

A FAMOUS ENGLISH CATHOLIC

Frederick Lucas was one of the many converts made to Catholicism from the ranks of English Protestants in the fourth decade of this century, through the wide reaching spiritual impulse whose most conspicuous phase is known as the Oxford movement. Like Newman, Lucas could affirm the conversion to the church of Rome was in no wise promoted by traditional tendencies, or early surroundings. Both of his parents were members of the society of Friends, and it is a fact worth noting that he was a cousin of John Bright. Eight years of his youth were spent at a Quaker school; after which, at the age of 17, he became a student at the University College London. After graduation he betook himself to the legal profession, keeping his teams in the Middle Temple and he was called to the bar in 1835, when he was 23 years old. It is curious, in view of his subsequent convictions, that at this time the works of Bentham had a great fascination for him, and he was a thorough believer in the utilitarian scheme. As the professor of a philosophy founded on the assumption of universal selfishness, he was as naturally a student of the English skeptical philosophers, from Hobbes to David Hume. But it does not appear that any metaphysician, properly so called, except Berkeley, kept a permanent hold upon him. Of the Catholic Church he knew nothing till the year 1837 when his attention, we are told was first drawn to the subject by an article on cathedral establishments in the Quarterly Review. To Lucas, this article, when upon the ordinary reader might make no permanent impression, suggested a new train of thought and investigation which were stimulated by the Oxford movement and, as he has said, by an unsatisfied longing for religious certainty. He made, however, no conscious progress until the beginning of 1839 but early in that year he convinced himself that with the Catholic Church alone is lodged divine authority on earth. He was received into the Church of Rome by a member of the Society of Jesus and soon after published a Pamphlet addressed to the society of Friends, and entitled 'Reasons for becoming a Roman Catholic.' His conversation led some of the most intimate among Quebec his friends to refuse to hold intercourse with him, but the change in religion did not seem to altar in the least his relations with his immediate family. Thirteen years afterwards meeting his cousin John Bright, in the House of Commons, where he appeared for the first time a member of that body, Bright accosted him with, 'Well Fred, and how goes the old superstition? Why, John, a great deal better than the new hypothesis,' was the reply.

TO GROW OLD TOGETHER

The marriage state is entered too hastily by many, entered before the judgment is fairly ripened.

Contracts of this kind should be made to last forever.

There is a touching little story in the Apocrypha about a young man and woman who were just married and ready to start together on their united career, and this was the first cry to heaven, when the wedding guests had gone, and they were left alone in their chamber.

'Mercifully ordain that we may grow old together.'

Audubon, the great naturalist, married a good, sweet woman, and when she began to find him out, she found he would wander off a thousand miles in quest of a bird.

She said, 'Amen' and went to him, camped in the woods, lived in log huts and shanties on the frontier, anywhere to be with him.

She entered into his enthusiasm shared his labor, and counted all things but dress for the excellency of the glory of being Audubon's wife.

When the children began to come to them, he had to wander off alone, but he could not go into a valley so deep or a wilderness so distant that the light would not shine on him out of the ir windows.

He knew exactly where he would find her, and how she would look, for while, as Ruskin reminds us the clouds are never twice alike, the sun is always familiar, and it was sunshine he saw when he looked homeward.

She understood what it meant to grow aged together.

Is there not a lesson in this for wives.

NAMES OF PRECIOUS STONES

Many of our stone names have no more mysterious origin than the name of the place where they were principally found. The chalcidony is from Chalcedon, near Constantinople. The turquoise is from Turkey, its chief mart

from Persia. Our agate comes from Achaetes the old name for the River Drillo, in Sicily, where it is said to have been first found. Jet owes its name to the Latin word for it; gagate, from Gages, two name of the town and river in Lycia. For our sard we may choose between Sardis, which Pliny adopts, and sere, the Persians for yellowish red. One derivation connects the topaz with the name of an Indian town, where it was found accidentally by some quarryman, who mistook it for alabaster. Another traces it to an island in the Red Sea called Topazus—from a word signifying to seek, because the said island was so beset with fogs that navigators had great difficulty in finding it. Most of our precious stones being of foreign importation, they do not enter into our mythology as flowers or animals do, nor, for the same reason, do they play a conspicuous part in English poetry. Pearls sometimes are spoken of as the tears of the fallen angels, or, as Sir Walter Scott says,

'See these pearls that long have slept. These were the tears which naiads wept, with which we may compare Robert Herrick's account of rubies;

'Some ask'd me where the rubies grew? And nothing I did say: But with my finger pointed to The lips of Julia. Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where Then spoke I to my girl. To part her lips, and show 'em thereg' The Quarelets of Pearl.'

ABOUT TO BE SURPRISED

A city official has been seen ordering a ham, a demijohn of whiskey and a keg of beer, and the serjeant girl has been kept awake four nights by his reciting something at the top of his voice in the parlor. It is believed that he will shortly be surprised with the gift of a gold headed cane.

HIS FIRST DUTY

After that retaliation on insults and annoyances

A lady living on Harrison Avenue, Boston; near the Albany bridge is the owner of a very large and intelligent Newfoundland dog. He is a faithful animal, and has been trained to run errands and fetch up wood and coal, which duties he performs as faithfully as a human being.

The other morning she wrote on order for her dinner, and placing a silver coin inside the paper put them in a basket, and giving it to the dogs sent him out to the market. He was returning with his purchase when a gang of corner loafers called up a few idle curs and set them on him for sake of seeing what he would do. They barked and yelled and howled around him, biting his legs and flanks until the blood came in places, but with the exception of occasionally striking at his annoyers with his feet when they came close in front of him, the Newfoundland paid no attention to his disagreeable companions until he arrived home and placed the basket on the house steps! After winning and scratching for a few minutes he was relieved of his charge by his mistress coming to the door.

As soon as the basket was taken from him he turned upon his heel and walked back lesurily with his hands in his pockets, apparently for the sole purpose of inspecting the weather. Arriving in the midst of his late antagonists he sauntered upon one of them in a patronizing sort of a way, and taking him into his capacious jaws nipped him until there wasn't a yell left inside him and then threw himself against the side of a building. By the time this was accomplished the other curs had taken the hint and begun to evacuate the sidewalk in an undignified manner. But the Newfoundland was after them in earnest. Seizing one by the nape of the neck, he threw him across the bridge another was hurled through an open doorway, a third was cornered at the door of his own residence and whipped into submission, and in this manner the avenger pursued his task until the last one had been thoroughly chastized. Then the master of the field went home as quietly as he had come, and after dressing his wounds by the most approved methods of canine surgery, composed himself for sleep.—Boston Globe,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

It is a great help to children to have good school books. In these days every properly conducted school should have standard works approved by competent judges. Every branch of study should be attended to but in our times it is especially desirable that every young person should become a good reader. We are preeminently a people devoted to reading newspapers and books the former especially. It is essential that a good foundation be laid. The youth that is properly trained will grow up with a longing desire to continue to read more intelligently than others.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

Graham Gems.—One cupful of butter, one half teaspoonful of soda; butter or lard, one tablespoonful; add a little salt and add Graham flour until you have a tolerable thick batter; pour into well buttered gem pans and bake in a hot oven. This will make eight or ten gems.

Tomatoes and Cream.—To those who are fond of the natural flavor of the tomato, it is delicious served the same as peaches the ripe fruit cut up and served with sugar and cream. Many also like them cut up in slices with sugar and vinegar or lemon juice.

Asparagus Pudding.—One cup of cold chopped asparagus—one part only—chopped very fine. One tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, one cup of milk (a bit of soda the size of a pea stirred in), one half cup fine crumbs, pepper and salt to taste. Whip the eggs very light, warm the butter and add next, then the crumbs which should have been soaked in the milk the asparagus, pepper and salt, and beat to gether very hard. Turn into a greased tin pail with a close cover, if you have no pudding-mould; set in a pint of boiling water and cook one hour and a half. Dip the pail in cold water to loosen the pudding, turn out and pour half a cupful of drawn butter over it. A good way of using up cold asparagus. The pudding is delicious.

Cabbage Soup.—Take a fine large cabbage, and, after removing the outside leaves and cutting the stalks short, divide the cabbage into quarters more than half way down, but not quite to the stem. Lay the cabbage in cold water for half an hour or more. Then put it over the fire in a pot with six quarts of boiling water, and let it boil for one hour and a half, skimming frequently. Then take it out and drain it, and laying it in a deep pan pour on cold water and let the cabbage remain in it until cold all through. Drain the cabbage from the cold water and cut in small pieces; and put into pot with two quarts of rich boiling milk, in to which you have stirred a quarter of a pound of nice sweet butter, add a very little salt and pepper. Boil in the milk until tender. Cut up small pieces of toasted bread in a tureen and pour the soup over them. The above soup is still better when cauliflower or broccoli is substituted for the cabbage.

A VEGETARIAN.

Do you know any vegetarians? If you do never ask them to stay with you unless you should become one yourself. Hearing that an old friend of my mothers was stopping at a hotel, the Pater desired us to go and call on without in the least guessing what we were preparing for ourselves I must tell you she said when she arrived that I have been a strict vegetarian some years and never touch meat fish game poultry and game or any dish in which dripping or gravy is used. I come to you in a state of semi-starvation for I never had any thing at the hotel which had not some objectionable ingredient for three or four days after that Mrs. Nebuchadonozor stayed with us you would hardly believe that what seems so trivial a craze could give such an infinity of trouble. Our poor cook is driven to despair and as a consequence was in a frightful temper the whole time. We fed our guest on young peas cooked in butter, young carrots prepared the same way, endless salads compounded under her instructions omelettes flavored with herbs and oh my dear the faintest ghost of a touch of onion. Papa looked at her pittingly at first when we sat down to dinner. Holding a spoonful of gravy from the joint he would say Now my dear Mrs. Smith do let me pour this over that stuff on your plate. It would do you so much good. But she would almost shudder at the very idea and very soon turned to amazement for I never saw any one eat so much in all my life. I wonder if vegetarians are all alike that? An omelette with six eggs was partaken of twice followed by about a quart of peas and then by a salad mayonnaise. Bread and butter to any extent accompanied these dishes.—London Truth.

In a recent address in London, Dr. Percy F. Frankland remarked that the earliest attempts at purifying water were confined to the removal of suspended particles, but at a later date chemists gave attention to the invisible dissolved substances. When it became known that some, if not all, zymotic diseases are due to living germs, the fact was recognized that the microscopic organisms in water might be a source of danger. Filters were at first supposed to be of no value in removing these organisms but various filtering materials—such as coke and animal and vegetable charcoal—are now known to be very efficient when frequently renewed. Agitation of the water in contact with similar porous solids has considerable effect, while the precipitation process for softening water with lime produces a reduction of 98 per cent, in the number of micro organisms. Natural filtration makes the water of many deep wells almost entirely free from organic impurities. For a number of months the water supplied to London has been regularly tested, and during the last four months the purification processes employed were found to remove from 93 to 98 per cent. of the invisible life forms crowding the water of the Thames and the Lea.

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ROYAL (Absolutely Pure).....	██████████
GRANT'S (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
BUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	██████████
REDHEAD'S.....	██████████
CHARM (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
AMAZON (Alum Powder) *.....	██████████
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. 1oz.).....	██████████
PIONEER (San Francisco).....	██████████
CZAR.....	██████████
DR. PRICE'S.....	██████████
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's).....	██████████
LEWIS'.....	██████████
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	██████████
HECKER'S.....	██████████
GILLET'S.....	██████████
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal" *.....	██████████
Milwaukee, (Contains Alum.)	
BULK (Powder sold loose).....	██████████
BUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	██████████

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* While the diagram shows that of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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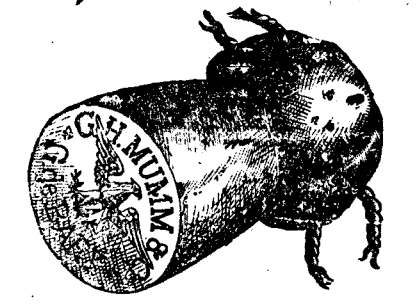
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