HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE CHAFING DISH Miss Parloa, in the Ladies Home Journal, writes as follows on the use of the chating dish:

he channe dish to use the chafing dish and the variety of savory dishes you can be cooked on the ordinary range-will surprise you. on the date a few more in addition to those mere an ad the pleasure of contributing which a mad the preaseds of contributing to the April Journal. I feel sure of their to the April faction to any careful house-giving satisfaction to any careful house-wife who follows the directions here wire the advantage in using a chaffgiven, is, that the operation of cooking being performed at the table, gives ene a good appetite, if it be needed.
There is something rather fascinating about the little lamp, and food seems to about the hundred per cent better for having been daintily prepared right before one. Especially in the summer does the changedish demonstrate its value; for housekeepers can easily cook palatable luncheons, or little suppers with it and machine the labor and discomfort incidental to keeping the kitchen fire

LITTLE PIGS IN PLANKETS

Eighteen large oysters, an equal number of slices of boneless breakfast bacon, and a plate of toast should be allowed for three persons. Get the bacon where for three persons. Our the bacon where they use a machine for cutting it, and have it cut as thin as a shaving. If you cannot get it cut in this way, it is better that the bacon in the to buy the bacon in the piece and cut it with a sharp knife yourself. The slices should be so thin that one could almost se through them. Wrap each oyster in asilee of the bacon, and fasten it with a wooden toodlepick. Light the lamp, having the wicks rather high, and place the granite-ware dish over it. In a few seconds put in as many " little pigs " as will lie fla on the bottom of the pan. Turn constantly with a fork until they are brown in both sides; serve at once enslices of teast. Put in another layer and cook as before. With a dish of common size six of eight can be cooked at a

LAMES' KHENLY SAUTE

Four kidneys should be used for three people. Wash them, remove the skin nd hard white cores, and cut them into min round slices. Have the lamp wicks low. Place the granite-ware pan over the lighted lamp, and put into it two tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of flour. Stir until the butter begins to leadle; then put in the sliced kidneys, and serson with one teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper. Stir with a firs for three minutes turning the pieces kidney over, so that each shall come incontract with the bottom of the pan. w add two table-poonfuls of Jemonthe sauce begins to boil. The meat the same means to both. The mean this mean fry or boil rapidly, as a high temperature would harden it. Serve with toast. Instead of the lemon and water there may be added to the kidtoys half a piet of stewed tomato, cold. When this begins to boil, blow out the Ight and serve at somes.

19 throwshiles

For three people use eighteen large system three tablespoonfuls of butter, two table-poonta's of lemon-juice, one are tempoonful of salt, one tempoonful f mixed mustard and half a saitspoondof cayethe. Drain the oysters. Put butter in a granite-ware dish and When the butter is hot, and the system and another ingredients. stir and if the cysters begin to curl on the edge, which will be in about four tash For cooking this dish, the wick file lan p should be kept high to pro-

biled eggs, two table spoonfuls of butter, neof flour, or e of anchovy paste, half a thour, and stir until the mixture is anchovy paste, sait and pepper. Cook of least on a warm plate and spread must be absolute and unqualified. shout one sixth of the woodcock on in.

STEWED MUSHING OMS ON TOAST

short time before serving, place the

dish over another of hot water, and

Out the stalks from some fresh mushcoms. Have two bowls; one half full of cold water. Rinse the mushrooms, ine by one, in the water, and drop them into the second bowl. (They should not est a moment in the water, as that would impoverish them). For one pound I mushrooms put into the upper pan two tablespoonfuls of butter; cut the mushrooms into this, and sprinkle over hem one tenspoonful of salt and half a saltspoonful of pepper. Cook them Pathy for ten minutes, having the wicks The lamp low, and serve on toast.

BOMBAY TOAST

For three persons use four eggs, four three of toast, one tablespoonful of anchovy Paste, one tablespoonful of chopped capers, half a teaspoonful of salt, grain of cayenne and generous table-poonful of butter. Break the eggs into low, and beat them well; add the Mt, pepper and capers. Put the butter is the upper pan of the chaing-dish and place over the holling water. As soon as the butter is melted, stir in the egg mixthe and the anchovy paste. Stir until gists. the mixture is a creamy muss, then re-Move at once from the hot water and continue stirring for half a minute. Sprend on thin slices of toast; then cut these into squares and serve at once. This dish requires moderate heat : therefore, have the wicks of the lamp low.

Singular Signs.

In the Isie of Man, over the top of a barber who supplies customers with all kinds vray, Falkenburg, Ont.

of fishing tackle, the writer was amused to read the following: "Piscatorial Repository, Tonsorial Artist, Physiogno-mical Hairdresser, Cranium Manipulator and Capillary Abridger, Shaving and Haircutting with Ambidextrous Facility, Shampooing on Physiological Principles." On a sighboard in the town where the writer lives may be read this phonetic announcement: "Shews Maid and Men dead Hear," and when we add that it is over a cobbler's shop, the reader may discover its meaning.-Chamber's Jour-

CALUMNY AGAINST THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Archbishop of Dublin Replies.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Dublin Evening Mail by the Archbishop of Dublin in reply to a calumnious attack upon the Catholic Church published in the Mail in defence of Mr. Parnell's performance in the registry office at Steyn-

> ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, DUBLIN, 7th August, 1891.

Sir,-I have read with amazement the following sentences in a leading article in the Dublin Evening Mail of yesterday, devoted to a discussion of a letter of mine, which I wrote to the editor of the Irish Catholic, on the subject of Mr. Parnell's "marriage" in the registry office at Steyning:

The Anglican communion takes—as regards the Sacrament of Marriage—the same view as the Catholic Church—viz that it is indissoluble by anything but death. It goes further than the Holy Roman Catholic Church, for it does not admit even of the possibility of dispensations.

And again:
And again:
Parnell, "If he were a Catholic," could have one to Rome, and got permission to break all he moral laws of his Church, and might not mly have been "married" at Steyning, but nive had his nuptials blessed by even an Archiskon."

If I had not read all this in the editorial columns of a newspaper usually so we'll informed in religious matters as the Dublin Evening Mail, I should not have believed that any section of my Protestant fellow-countrymen, or even any individual amongst the educated Protes-tants of Ireland, could have been so deplorably at sea as to the teaching of the Catholic Church regarding the indissolu bility of marriage. But having read your article, I see the necessity of asking you kindly to give me the opportunity of stating the following points for the information of your readers, it not for your own.

1. Whatever may be the doctrine of the Anglican communion as to the indissolubility of "the Sacrament of Marriage" —and I may observe in parenthesis that I am glad to find it stated on such excellent Protestant authority as yours that the Anglican communion distinctly recognizes the existence of that sacrament —the teaching of the Catholic Church as excite the mind to thought and research, to the indissolubility of marriage does What is electricity, and what is magnetnot directly regard the Sacrament of ism? These questions have been asked

Holy Roman Catholic Church," is not

only inaccurate, but ludicrously so too.
3. I must make the same observation if possible in an intensitied form—upon problem. We are now confident that your statement that "Parnell, 'if he were a Catholic," could have gone to Rome ... and might not only have been 'married' at Steyning, but have had his muptials blessed by even 'an Archbishop.'"

4. As to a subsequent "marriage" in the case of persons divorced, there is, in- ether in motion. But this still leaves deed, a difference between the teaching the question, as to what electricity and of Lambeth and of Rome. But the difference unanswered. First, we erence, so far from being such as you naturally inquire, what is electricity, seem to suppose, lies quite the other way. There will be required for six persons limit a dozent single and between the guilty and the fielders, that dozent single a doz party the refusal to give religious sanc- shows that two such opposite effects tion to a subsequent marriage is absolute; exist. This is unavoidable, for in a that of milk, and a teaspoonful of salt but when there is question of a subse-adagrale of caye me. Slice the eggs quent marriage of the innocent party, and a grain of cave one. Slice the eggs of the innocent party, one a soup plate, and then chop them with a silve peated knife until they are after the. But the hutter in the that there always has been a difference any kind, without causing in the surgical party, the hutter in the that there always has been a difference any kind, without causing in the surgical party. gamine-ware deli and place over the of opinion in the Church on the question rounding medium an equivalent and sup. As soon as the butter melts add | whether our Lord meant to furbid marsection, and stir until the mixture is speak to the innocent party in a divorce tricity, meaning a thing, we must. I speak not broken now add the mills for adultery, the Conference recommends think, abandon the idea of two electricities. hes not brown now add the milk, a that the clergy should not be instructed ties, as the existence of two such things that the clergy should not be instituted the state of the string all the while. To refuse the sacraments or other privi- is highly improbable. For how can we stir with the back of the bowl of the leggs of the Church to those who, under imagine that there should be two things, leges of the Church to those who, under imagine that there should be two things, civil sanction, are thus married." Now, equivalant in amount, alike in their prospean, not the edge. Stir continually civil sanction, are thus married." Now, and the same bod's: then add the it should be unnessary for me to say that Rome does not and cannot recogany such distinction. In both cases her completely neutralizing each other?

Such an assomption, though suggested

5. To illustrate your singular view of Without delay serve the six slices of the teaching of the Catholic Church commend it. If there is such a thing of this manner. Should it be as to all this matter, you have re-electricity, there can be only one such course to an imaginary state of thing, and excess and want of that one things. I take a really existing one. "If Parnell," you say, "were a Catholic, he could have gone to Rome" for a dispensation, and "might have had his nuptials stated over her than the could have gone to the could have gone to Rome." Now, the could have gone to the could have gone to the could have been the could blessed even by 'an Archbishop." Now, to see how wildly at variance with fact this statement is, we have only to look to the position of Captain O'Shea. That gentleman is a Catholic. Furthermore, in reference to the shameful transactions brought to light in the London divorce court last November he is the innocent party. Surely it cannot be necessary for me to state for the interna-tion of any educated Irish Protestant that the idea of even Captain O'Shea's position in the case being one that would know have we the best reason enable him to obtain at Rome a dispensation authorizing him to enter into a new marriage, during the lifetime of his divorced wife is nothing short of a ludicrous absurdity.-I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

* WILLIAM J. WAISH,

Archbishop ef Dublin.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have

Don't You Forget It.

life. Five years ago I had a terrible at-saying that electricity is concerned in tack of summer complaint and was given all the molecular action. Now, precisely up by the doctor and my parents. A what the ether surrounding the molefriend advised Fowler's Strawberry and cules is, wherein it differs from ether in

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

SOMETHING ABOUT ELECTRICITY. A highly interesting and instructive lecture on electricity was delivered on May 20 before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Columbia College, by Nikola Tesla. Nature has stored up in the universe infinite energy, said Mr. Tesla. The eternal recipient and transmitter of this infinite energy is the ether. The recognition of the existence of ether, and of the functions it performs, is one of the most important results of modern scientific research. The mere abandoning of the idea of action at a distance, the assumption of a medium pervading all space and connecting all gross matter, has freed the minds of thinkers of an ever-present doubt, and, by opening a new horizon-new and unforeseen possibilities—has given fresh interest to phenomena with which we were familiar of old. It has been a great step towards the understanding of the forces of nature and their manifold manifestations to our senses. It has been for the enlightened student of physics what he understanding of the mechanism of the fire-arm or of the steam engine was for the barbarian. Phenomena upon which we used to look as wonders baffling explanation, we now see in

A DIFFERENT LIGHT. The spark of an induction coil, the glow of an incandescent lamp, the manifestations of the mechanical forces of currents and magnets are no longer beyond our grasp. Instead of the incomprehensible, as before, their observation suggests now in our minds a simple mechanism, and although as to its precise nature all is still conjecture, yet we know that the truth cannot be much longer hidden, and instinctively we feel that the understanding is dawning upon us. We still admire these beautiful phenomena, these strange forces, but we are helpless no longer. We can in a certain measure explain them, account for them, and we are hopeful of finally succeeding in unravelling the mystery which surrounds them. Of all the forms of nature's immeasurable, all-pervading energy, which, ever and ever changing and moving, like a soul animates the inert universe, those of electricity and magnetism are perhalm the most fascinating. The effects of gravitation, of heat and light we observe daily, and soon we get accustomed to them, and soon they lose for us the character of the marvelous and wonderful; but electricity and magnetism, with

SINGULAR RELATIONSHIP

with their seemingly dual character, unique among the forces in nature, with their phenomena of attractions, repulsions, and rotations, strange manifestations of mysterious agents, stimulate and Marriage, but the marriage contract.

2. The statement that, in reference to the indissolubility of marriage, "the Anglican communion goes further than the lects have casselessly wrestled with the problem; still—the question as not as yet been fully answered. But, while we cannot even to-day state what these singnlar forces are, yet we have made good headway towards the solution of the electric and magnetic phenomena are attributable to ether; and we are, perhaps justified in saying that its effects of static electricity are the effects of ether under strain, and those of dynamic electricity and electro-magnetism effects of medium of the properties of ether we

opposite effect. But if we speak of elecperties but of opposite character, both clinging to matter, both attracting and by many phenomena, though most convenient for explaining them, has little to commend it. If there is such a tning of respects, is from a certain point of view, lafter all, the most plausible one. Still, in spite of this, the theory of the two electricities is generally accepted, as it apwill invent theories to suit observation, and almost every independent thinker has his own views on the subject. What, of all things, the existence of which we

TO CALL ELECTRICITY ? We know that it acts like an incompressible fluid; that there must be a constant quantity of it in nature, that it can be neither produced nor destroyed; and what is more important, the electro-magnetic theory of light and all facts observed teach us that electric and other phenomena are identical. The idea at once suggests itself, therefore that electricity might be called ether. Nothing would seem to stand in the way of call Asthma—Use it. For sale by all drug- ing electricity other associated with gists. that the so-called static charge of the molecule is ether associated in some "I will never forget that Dr. Fowler's way with the molecule. Looking at it Extract of Wild Strawberry saved my in that light, we would be justified in

some strain or in motion, and the latter is the more probable. To understand its functions it would be necessary to have exact idea of the physical construction of matter. But of all the views of nature the onewhich assumes one matter and one force, and a perfect uniformity through-out, is the most scientific and likely to be true. An infinitesimal world, with the molecules and their atoms spinning and moving in orbits in much the same

AS CELESTIAL BODIES

carrying with them ether, which is probably spinning with them-in other words, carrying with them static charges -seems to my mind the most probable view: one which in a plausible manner accounts for most of the phenomena observed. The spinning of the molecules and their ether sets up ether tensions or electrostatic strains; the equalization of ether tensions sets up ether motions or electric currents, and the orbitral movements produce the effeets of electro and permanent magne-tism. About fifteen years ago Proressor Rowland demonstrated a most in-teresting and important fact, namely, that a static charge carried produces the effects of an electric current. We can conceive lines or tubes of force which physically exist being formed of rows of directed moving molecules; we can see that these lines must be closed; that they must tend to short-en and expand, etc. It likewise explains in a reasonable way the most puzzling phenomenon of all—permanent magnet-ism—and, in general, has all the beauties of the Ampere theory without possessing the vital defect of the same, namely, the assumption of molecular currents. Without enlarging further upon the subject I would say that I look upon all electrostatic current and magnetic phenomena as being due to electrostatic molecular forces. The possibilities which are opened by modern research are so vast that even lie most reserved must feel sanguine of the future. Eminent scientists consider the problem of utilizing one kind of radiation without the others as a rational one. In an apparatus designed for the production of light by conversion from any form of energy into that of light, such a result can never be reached, for no matter what the process of producing the required vibrations, be it electrical, chemical or any other, it will not be possible to obtain the higher light vibrations without going through the lower heat vibrations. It is the problem of imparting to a body a certain velocity without passing through all lower velocities. But there is a possibility of obtaining energy, not only in the form of light, but motive power and energy of any other form, in some more direct way from the medium. The time will be when this will be accomplished, and the time has come when one may utter such words before an enlightened audience without being considered visionary. We are whirling through the endless space with an inconceivable speed, all around us everything is spinning, everything is moving, everything is energy. There must be some way of availing ourselves of this energy more directly. Then, with the light obtained from the medium, with the power derived from it, with every form of energy obtained without effort, from the store, forever inexhaustible, humanity will advance with giant strides. The mere contemplation of these magnificent possibilities expands our minds, strengthens our hopes and fills our hearts with supreme delight.

A Narrow Escape.

"I would probably have been in my grave to day had it not been for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Miss Hilton, 34 Huntley St., Toronto.

Moral Suicide.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Sun-Sir The letter published in your influential newspaper in answer to Felix Adler's views on the ethical aspects of suicide, and signed "A Catholic Layman," is welcome and appropriate in spite of its tardiness.

No sane person will be disposed to challenge the principle of justice that tempers the broad humanity of the Catholic doctrine on this subject.

Dr. Adler's vaunted panacea for the lls of the world is so old that it is in the last stages of putrefaction, and, with the solitary exception of Dr. Adler, no one has been found willing to approach its fetid corpse.

The theory of suicide as a resource has been refuted on purely philosophical and social grounds since the remotest antiquity. Thus to cite a well-known example in Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Casar," Marcus Brutus, in answer to Cassius's query :

replies: Even by the rule of that philosophy
By which I blame Cato for the death
Which he did give himself. I know not how
But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For ferr of what might fall, thus to prevent The term of life; arming myself with patience To await the providence of those high powers That govern those below.

It detracts from his glory that Brutus did not live up to his words. Napoleon, devoured by a cancer in his desert island prison, and Grant, tortured by a cancer n his solitary monntain cottage, are higher exemplars of heroism and dignity than the Napoleon of Austerlitz and the

Grant of Vicksburg. There is, however, a grotesque side to this whole matter that has not been touched upon. To see a man well in vanced in years, who does not believe in Moses or Jesus Christ but is a firm believer in himself, detailing to an audience of children that should have been studying orthography or playing ball, when they would be justified in committing suicide, and when not, is a spectacle that would be unspeakably monstrous were it

not superlatively asiniae. DR. H. L. DE Z.

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Fowler's Extract of WildStrawberry and find that it makes a perfect cure even of nt the second dose I was relieved and soon was well as ever."—Maggie McGilli-vray, Falkenburg, Ont.

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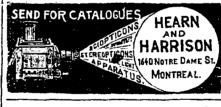
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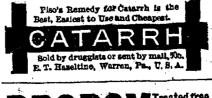
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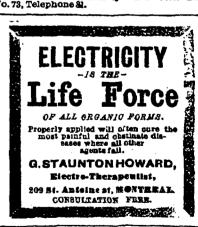
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