put her little wasted hand on his breast, where the Blessed Sacrament rested, and by her answers to the questions showed that she was as thoroughly familiar as himself with the great Mystery. "Gratify her, my dear sir—her life is at stake!" urged the anxious doctor. The young priest knew better than the aged physician; but he hesitated no longer. The innocent child made her acts of contrition and love as he prompted, received her Lord, and with a happy smile sank back on her pillow. As Father Dunn gave the blessing, the seraphic soul fled to its Love.

GERMAN EVENTS.

From the Catholic Times, Liverpool.

The solemn unveiling of the equestrian statue of Frederic William III., at Cologne, was performed on the 25th of September by the Emperor in person, who arrived at 12 o'clock, via Casset Coblentz, in company with Empress Augusta, the Crown Prince, and Prince Charles of Prussia, and a numerous suite of high military and civil officers. The Imperial party was met at the station by the town authorities, and conducted to the Neumarket through densely crowded streets. From the moment they left the Station, the bells of all the churches began to ring, the cannons from the forts thundered away, and the people in the streets burst into most enthusiastic cheering. The reception was altogether a hearty one, and showed that the Catholic population had remained loyal to its sovereign in spite of the long and cruel persecution it is undergoing by the Prussian Government. The Emperor and Empress remained only three hours in the Rhenish metropolis. After having listened to a long-winded speech from the Burgomaster of Cologne, the Emperor at once proceeded to the ceremony for which he had come, and then returned with the Empress to the station. They left immediately for Coblentz. The statue represents the present Emperor's father on horseback and in his coronation mantle; in his right hand he holds the sceptre, and his face is turned towards the Rhine. The erection of this somewhat strange monument in honor of a monarch who was anything but a friend to his Catholic subjects, is due, not to the population of Cologne or Rhenish Prussia, but to a late admirer of Prussia, who bequeathed a large sum of money to the city of Cologne for that particular purpo-e. Had the town authorities refused to accept the legacy they would have been accused of disloyalty. They preferred the monument with all the *souvenirs* of the cruel treatment of their Archbishop Clemens August, and of the blessing of the present Prussian persecution. They were also made to feel that they are no longer masters of their own houses. Wherever the Prussian police exists the rights of personal ownership seem to be abolished. A few days previous to the unveiling of the monument, the police direction of Cologne issued a regulation according to which all traffic, all communications between the houses of the Neumarket and the square itself, were forbidden. That is to say, the owners and inhabitants of those houses were, by an order of the almighty police, consigned to their houses, made prisoners in their own homes, from ten o'clock in the morning till three P. M. This order, however, proved a little too much even for our humble Cologne townspeople; they at once declared that if the order was enforced, they would abstain from decking their houses on the festive occasion. Dreading such a disloyal demonstration, the police withdrew part of the order; and the loyal owners hung out their flags.

It is now stated that Dr. Falck's renewed resignation will be accepted by the Emperor as soon as the latter has resumed his reigns of the Government. His leaving the ministry has other causes than failure of the May laws. Bismark is still of one mind with him. He still demands from the Church what he once felt sure to obtain through the May Laws, viz., the submission of the ecclesiastical authority to the State power in all, even in purely ecclesiastical matters. "Let the Pope accept the May Law," said he to the Nuncio, "and the Prussian Government will grant you every concession you like." From what the Chancellor has himself said to various persons about his interview with Monsignor Masella, it is clear that little or no progress has been made in their endeavor to come to a mutual understanding. The fact is that Bismarck pursued other objects by that interview, and now that those objects have partly disappeared, partly proved unattainable, he cares little about reconciliation with Rome. On the contrary, the greater the gap, the better he would like it. If he still thought that he could drive an effectual wedge into the strong body of German Catholics, depend upon it, he would do it, and at the idea of a reconciliation with Rome. For the same reason, we must not so soon expect the end of the Kulturkampf. If it is true that here and there, owing to personal influences or local circumstances, the official zeal for the persecution has a little abated, it is equally true that the Government shows no intention to stop the execution of the May Laws, or to adopt another school policy. In the latter question the deans of the Dioceses of Munster and Paderborn have again addressed a vigorous petetion to Dr. Falck, in which, after having shown that the present system of teaching Catholic religion in Prussian schools stands in direct contradiction to the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic Church, they urgently request the Minister to make arrangements that only such teachers of religion be appointed at Royal seminaries who possess the requisite permission of their Bishops for their functions, and that school candidates be no longer examined without the presence of a Bishop's delegate.

The other day a Jesuit, Father Fuchs, brother of the deputy, was preparing to deliver a lecture in Cologne, on the South African Mission, of which he is a member, when the police commissary entered the room, and ordered the assembly to disperse, because Father Fuchs had no right to lecture in Cologne.

The chief post direction has issued a circular in which postmasters are requested to read all postcards before forwarding them, in order to prevent the circulation of offensive correspondence. That even letters are opened by post officials is nothing new.

Bismarck's only daughter, the Countess Mary, is engaged to be married to Count Cuno von Rantzau, Secretary of Legation.

The news that Dr. Melzer had returned to the Church is contradicted. The last Old-Catholic student of theology, a Bavarian, has left the university of Bonn.

The committee on the Socialist Bill is said to have nearly finished its labors in a sense that does not quite give satisfaction to the Government, but that will nevertheless lead to a satisfactory agreement between Conservatives and National Liberals. The Bill is sure to pass, although a little amended.

ST. JOHN OF BEVERLEY.

The Benedictine monasteries were to the Anglo-Saxons, homes of piety, centres of industry, and schools of learning. The monk who left his cloister to rule a diocese gathered round him crowds of eager students. St. John of Beverley was one of these great monastic bishops. He spent his early years at Whitby at St. Hilda, and was afterwards raised to the see of Hexham, and then to that of York. He there founded a school which became celebrated for its learned men, yet none were so poor or ignorant but St. John tried to instruct them also in the truths of salvation. V. Bede, of his pupils, relates the following among many other miracles wrought by him; It was the holy Bishop's custom to retire during Lent to some solitary spot; and on one occasion he took with him a poor dumb youth to support and teach. The first week St. John spent alone in prayer with God. Then, armed with divine power, he made the sign of the cross on the dumb boy's tongue and bade him speak. The boy uttered the letter as he was bid, and then day by day the Saint taught him new letters and words, till at length the youth could speak without difficulty. So delighted was he with his new gift that he never ceased expressing the thought of his mind. St. John died amidst the tears of his flock. A. D. 721, and is still venerated as the special patron of the deaf and dumb.

"Learn from St. John to compassionate the crowds of Catholic children who, as regards the truths of their faith, are both deaf and dumb, and by your alms or aid open their ears and unloose their tongue.

"If thou didst see thy son dying of hunger, couldst thou pass him by? Wilt thou therefore neglect him when, though not suffering from corporal hunger, he is perishing for want of heavenly knowledge?" —*St. John Chrysostom.*

In the beginning of the twelfth century, Gerard, Archbishop of New York, made his first visit to Beverley, and in the church dedicated to St. John sang Pontifical Mass. He had in his train a youth deaf and dumb from his birth. When the *Gloria* began, the tongue of the dumb youth was suddenly loosened, and he joined with the others in the angelic hymn. The Archbishop being informed of the prodigy, turned to the people after the Gospel and said, "See, my children, how holy, how powerful a patron must ours be, since God wills him to work so great a miaacle for our sake."

"Instruct thy son, and he shall refresh thee, and shall give delight to thy soul."—Prov. xxix. 17.

THE SEA SERPENT.

When Victor Hugo described the devil fish, with its hideous maws and terrible arms, no one believed that there was such a thing in existence. To be sure every reader of classics remembers more than one description of the monster, but there is more in Horace, or Sallust or Virgil, than the modern world believes, and so the devil fish was looked upon as a myth. But after Victor Hugo took up the cue, only a few years elapsed when a veritable devil fish was captured on the shores of Newfoundland, and then everybody remembered all about Hugo, and a great deal more than Hugo ever said. But if the devil fish has proved a reality after so many centuries of obscurity, why not the sea serpent? It is very hard to think that the captains, officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships, besides all the testimony that has been furnished by the mercantile marine, can be false or exagerated. No doubt the men who testified as having seen the sea serpent saw something very like the monster their mind conjured up. But we now hear of it again, and this time, there must be two of them, one near the Norwegian coast and one off the coast of Newfoundland. Perhaps there are a family of them after all.—*True Witness.*

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Simple announcements under this head will be inserted for 25 cents.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 26th inst., Charles Edgar, beloved son of Mr. James McCarthy, 390 Great Market street, aged one year and eleven months.

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85 King Street West, Toronto, October 2nd, 1878.

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With best wishes for your success, I remain,

Yours faithfully, C. C. POMEROY.

Prescott, October 3rd, 1878.

MR. THOS. J. MASON.

DEAR SIR,—I can cheerfully bear testimony to the value of your Magnetic Lung Invigorator. Since using it I have experienced a great strengthening of the vocal organs, and I can most confidently recommend it to all who suffer from weakness of the throat or lungs. It is invaluable to ministers.

REV. E. F. AUSTIN, M. A.

Post Office, Ottawa, Sept. 10th, 1878.

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Yours very respectfully, JAMES G. POSTON.

8 James-St., St. Catharines, Sept. 4th, 1878.

THOS. J. MASON, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I procured your "Magneticon" Wristlets on the 12th of April last. For sometime previously my hands had been so bad with rheumatism that I had almost lost the use of them—now they are well. I am in my 78th year. WM. BARON.

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