

# House and Household.

## USEFUL RECIPES.

### OYSTER FRY.

On a very fine wire gridiron place slices of salt pork, cut as thin as possible; on each slice lay one large or two small oysters; broil and serve hot. Coffee, toast and chopped cabbage are the accompaniments.

### FOR LUNCHEON.

Break an egg for each person, in a frying-pan; when set remove to a platter, grate cheese on top of the eggs, and salt and pepper to taste, a little cayenne pepper gives zest.

### LAMB WITH CURRY.

Take two pounds of lamb cut small, fry in butter until a nice brown, seasoned with half a teaspoonful of green mint chopped fine, two teaspoonfuls of curry powder, and simmer slowly for three-quarters of an hour. Serve on a platter bordered with boiled rice.

### SCALLOPED CHICKEN.

Mince cold chicken and a little lean ham quite fine; season with pepper and a little salt, if needed; stir all together and add some sweet cream—enough to make quite moist. Cover with crumbs, put it into scallop shells or a flat dish, put a little butter on top and brown before the fire or front of a range.

### MIXED HAM.

Mince lean ham very fine, mix with it the yolk of an egg and a little cream. Season with a pinch of cayenne pepper and a little nutmeg. Toast slices of bread a delicate brown, spread the prepared meat on it, break an egg on each piece, place in a hot oven until egg is rare or well done. Send to table hot.

### CLAMS A LA BALTIMORE.

Procure twenty soft clams, and remove from the shell; put one tablespoonful of butter in the dish; add a tablespoonful of chopped truffes, two tablespoonfuls of sherry, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper, and cook eight minutes without stirring. Mix one half cupful of cream with the yolks of two eggs; add, but do not allow to boil, and then serve.

### REAL CORN PONE.

To a quart of ordinary corn meal add a tablespoonful of lard and a teaspoonful of salt, mix with sufficient warm water to make a batter that will drop freely from a spoon, stir in half a teaspoonful of homemade yeast and let it stand eight or ten hours in a warm place to rise. This was always baked in a covered bake-pan or Dutch oven, with glowing coals underneath, and on top was from four to six inches in thickness. It was eaten warm.

### PEACHES.

Peaches are one of the most healthful and universally liked of fruits. They may be cooked in a variety of ways, and all are excellent. The following are tried recipes:

For canning peaches make a syrup, allowing one and one-half pounds of sugar and one-half pint of water to every three pounds of fruit. Peel the peaches and lay in cold water to keep them from discoloring until wanted. When the syrup is boiling put the fruit in, taking care not to crowd, and cook five minutes. Remove carefully and place in jars. Pour the hot syrup over the fruit and seal. Use self-sealing jars.

To make brandy peaches: Select firm but ripe fruit; peel and boil in a weak syrup until a fork can be stuck in them easily. Take the fruit out, drain and put in jars. Have ready a rich, hot syrup made with three pounds of sugar and a half-pint of water, and fill the jars containing the fruit with equal parts of the syrup and white brandy. Cover at once.

To make peach marmalade: Peel and quarter the peaches and put them into a porcelain-lined kettle in the proportion of four quarts of fruit to a generous pint of water. Cover and cook forty-five minutes, then add two quarts of granulated sugar and cook slowly until the mass is as thick as required. This will take about three-quarters of an hour. Just before taking from the fire add the juice of two lemons. Turn into glasses, and when cold cover.—From the Republic.

## FASHION AND FANCY.

Wings will reign supreme this fall. Paris and London have announced it; the wholesale milliners are working for it, and it behoves the women who own handboxes filled with cast-off bits of millinery to take them down from the closet shelf and seek long and diligently for the wings of other years.

Wings large and small will be worn by women old and young. In fact, the criterion of fashion this fall will be the number of wings worn in the hat. On the other hand, one insignificant little wing, if conspicuously placed, will have the power to save its wearer from that awful fate of not being up to date.

Every wing, even if it is of farmyard extraction, will be fashionable the coming season; but those most in favor will have the shaded, or, technically speaking, the naere effect. There will be wings which shade from faint fawn to deep brown and a quantity of two-toned wings exquisitely blended.

There will be pure wings spangled in all colors. There will be wings of jet, steel, gilt, and brilliant ones formed of mock jewels. And when velvet or fur is introduced as a trimming it will be invariably shaped like a wing. No hat, whatever its shade, will escape being a winged affair. Turbans, bonnets, big flaring hats and jaunty little toques will all fare alike. But broad, low effects are the general characteristics of the hat with many wings.

The turban is renewing its popularity. Dame Fashion has smiled upon it and dressed it up in braided felt and many wings, so that when the fall season opens it will be looked upon as a novelty. Among the latest importations not yet ready for the public gaze is a turban with the rim made of braided chenille showing violet and green in its coloring. The broad crown is formed of wee bits of wings in the same coloring and falling well over one another. At the front of the turban rim is a jeweled, pin, shaped, like to a small wide-spread wings which are composed of green and violet stones and

framed in gilt. Turbans made of a large bird which possesses an astonishing number of wings are among the novelties for fall and winter. The turbans are made entirely of one bird and many wings. Unusually low turbans, with a soft velvet crown and wings fastened close to the hat at the side, are made to order to match tailor-made shopping dresses. Turbans of this description will also be the vogue for calling costumes. One which has been sent from across the water as a model shows a low white velvet crown studded rather sparingly with tiny gold stars. Two wings of brown flecked with white and sprinkled near the top with gold dust are its only trimming. The wings are arranged close to the turban at either side. They are rather long, and their pointed ends fall a trifle over the hair at the back. With this turban will be sold a white velvet cape lined with gold-colored satin and trimmed down the front and around the bottom with an odd border of very small brown flecked wings.

## CARING FOR THE TEETH.

In caring for the teeth it is doubtful if any of us would be satisfied with giving to the skin, hair or nails the exceeding brief and half-way treatment given to the mouth. Yet soiled hands are not half the menace to health that teeth brushed once a day in a small quantity of water may be. The teeth are being constantly acted upon not only by the secretions of the mouth, but in case of bilious indigestion by a disordered stomach as well, and the only way to prevent decay, which is due to the ravages of bacteria, is to keep both stomach and mouth in a healthful condition. In the making of good teeth proper diet has a large place. In order to preserve them it is not too often to brush the teeth at least four times a day in plenty of pure water, but if that is impossible a thorough brushing in the morning and at night just before retiring should be the practice of every one who is cleanly. A mouth and throat gargle should be a part of the process. A dentist's advice to patients with tender gums is to rub them about the roots and inside with precipitated chalk before going to bed. This prevents the acids of the mouth from working on the teeth. Fine French charcoal, which can be had so excessively fine that it cannot injure the enamel of teeth, whitens them. Pure soap is also good for cleansing the mouth. Listerine or a few drops of tincture of myrrh may be used for the mouth gargle.

## WHAT MOTHERS SHOULD DO.

Let the children make a noise sometimes; their happiness is as important as your nerves.

As the boys grow up, make companions of them; then they will not seek companionship elsewhere.

Allow them, as they grow older, to have opinions of their own; make them individuals and not mere echoes.

Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities; you have no right to depress them because you have suffered.

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character and have patience with faults and failings.

Respect their little secrets; if they have concealments, worrying them will never make them tell, and patience will probably do its work.

Remember that without physical health mental attainments is worthless; let them lead free happy lives, which will strengthen both mind and body.

As your daughters grow up, teach them at least the true merits of house-keeping and cookery; they will thank you for it in later life a great deal more than for accomplishments.

Try and sympathize with girlish flights of fancy, even if they seem absurd to you; by so doing you will retain your influence over your daughters and not teach them to seek sympathy elsewhere.

## THE HABIT OF KISSING.

The facility with which diphtheria, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever are transmitted in early life renders the habit of kissing among children one which common sense will show to be open to grave objections. However essential conventional kisses may be regarded as a means of demonstrating friendship and politeness, parents should nevertheless, we think, consider in this matter the welfare of their children first. Our condemnation of kisses may, for practical purposes, be restricted to the objectionable but common practice of kissing on the mouth. Children can be trained with the greatest ease to offer the cheek or the forehead for the proffered caress, and to elude the attempt to contaminate the lips.

## EARLY RISING.

If any housekeeper will make early rising a fixed habit, and see that her maidens follow her example—provided she is obliged to have any—it will not take many weeks for even an inexperienced one to learn that all the little niceties that at first seem burdensome, but which give an air of refinement and cheerfulness to every family, can be carefully attended to before they are ready to assemble at the breakfast table; or, if doing without help, can be so far adjusted as to make the morning meal pleasant and comfortable.—Mrs. H. W. BECKER.

## CULTURE.

"Mothers do not recognize their mission, neither do they yet place mental culture among the must-haves. When they do, they will work for far other than their present aims, not but that many of these are commendable, but that they stand in the way of better things."—Mrs. A. M. DIAZ.

## HOUSE-KEPT WOMEN.

Probably it is true, as the wise one tells us, that women should have fewer "blues" if more time was spent in the open air.

In the State Reports concerning the condition of insane asylums, it is mentioned as one of the chief causes of the excess of female over male inmates, that women live indoors too much, and breathe too little outdoor air. Outdoor exercise is prescribed as a part of the reasonable cure of most chronic diseases.—FAITH ROCHESTER.

## YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

### HUMOROUS.

How much a man is like his shoes! For instance, both a soul may lose; Both have been tanned, both are made of tight.

By cobblers; both get left and right; Both need a mate to be complete, And both are made to go on feet. They both need healing, oil are sold, And both in time will turn to mold. With shoes the last is first; with men The first shall be the last; when The shoes wear out they're mended new, When men wear out they're men dead, too!

They are both trod upon, and both Will tread on others nothing loath; Both have their ties, and both incline, When polished, in the world to shine; And both peg out. Now, would you choose To be a man or be his shoes?

### A HANDSOME SOUL.

One day a boy who was taking his first lesson in the art of sliding down hill, found his feet in too close contact with a lady's silk dress. Mortified and confused he sprang from his sled, and, cap in hand, commenced an apology.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am; I am very sorry." "Never mind that," exclaimed the lady, "there is no great harm done, and you feel worse about it than I do."

"But your dress is ruined. I thought you would be angry with me for being so careless."

"Oh, no," she replied, "better to have a soiled dress than a ruffled temper!" "Oh, isn't she a beauty!" exclaimed the lad, as the lady passed on.

"Who, that lady?" returned his comrade.

"If you call her a beauty, you shan't choose for me. Why, she is old, and her face is wrinkled!" "I don't care if her face is wrinkled," replied the other, "her soul is handsome, anyhow."

A shout of laughter followed, from which he was glad to escape. Relating the incident to his mother, he said, "Oh, mother, that lady did me good. I shall never forget it; and when I am tempted to get mad, I will think of what she said, 'Better have a soiled dress than a ruffled temper.'"

### AN INDIAN FRIEND.

When my grandfather moved West, he found near his new home from fifty to seventy-five Indians, permanently camped. They were a spiritless, lazy lot, and did little but eat and sleep.

I have heard my grandmother say that she never felt in the least afraid of any number of these Indians.

One spring day she was making soap alone in the yard. She had just brought out her pan of soap-grease when four or five of her Indian neighbors came along and began to beg for something to eat.

Now, the settlers made it a rule not to feed Indians. So when they pointed to grandmother's big pan of soap-grease, and motioned that they wanted some of it to eat, she shook her head. "No, no," she said. "Go away!"

They did not obey, nor even heed the command. Instead of doing so they squatted down in their grimy blankets, and watched the soap-making with much interest.

They waited patiently until the soap-making was done. Grandmother then went into the house, but soon came out again to throw away some stale corn-bread. Finding the Indians still there, she concluded to give it to them. They accepted it eagerly, but instead of eating it, they tucked it away in their blankets. A few minutes later, chancing to look out of a window, she saw two



## GREAT PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

It is not necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health, yet strong, healthy organs and faculties give rise to the most delightful sensations of existence.

Exercise, common sense and ordinary precaution and you need never be very sick. When you find your stomach troublesome, your bowels inactive, your nerves sensitive—look out! When your weight is decreasing, when your energy is waning, when exertion seems impossible and sleep does not give rest—look out!

Serious illness has its beginning in neglected little things. Even dread consumption comes on by degrees, and may begin with a very slight derangement. Taken in time, 95 per cent. of all cases of consumption can be cured. Taken in time, no disease need be really serious. The best safeguard against disease is an active, healthy liver. That means good blood and good blood means good solid healthy flesh.

The germs of disease seek out the weak spots in the body. Don't have any weak spots. If you have them now, clear them out, tone them up, make them strong. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will do it. It searches out all poisonous matter and disease-germs of whatever character. It regulates the action of the organs of the whole body. It forces out impure matter, makes the blood rich and puts new life into every fiber. It makes good, firm, healthy flesh—doesn't make fat. It gives you flesh that you can work with—the flesh that means health, but a reasonable plumpness is essential to the best bodily condition.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is pleasant to take and you don't have to take an ocean of it to get well either.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

of the Indians, each with an old tin can, in the act of helping themselves from the kettle.

With amused curiosity she watched them as, having filled their cans, they and their companions trooped off across the road and sat down under a big tree there. Then they drew forth their corn-bread, and with it and what they felt confident must be an especially delicious stew, prepared to make a hearty meal.

One old fellow took a can of soap between his hands, lifted it to his lips and took one huge swallow. Suddenly he gave utterance to something like a howl and a groan, and rolled over on the grass with his heels in the air.

Two or three of the others had dipped their bread into the other can; they, too, were assuming strange attitudes and uttering strange sounds. Presently they all made a wild rush for a stream of water a short distance away. Then, for once in their lives, they became familiar with soap and water combined.

The only courageous one among this tribe of Indians was Wahwahsheego, an old squaw, who seemed to have more spirit and pride than all the rest of them together.

She was a tall and powerful woman. One day when my mother was alone with her children, the oldest of whom was but five years old, Wahwahsheego came to our house with head work to exchange for sugar and bacon. After a satisfactory bargain had been struck the old squaw sat down on the floor to play with "the little white papoose."

The squaw's grim red face took on a softer, brighter look when the baby, instead of showing any signs of fear, reached out its tiny hands to be taken.

Grandmother left them alone together and went out into her kitchen. She was working over some bread there when two very rough-looking men stepped to the open door.

They were ragged, dirty and evil-looking, and their sudden appearance gave grandmother a fright that she could not conceal, brave woman though she was.

"Ye needn't be skeered, ma'am," said one of them, "at least not if yer perlite an' obligin', an' if ye aint ye'd better be, or we'll run things to suit ourselves. Now you just hump yourself and git us up the best meal you kin."

Grandmother soon began to recover her courage.

"I am not afraid of you, and I shall not stop my work to get up a meal for men of your class. You'd better go at once!"

At this, one of the men swore a frightful oath and started toward her. At that moment she suddenly remembered the presence of the old Indian in the next room. Raising her voice, she cried out in a tone of alarm: "Wahwahsheego!"

The two men gave a cry of surprise and alarm at the sudden and unexpected appearance of grandmother's defender. Well might they fear old Wahwahsheego. She was a frightful-looking object as she bounded into the room, her red blanket trailing out behind her, her black hair streaming down her back, her grim face dark and sinister with anger, her eyes aflame and her lips parted over her snaggy teeth.

She had father's rifle in her hands; by the time she had it to her shoulder the men had scrambled out of the house. The old squaw ran to the open door and fired into the air. For some distance she gave chase, uttering blood-curdling war-whoops and firing the gun.

Her yells were heard by the men at work in the fields. Some of these mounted horses and pursued the two tramps, who were finally captured and treated to a ducking in a very muddy stream.

Wahwahsheego came back to the house, and she hung up the gun, said briefly:

"Wahwahsheego no let 'em hurt white squaw and white papoose—no, no."—E. P. Druvy, in Catholic Columbian.

The National Society of Sculpture, No. 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Drawing every Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cents.

## STRANGE LOCOMOTION.

A boy's idea of using stilts is to find a method of walking that is difficult and requires skill. That a community of people should be compelled to use stilts in order to do their work and get about the country, is almost unknown. It is not singular that these people become so expert that they can knit while walking on stilts. The still-walkers live in the south of France, on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, and near the borders of Spain, so near that they have acquired many habits of the Spanish people.

The country of the still-walkers is Landes. Very many years ago the people were driven to stilt-walking. The wind from the Bay of Biscay blew the fine white sand far inland, making what we call dunes, which are waves of white sand that remind you of the motion of high waves. They look like waves suddenly turned to sand. It was impossible to walk over this sand, and all the grass and other vegetables suffered and was choked by it. The people were shepherds, but it became harder and harder to find feeding-ground for the sheep. Then the government made the experiment of planting pine forests. These grew and prevented the sand drifting in as before. Still, walking is very difficult and almost impossible for women, except by the use of stilts. When the people walk on the ground they walk in their bare feet. The leg is covered with a footless stocking. The footrest of the stilt is covered with sheep-skin, with the wool side uppermost, making a soft rest for the foot. The pine forest not only saved the land from utter desolation, but it gave the people employment. The collection of resin is the most profitable industry in this section. The wool of the sheep is of such a poor quality that it brings a very poor price in the market.

The people are a happy people and have an interest in sports. They have stilt races, and some racers have national reputations. One, recently, was a long-distance race from Paris to Bordeaux, which aroused interest among scientists. The distance was 300 miles, and it was covered in 76 hours and 55 minutes. The stilts used in this race were 65 inches in length, but the ordinary walking-stilt is 45 inches. The stilts weigh about five

or six pounds; the pole, which is always carried and used for balancing, weighs about five pounds. Bull-fighting is encouraged, but cows are used instead of bulls. So prevalent have these bull-fights become that the Government has interfered and attempted to regulate them.

GOOD ADVICE FROM THE POPE. Issues a Letter to Belgian Catholics Counselling Union Against Socialism.

A translation of a letter written by Leo XIII. to the Catholic bishops of Belgium has just been received in this country. It is dated at Rome on July 10 last, and it exhorts the Belgian Catholics to cease dissensions and unite "for what seems truly to tend to the public welfare." The Pope advises workingmen not to renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers, and employers not to be deficient in provident care and in the kindness which justice demands. Particularly, the Pope urges the Catholics of Belgium to unite firmly against Socialism. His Holiness says that the conduct of the Belgian Catholics should be such "that religion may, above all, be held in honor that it may diffuse the virtue which it is calculated to inspire and which is wonderfully salutary in civil, domestic and economic affairs; that public authority and liberty, being based upon Christian polity and humanity, the kingdom may remain free from sedition and safeguarded by peace; that the good institutions of the State, particularly the schools for the young, may be improved, and that under the auspices and with the encouragement of religion the commerce and the arts may flourish, especially through the aid of the associations that are numerous among you and the increase of which is to be desired."

"It is then," the Pope goes on, "a primary duty to obey with due respect the sovereign designs of God, who has ordained that in the great community of the human race there should be a disparity of classes and at the same time a certain equality arising from friendly co-operation. Wherefore, let not the workingmen in any way renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers, and let not the latter be deficient in provident care and in the kindness which justice demands. Upon the observance of these leading precepts depends the public welfare, the promotion of which must be aimed at, and by this means are procured consolations in this life that are not vain and merits for life hereafter in heaven."

"Let them try especially to unite so firmly as to turn all the resources of their minds and all their strength against the wickedness of socialism, which evidently threatens to bring about great injury and evil. This system ceases not from turbulently promoting its designs against religion and society. It strives continually to confound all rights, human and divine, and to do away with the blessings insured by Divine Providence through the Gospel. Our voice has been raised often and in serious accents against such a calamity, as is sufficiently attested by the instructions and warnings which we gave in our letter Rerum Novarum. Let all good men, then, without distinction of party, exert themselves in taking up by legitimate means the defense of Christian truth, justice and charity, and in supporting faith and fatherland, and thus insuring public happiness and prosperity."

FRANCISCAN ORDER. It has been stated that the various branches of the Franciscan order are to reunite. In this connection the following facts are cited from an apparently authoritative source: St. Francis founded three orders. The first order was Ordo Fratrum Minorum, order of Minor Brothers, or as we now style them Franciscan friars. Out of this order grew two, which are now two



## Always the Desired Effect.

Baraga, Mich., Jan. 8, 1892. I have suffered a great deal from sleeplessness for three or four years, so that I was compelled to give up my position as teacher. Since using Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic I sleep sound every night; my system is strengthened. I thank God that He let me find such a medicine so that I can teach again. HELEN SHORT.

Baraga, Mich., Jan. 8, 1892. I have recommended Father Koenig's Nerve Tonic to many cases they all unanimously praised it. Father's Cough Balsam I find excellent. In our schools and Asylum, with about 120 inmates, this remedy is of great importance, and we have never had anything better. Rev. G. Terhorst.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any doctor. Four patients also got the medicine. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill. 49 S. Franklin Street.

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bot. 62c per Doz. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

In Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street, and by B. E. MCGALE, 2123 Notre Dame street.



In the chest, strains the lungs and prepares a way for pneumonia, often times consumption.

## PYN-PECTORAL

positively cures coughs and colds in a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

LARGE BOTTLE, ONLY 25 CENTS.

or six pounds; the pole, which is always carried and used for balancing, weighs about five pounds. Bull-fighting is encouraged, but cows are used instead of bulls. So prevalent have these bull-fights become that the Government has interfered and attempted to regulate them.

## GOOD ADVICE FROM THE POPE.

Issues a Letter to Belgian Catholics Counselling Union Against Socialism.

A translation of a letter written by Leo XIII. to the Catholic bishops of Belgium has just been received in this country. It is dated at Rome on July 10 last, and it exhorts the Belgian Catholics to cease dissensions and unite "for what seems truly to tend to the public welfare." The Pope advises workingmen not to renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers, and employers not to be deficient in provident care and in the kindness which justice demands. Particularly, the Pope urges the Catholics of Belgium to unite firmly against Socialism. His Holiness says that the conduct of the Belgian Catholics should be such "that religion may, above all, be held in honor that it may diffuse the virtue which it is calculated to inspire and which is wonderfully salutary in civil, domestic and economic affairs; that public authority and liberty, being based upon Christian polity and humanity, the kingdom may remain free from sedition and safeguarded by peace; that the good institutions of the State, particularly the schools for the young, may be improved, and that under the auspices and with the encouragement of religion the commerce and the arts may flourish, especially through the aid of the associations that are numerous among you and the increase of which is to be desired."

"It is then," the Pope goes on, "a primary duty to obey with due respect the sovereign designs of God, who has ordained that in the great community of the human race there should be a disparity of classes and at the same time a certain equality arising from friendly co-operation. Wherefore, let not the workingmen in any way renounce the respect and fidelity they owe their employers, and let not the latter be deficient in provident care and in the kindness which justice demands. Upon the observance of these leading precepts depends the public welfare, the promotion of which must be aimed at, and by this means are procured consolations in this life that are not vain and merits for life hereafter in heaven."

"Let them try especially to unite so firmly as to turn all the resources of their minds and all their strength against the wickedness of socialism, which evidently threatens to bring about great injury and evil. This system ceases not from turbulently promoting its designs against religion and society. It strives continually to confound all rights, human and divine, and to do away with the blessings insured by Divine Providence through the Gospel. Our voice has been raised often and in serious accents against such a calamity, as is sufficiently attested by the instructions and warnings which we gave in our letter Rerum Novarum. Let all good men, then, without distinction of party, exert themselves in taking up by legitimate means the defense of Christian truth, justice and charity, and in supporting faith and fatherland, and thus insuring public happiness and prosperity."

## FRANCISCAN ORDER.

It has been stated that the various branches of the Franciscan order are to reunite. In this connection the following facts are cited from an apparently authoritative source: St. Francis founded three orders. The first order was Ordo Fratrum Minorum, order of Minor Brothers, or as we now style them Franciscan friars. Out of this order grew two, which are now two

distinct orders, inasmuch as each has its own superior-general. The one is called the order of Friars Minor of the Observance, comprising those who observe the rule of St. Francis in its original strictness. The other is called the order of Friars Minor Conventuale, and comprises those who follow the rule not in its original strictness, but according to privileges granted to them by several Popes. Now out of the Friars Minor of the Observance grew again the order of the Capuchins, which is also a distinct order, inasmuch as it also has its own superior-general.

Although it certainly would please Pope Leo XIII. very much to see these three distinct orders re-united again; it looks as if there was little hope of present. Now, then, what is the truth about a reunion? It is simply this. According to church history, out of the order of Friars Minor of the Observance grew again various branches, the principal ones of which were the following: The Observantes, Reformati, keollecti and Alcantarini. All these followed the original strict rule and had the same general superior, but each of these branches had its own constitution or by-laws, which differed only in matters of less importance.

At every general chapter the consultants of the general superior were elected out of the various branches. Upon the request of the Holy Father at the last general chapter held in May at Portiuncula, near Assisi, these various branches mentioned above were reunited into one, or rather the names of said branches were dropped. All now follow the same rule and constitution called "general statutes." At present, therefore, there exist the three orders as mentioned above—Order of Friars Minor of the Observance, Order of Friars Minor Conventuales, and Order of Friars Minor of Capuchins. However, let it not be understood that these are the three orders founded by St. Francis. The three orders of the Friars Minor (before the Conventuales and Capuchins became a distinct order); the second order, viz: the Poor Clares, who are strictly cloistered nuns, of which there are only a few houses in this country; and the third order, viz: Men and women living in the world, but following a rule of life given by St. Francis.—Catholic Citizen.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The September number of the North American Review presents a table of contents wide in range and most authoritatively treated. The opening article is by the Right Rev. Wm. Crowell Donoe, Bishop of Albany, who forcibly illustrates "Why Women do not Want the Ballot." Admiral P. H. Colomb, of the Royal Navy, discusses "The Evolution of the Blue-jacket," while in "Reminiscences of Prof. Huxley," Sir William H.