

**A MOONLIGHT DREAM.**

BY J. A. McDONALD.

At night as moonbeams stream  
In through my window pane,  
I lie abed and dream  
My childhood o'er again.  
Once more is felt the thrill  
Of boyhood's merry glee,  
In thoughts that quickly still  
My saddest thoughts for me.

Dear mem'ry fondly twines  
Around the hallowed spot,  
Where in the grove of pines  
Was once our humble cot;  
Endeared by mother's smiles,  
Her nights of watchful care,  
And childhood's winning wiles  
In happy days spent there.

Again the morn has come,  
On grass-blades dew-drops shine,  
As merrily we run  
In search of grazing kine,  
O'er mead and hillocks green,  
Through vales where streamlets flow,  
Where shady balsams lean  
O'er flowers down below.

Once more we join in fun  
Among the forest trees,  
That hide us from the sun—  
We're careless as the breeze—  
And romp, and run, and shout,  
Or play at hide and seek,  
Or stily hide about  
And play the game of peek.

I see the night-shades creep  
O'er valley, hill and plain,  
And nature eadly weep  
A day that's gone again.  
The whip-poor-will's lone song  
Is still as loud and clear,  
The lonesome whistling song  
Is often used to hear.

Though all is but a dream,  
Ah! plainly still appear  
The scenes of youth that gleam  
Through mists of each past year.  
What pleasure to recall  
When sadness fills the mind  
Those days, the best of all,  
That we have left behind.

**THE AMBASSADOR OF CHRIST,**

THAT IS THE TITLE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS' NEW BOOK.

IT IS INTENDED FOR THE USE OF PRIESTS—SOME INTERESTING EXTRACTS—THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER—STUDY OF THE BIBLE—ORATORY AND THE PRESS—PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

"The Ambassador of Christ," the new work by Cardinal Gibbons, will soon be issued. This is the third book the Cardinal has written, the others being "The Faith of our Fathers" and "Our Christian Heritage."

The "Ambassador of Christ" is, as it was intended to be, a book for priests. It is also a book which will prove valuable to seminarians and colleagues. The volume will contain a trifle over four hundred pages. It is studded all over with the authorities cited for every fact stated.

Words taken from Esther, sixth chapter, make up the first sentence of the first paragraph of the book. These words are: "Honor is her worthy of whom the King (of Kings) hath a mind to honor." The remainder of this opening paragraph is as follows: "God is never imposed upon by the din of popular praise. He estimates a man at his real worth. His verdict is the standard, the criterion of genuine excellence and the patent of true nobility. He crowns merit only and the dignity which springs from virtue."

**The Christian Mother.**  
The home and the Sunday school have a chapter and from it are taken these paragraphs:  
"The pious Christian home is the most hallowed of all sanctuaries, and the mother is the oldest and most cherished of all teachers. The devout Christian mother is called to be an apostle. The family circle is her field of labor; the members of the household are the souls committed to her ministry."

"No teacher can adequately supply the place of the mother. No one has the same hold that she maintains on the intellect and affections of her child. She is not only an authority whose right to rule is never questioned, but also an oracle that is implicitly believed."

"The words and examples of a parent, especially of a mother, exert a life-long influence on the child. The seed of righteousness sown in the youthful mind by the maternal hand usually bears abundant fruit. The salutary lessons the mother has taught are seldom effaced from the memory. They are engraved on the heart in luminous characters, and the sacred image of the mother herself stands before us silently but eloquently pleading the cause of God. The tablet of the soul, like a palimpsest may afterward receive impressions that will hide from view the original maternal characters written upon it, but the waters of compunction and the searching rays of Divine grace will bring them to light again."

The Cardinal quotes the following tribute by Chief Justice Taney to his mother: "She was pious, gentle and affectionate, retiring and domestic in her habits. I never in my life heard her say an unkind thing to any of her children nor speak ill of anyone. I remember and feel the effect of her teaching to this day."

"Would to God that this eulogy could be pronounced on all American Christian mothers!" writes the Cardinal. "If they were faithful to their sacred trust, there would be less need in our day of

insisting on religious education in the schools, and the perplexing problem that agitates our country would be practically solved."

**The Power of Oratory.**

The press and pulpit have a consideration, in part as follows:  
"Much has been written to prove that the ascendancy which oratory formerly wielded over popular assemblies has not only declined since the days of Demosthenes, but that its power has been practically superseded by the press which enables millions calmly to read what only a few could hear from the living voice some hours before."

While it must, indeed, be admitted that the influence of public speaking has been weakened, it has by no means been supplanted by the newspaper. The personal magnetism of the orator is still felt whenever he has a subject of vital interest to discuss, especially in a nation like ours in which popular government prevails and political debates are so eagerly listened to.

"What more striking evidence can we have of the persuasive and overwhelming force of eloquence than that furnished by Mr. Bryan's speech at the national Democratic convention, held in Chicago, July, 1896?"

"The burning words of the orator spread over the surging mass before him with the force and rapidity of a prairie fire in his own western country. The effect was electrical. The audience of 15,000 persons was swayed by the irresistible power of his eloquence as the trees of the forest bend before the storm. The young speaker, comparatively unknown to fame, became the idol of the hour. All competitors fell before him and he was enthusiastically nominated for the presidency."

"Eloquence is, therefore, not a lost art. But whatever inroads the secular press may have made on political and forensic oratory, the newspaper can never be a substitute for sacred eloquence."

**The Study of Holy Scriptures.**

A few of the paragraphs from the chapter on the study of Holy Scriptures are the following:

"The book that I recommend to the minister of Christ, first and last, and above all others, is, of course, the Word of God. The Bible is the only book of study that is absolutely indispensable to a priest, and hence it is appropriately called by St. Ambrose 'Liber Sacerdotalis.' He might be familiar with the whole range of ancient and modern literature and yet his sermons would be lamentably cold and defective if he happened to be ill-instructed in the Sacred Volume. On the other hand, if he is well versed in the Holy Scriptures, though a comparative stranger to human science, he will preach with edification and profit. The clergyman that draws his inspiration from the Sacred Text is easily recognized by the sweet unction that flows from his lips."

**Patriotism in the Schools.**

In the chapter on schools is this: "Familiar lessons should be incorporated into our text books, inculcating reverence for our political institutions and embodying an elementary knowledge of our system of government, together with the respective functions of its legislative, judicial and executive departments, the conditions required for American citizenship and the duties and rights of the citizen. These lessons should of course give a conspicuous place to the memorable events of which our country has been the theatre and which serve as landmarks on her onward progress. They should include a brief sketch of the nation's heroes, statesmen and patriots, those martial deeds and civil virtues the rising generation will be taught to emulate."

"Our American youth in like manner should be taught to cherish and perpetuate our national festivals. The meaning of each holiday should be brought home to them so that they may be able to give a rational account of the political faith that is in them."  
The book contains some thirty chapters, including one on the study of men and the times, the preparation of sermons and congregational singing, which the Cardinal commends. The book will be published by John Murphy and Company, Baltimore.

**How to Decorate Salads.**

Place the bowl containing the salad in an outer one somewhat larger, of glass or silver. Fill in the space with cracked ice. In the middle of the salad place an arrangement of thinly sliced cucumber pickles in the shape of a star and have opposite each ray the ring of a hard boiled egg (the white only), with an olive in the middle. This ornamentation can be varied by using a little red radish instead of the olive or placing a slender cucumber pickle through each of the egg rings.

**How to Care For the Ears.**

A prominent physician says that more than half of the ear troubles with which people suffer during the cold weather can be traced to the habit of picking at the ears with the finger nails or hairpins or some other hard substance, which irritates the delicate inside of the ear. Instead of this injurious "picking," the ears should be washed out with warm water and a little good soap and thoroughly dried after the operation. If the ears are sensitive, a little cotton may be put in before going into the open air, though this is apt to make them even more sensitive. In extremely cold weather, before venturing out a good way to clean the ears is to wrap the corner of a towel around the finger, and with a little cold cream carefully wipe out the auricle. It will remove every particle of dust and will really protect the ears from the cold, but it can scarcely be recommended for regular use.

**How to Become a Good Talker.**

The art of conversation consists in the exercise of two fine qualities—you must originate, and you must sympathize. You must possess at the same time the habit of communicating and the habit of listening. To listen sympathetically and to talk amusingly are generally supposed to be two distinct qualities seldom, if ever, united in the same individual, and it would be well for those who desire to shine as talkers to study the golden mean and judiciously combine both accomplishments.

**These stopped using soap, long ago. This one stopped because—well, we'll have to guess why.**

Perhaps, because it gave him too much work to do. That's what everybody thinks, for that matter, when there's nothing but soap at hand, and there's a good deal of dirt to be removed from anything.

But this one stopped because she had found something better than soap—**Pearline** (no soap). Something easier, quicker, simpler, more economical. No rubbing to speak of, no wear—easy work and money saved, whether it's washing clothes or cleaning house.

**PATENT REPORT.**

The following information is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, engineers and experts in patents:

**Refrigeration.**—In that branch of the art of refrigeration which most exemplifies modern mechanical and scientific progress, viz., the artificial production of cold by means of volatile liquids, whether for the making of ice or for other purposes, there has been considerable progress since 1870 along the line struck out by Carre's invention of the absorption ice machine. In 1871, Seely, in patent No. 119,795, October 10, substituted chloride of calcium for water as the absorbent, and also employed two stills, acting alternately as such and as sorbers. In 1872, Reece, in patent No. 131,783, October 1, employed the expanding gas returning from the refrigerator to drive the pumps. In 1881, Rankin, in patent No. 239,591, March 29; in 1886, Hendrick, in patent No. 336,235, February 16; in 1889, Perkins, in patent No. 399,207, March 5, and in 1892, Palsou, in patent No. 482,694, September 13, made important improvements. In compression machines, of which Twining's invention, patented November 8, 1854, No. 10,221, is the prototype, even greater progress has been made, and this class of refrigerating machine bids fair to completely displace the absorption type. In 1872, Boyle, in patent No. 128,448, June 25, loosened the ice from the molds by reversing the current of hot gas. In 1877, Holden, in patent No. 190,036, April 24, added the automatic valve for controlling the supply of liquefied ammonia to the refrigerating coils, after wards improved upon by Winkler in patent No. 452,536, May 19, 1891. Other advances have been made by Lindell, in patent No. 228,364, June 1, 1880, and Pietet, in patent No. 415,881, November 26, 1889.

**CANADIAN APPLES.**

Mr. John Craig, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, returned last week after attending the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at Kingston, and that of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, which latter was held at Grand Rapids, Dec. 1, 2, 3. The cry of the Michigan producer of apples and peaches was this year over-production, faulty distribution and apparent under consumption. The crop of apples in Michigan, as elsewhere, was excessive. Only the best keepers of the finest quality and appearance were handled with profit. Vast quantities of summer and fall apples were evaporated, fed to cattle or rotted on the ground. It was remarkable to find in the face of these conditions, that Canadian apples competed successfully in the Chicago and St. Louis markets with the American-grown product, handicapped though they are with a 30 per cent. (ad valorem duty). The superior flavor and keeping qualities of the Northern-grown apple were becoming more fully recognized each succeeding season. Michigan fruit growers are feeling that in Ontario they have a dangerous competitor, and are asking for an increase in the tariff. There is little doubt that they will always be a market for our high class apples in the large cities of the Central and Southern States. Michigan peach growers are progressing rapidly in the science of producing fine fruit at the lowest possible cost. It was stated that during the height of the season 185 trains assisted each day in carrying fruit to and from Chicago. A considerable quantity of Michigan peaches found their way to the Toronto markets, in spite of a duty of 60 cents per bushel. In the return struggle for possession of the markets in the world, the fittest will survive. It behooves Canada, then, to ascertain what fruits reach their highest state of perfection within her borders, and where within these borders they may be produced with the greatest advantage, and having learned these lessons to gather up all her energy and ability, and use it for a fixed and definite purpose. An illustrated address given by Mr. Craig upon the fruit resources of Canada, together with two papers upon technical subjects, were well received by the audience.

**NOT CRUDE MATERIAL.**

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

"From this time on," said he, when the only woman who had ever rejected him passed from his sight, "from this

**LUBY'S**  
PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER.  
RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle.  
R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.  
PRINCIPAL LABORATORY, RUE VIVIERNE, ROUEN, FRANCE.

time, mine shall be the delight to wreak vengeance on woman. I shall be a sine clerk, and, instead of selling them shoes one size too small, with my persuasive manner I shall make them buy them smaller still. Ha! Ha!"—Indianapolis Journal.

**NOSE BLEEDING.**

How It Is Caused and the Best Means of Checking It.

Nosebleed in children is commonly supposed to indicate nothing more than that the child tires easily or is overactive, says The Youth's Companion. Yet even these terms express more than is obvious upon a casual reading of the words.

If a child tires easily, or, in other words, if the least overexertion at play or at study results in a more or less severe attack of nosebleed, the child must be in a weakened state, while, on the other hand, if he is accustomed to allow his play or his studies so to absorb his interest as to make him forget his fatigue, he is placing an injudicious strain upon his constitution.

In either case he will be benefited by a curtailment of work and an increase in the amount of time allotted for rest, until his body is more fully developed. No child's mind can be developed faster than the body except at the expense of health.

Nosebleed occurring in middle life and old age is a more serious thing, as it indicates a graver condition of affairs. It is usually coincident with disease of the liver, heart or kidneys. Its cure is of course dependent upon the restoration of the organs to a normal condition. In elderly persons the disorder sometimes appears to result from weakness, which in turn it aggravates.

It is a common saying that in full blooded persons an occasional nosebleed is beneficial, and this may in a certain sense be true, inasmuch as the nasal membranes are thus relieved of congestion. But it is safe to say that bleeding from the nose is never anything but a sign of weakness.

The treatment of an attack of nosebleed consists in absolute rest and cool applications to the head. The extremities should be warm. The head should not be held down over a basin, as this favors the flow of blood. One of the simplest and most effectual methods of stopping an ordinary attack is for the person to stand erect, with the head in the usual erect position and the hands extended at length directly over the head.

**How to Make an Odd Sofa Pillow.**

Make the covering of green plush. Roses should be cut from white china silk. These are buttoned to the plush with pink Roman dross. Stems and leaves are outlined with the same material to form a design which has been previously stamped on the plush. Around the edge is a green, hemstitched ruffle of china silk, and over it a narrower one of pink silk, also hemstitched with Asiatic honiton lace silk. The under covering of the pillow should be of green plush.

**How Long Distances Can Be Run With Ease.**

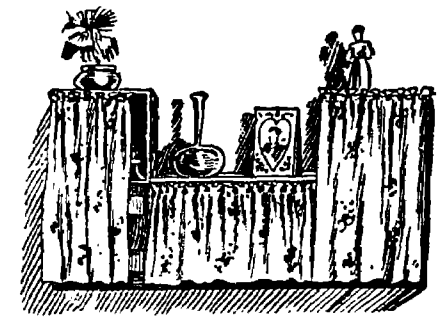
There are many manners of walking, some of which are much devoid of grace. But M. de Raoul has come to the conclusion that, as far as fast walking is concerned, the best method is that which he calls marche enfoncée. The principle is to run without leaping, to raise the body above the ground as little as possible, to keep the knees bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward, so that practically you are always running after your center of gravity. The feet must be raised only very slightly. Any man between 20 and 60 can be taught to run as long as his legs can carry him without getting out of breath. Some men can, on the very first trial of the method, run seven or eight miles without stopping, while, with the ordinary tactics, they could not have run over a mile. The first kilometer (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) is usually covered in 7 1/2 minutes, the second in 6 minutes and the third in 5 minutes and 45 seconds. An interesting feature of M. de Raoul's researches is that even after a long run, according to his method, a stiff walk is no trouble at all. The muscles which work in both cases do not belong to the same set, and while one exercise is performed the muscles which minister to the other rest.

**How to Make a Bureau Scarf.**

A bureau scarf which will be a novelty to some of our readers was of white linen, cut just a little smaller than the bureau top. This was finished with a very elaborate cut work pattern, but the work was done with butter colored roman floss instead of linen thread. This was used over a pad of blue satin, the edge of which was trimmed with the narrowest of butter colored lace, which was visible outside the cut work edge.

**A LITTLE CABINET.**

To Hold Medicine Bottles and Toilet Things That Crowd the Washstand. Medicine bottles and toilet things have a way of collecting in obtrusive and inconvenient array on the washstand. A neat little homemade cabinet obviates this. It is made out of three empty cigar boxes used on the plan of a



A MEDICINE CABINET.

bracket. Take three boxes and strip them of all labels by soaking them in boiling water. The lids you will not want. When the boxes are clean, set them aside to dry, and when in a fit state paint them with ebony enamel or green water stain, or, if you like, size them first and follow on with a coating of wax or mahogany stain.

The color chosen should correspond, if possible, with the fittings of the room. Apply two coatings of paint, letting one dry before putting on the next. Where the boxes are joined it is unnecessary to apply any color whatever, and, indeed, the glue will adhere all the better if there is none.

Nothing can be simpler than the arrangement of the cabinet, as the boxes require no cutting and no shelves. All you have to do when you have prepared them is to glue one box endwise between the other two, which are fixed upright. These two end boxes should exactly accord in size. The center one may be larger or not, just as you choose. The easiest way of fixing little curtains upon the boxes is to gather the silk upon three bands of tape, securing these bands to the wood with tiny gilt pins. Possibly you may have some soft silk by you which will answer the purpose; otherwise get three-quarters of a yard. Measure it off accurately before cutting it, taking the height and width of your boxes and allowing as much fullness as possible.

Each curtain must be neatly hemmed round, the top hems being wide enough to allow for a little heading when the silk is drawn up. Take three bands of tape, cut to the width of each box as it stands and gather up your silk upon these bands, fixing to the top of each box with the gilt pins. This cabinet should stand very securely on a couple of brackets placed above the washstand or be securely screwed to the wall.

**Taking Cold.**

A person in good health, with fair play, easily resists cold. But when the health flags and liberties are taken with the stomach or the nervous system, a chill is easily taken and according to the weak spot of the individual assumes the form of a cold or pneumonia or maybe jaundice. Of all causes of cold probably fatigue is one of the most efficient. A jaded man coming home at night from a long day's work, a growing youth losing two hours' sleep over evening parties two or three times a week, a young lady heavily "doing the season" or young children overfed and with short allowance of sleep are common instances of the victims of cold.

The Lancet, authority for the foregoing, says: "Luxury is favorable to chill taking. Very hot rooms, feather beds and soft chairs create a sensitiveness that leads to catarrhs. It is not, after all, the cold that is so much to be feared as the antecedent conditions that give the attack a chance of doing harm. Some of the worst colds happen to those who do not leave their houses or even their beds, and those who are most invulnerable are often those who are most exposed to changes of temperature and who, by good sleep, cold bathing and regular habits, preserve the tone of their nervous system and circulation. Probably many chills are contracted at night or at the fog end of the day, when tired people get the equilibrium of their circulation disturbed by either overheated sitting rooms or underheated bedrooms and beds. This is especially the case with elderly people. In such cases the mischief is not always done instantaneously or in a single night. It often takes place insidiously, extending over days or even weeks."

**Fads in Stationery.**

The latest thing in London in the way of stationery is a sheet of paper with the corner turned down and held in place by a colored seal or wafer which displays the Christian name or monogram. These devices give opportunity of using many dainty colors and are also placed on the side and in the middle of letter paper. They appear to be

suspended by gold cords, or are decorated by a wreath of laurel leaves. The envelopes are stamped to resemble a seal on the point of the flap, bearing the writer's initial or crest, preferably the latter. Decorated envelopes are considered bad form in America. The seal, or wafer, idea is also finding special favor for wedding invitations on the other side.

**Celery Soup.**

Here is Mrs. Lincoln's recipe for celery soup: One pint of celery, cut in half inch pieces, one pint of water, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful each of chopped onion, butter and flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half salt-peppercorn of pepper. Cook the celery until it is soft in one pint of boiling salted water. Mash it in the water. Cook the onion and milk in a double boiler for ten minutes and add it to the celery. Rub all through a strainer and put it on to boil again. Blend the butter and flour in a small saucepan. When smooth, stir it into the boiling soup. Add salt and pepper and boil the soup for five minutes. Strain into the tureen and serve very hot.

**How to Improve Old Furniture.**

For a first coat there is nothing equal to raw oil. If the article is made of any hard wood, one coat will be sufficient. If of pine, two or three may be desirable. Simply apply with a brush and let it dry. Repeat, if necessary, and then sandpaper until smooth. For any soft wood, finish with a coat of varnish such as any painter can supply. But if you have been more ambitious and made your desk or cabinet or what not of hard wood, you must use beeswax and turpentine if you would have a really beautiful polish that will grow brighter as the years go by. Melt the beeswax with a little turpentine, apply with a flannel rag, rub in with a soft brush—an old nailbrush is good—and finish the polishing with old flannel. This gives a brilliant polish quite different from the shiny surface of a varnished article.

**How to Regulate the Children's Sweets.**  
More animal heat can be evolved from sugar than from almost any substance we can take. Hence when the growing child needs heat he will crave sugar or sweet things. It is best to furnish it at the end of a meal and never before.

**How to Make the Eyelashes Grow.**

Do not cut your eyelashes, now you are grown up, or they will always be stumpy. To thicken and straighten the lashes, rub castor oil or cocoa butter into them each night.

**DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.**

The December Donahoe's is decidedly a Christmas number. Electoral topics and other subjects of general interest are discussed from varying standpoints, but the pervading sentiment is, as it should be, that of the festive season.

Irish readers cannot fail to be interested in the Rev. Denis O'Callaghan's graphic description of the recent "Irish Rice Convention" dealing with the members of the Convention and the purpose of their assembly. In "Election Ethics, Past and Present," John J. O'Shea presents a study of the methods employed in former days and in our own, Marie latter gaining by the contrast. Marie Donegan Walsh writes very entertainingly of "A City on a Hill," the city of the "House of Loreto," and Mary F. Nixon tells her readers of the "Last Sign of the Moor," an interesting tale well told.

"Christmas in Florida," by Wm. Manning Connell, is a bright sketch of a pen picture of Florida Catholics, white and colored, assembled for the reverent purpose of hearing midnight Mass. "Utterances of Campaign Leaders" sums up the opinions of the leaders in the different parties in the late campaign, a memorable contest, the result of which is vividly presented by Henry N. Cary in his interesting story on "Election Night in a Newspaper Office."

The fiction of the number is contributed by Mary F. Nixon, Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Mary B. O'Sullivan and G. L. de Cidonea. The fact that Arthur Barry, Chas. O'Neil, D. J. Donahoe are among the writers of poetry in this number is sufficient proof of its high merit. In "Peep into Print," William Hopkins presents an array of people well known to Catholics as having attained distinction in the different avocations of life they represent.

The departments are replete with good, entertaining matter; the illustrations are even better than usual, and the entire make-up shows the desire of the publishers to give their readers a magazine that will be a pleasure to read, a profit to remember; a purpose that, if merit wins, will surely be accomplished by the Christmas Donahoe's.

Prohibitionist—If you didn't drink you might be worth \$5,000. Arid Atkins—I know, boss; but would \$5,000 do me if I didn't drink?—Pack.