

armelites. Then Leo XIII. services and abilities into on, and sent him, when Dom signed and a republic folo Brazil to look after the in of the Church in that Catho try as internuncio.

he returned to Italy from Africa he was received with est enthusiasm, and even an Government, which had te of the great amount of hich he accomplished in America among the large Ita- lation there, thanked him ood offices. The Pope hono- r making him a Cardinal in story held Nov. 25, 1895.

w prefect is very modest in er, wears still the brown robes of his order, and o brought into promi- nysically His Eminence is ture, of pleasing count- easily approached. He the austere life of a Bare- melite, albeit his cardina- k compels him to occupy in a small palace which the Trajan Forum.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

ON NEWS IN NEWSPAPERS

My contributions of the past few years have ever awakened any interest, the readers must have remarked that I have been taking a holiday of late — at least, we will suppose it was a holiday. At all events I have not been writing down any of my observations. Still, I have been on the "curbstone" just as frequently as ever, but not necessarily a Montreal curbstone. No matter where I am cast by the whim of my destiny, my mind is always full of Montreal, and I keep up the keenest interest in all that concerns the city. In every day there was always an hour of real enjoyment for me—the hour when I could sit down and read the Montreal daily papers. The papers might be three, four, or even six days old when they would come into my possession, but that did not affect the situation—could not allow any twenty-four hours to pass without reading the papers belonging to that space of time. I do not pretend that I was always perfectly edified, or that I was invariably pleased with what I read; but I could not resist the effects of that species of homesickness which craves for the latest information from the centre of one's affections. But I had an advantage that one does not experience when at home; I was enabled to study more critically the general form, tone and character of our daily press than when existing in the midst of daily affairs in this city. Here I take up the evening papers, and, as a rule, glance hurriedly through them, only dwelling upon the special features that have an interest for me; but, when abroad, I could linger over every column, every item, and even over advertisements. I am not desirous of finding fault, but I cannot resist recording a few of my observations.

said this much in favor of our local daily press, I must admit that the careful perusal of four or five of these organs, every evening, and under circumstances that permitted of reflection, impressed me with an exceedingly unpleasant idea. I cannot attempt to give a synopsis of all that these organs contained during the several weeks of my absence; but, apart from the mass of information concerning the King's illness and the peace in South Africa, I found very little to awaken a lasting interest. I learned that the Oka Monastery had been burned, that the Archbishop was going to Rome, that several pilgrimages were organized, that three or four eminent citizens had died, that a few others were ill, and that the summer resorts are well patronized. Taking these and some few other items of news and setting them aside, I had before me columns upon columns of news of a more or less sensational character. Suicides, murders, murderous assaults, criminal attempts, burglaries, thefts, cases of arson, instance of mental derangement, embezzlements, and such like filled up page after page. If what I say is doubted, let any reader take a blue pencil, and cross off every item in any evening paper, of the nature above-mentioned, and then let him see how much of that paper remains unmarked with that blue pencil. The result will astonish him. Now the impression that gradually grew upon me was to the effect that Canada must be the very worst and most criminal country on earth, and that Montreal can be compared only to some one of the cities that sacred history tells us were destroyed by fire from heaven. My personal knowledge and experience taught me that such was far from being the case; but I could not resist the evidence of the daily press. One would think that the Lachine Canal was some vast Limbo built for the special benefit of half-maniacs who wanted to commit suicide and whole-criminals who wanted to do away with the victims of their violence. Scarcely a day passed without there being mention made—in full details—of some fatality in the canal. Not a night without its contribution of sensational crimes, the details of which, as published, would amount to whole columns. I knew perfectly well that this was but the obverse of the medal, and that the reverse was not impressed upon the page, because it might not be as sensational—even if more interesting and more instructive. And I repeat that I did not find our press worse than any other daily press; only, I felt ashamed of my own country, at least as it is depicted for the benefit of the foreigner, who only sees the dark side of the picture. When I find three and four columns utilized to furnish the details of how a man committed suicide through a window, or how another ill-treated and finally shot his wife, and I find, at the same time, about twenty lines consecrated to the life and death of one of the most eminent churchmen and statesmen of the century, I cannot but feel that there is something wrong some place. At all events, the reading of our daily press, when abroad, suggested to my mind the very unpleasant idea that crime must be rampant in Canada; knowing the contrary to be the case, I could not but conclude that our daily press needs a less sensationalism.

OUR DAILY PAPERS.—Standards of excellence are generally reached by means of comparison. If I take four leading daily organs of Montreal—two English and two French—and compare them with the daily papers of other cities, in other countries, especially in the United States, I find, if anything, that ours are equal to the best of them and superior to not a few. When I make this general statement it is not through any prejudice in favor of our local organs. It may be quite possible that the news contained in the Montreal press would naturally have a greater interest for me than that which I would find in newspapers published in places to which I am a stranger. I admit that I was always in a position to understand better that which I read in what I may call our home papers than that which I found in a foreign press. But making due allowance for any special sentiment of the kind that I might experience, I think I can frankly say that our papers are as much up-to-date as any others on this continent. They may not consist of as much paper as some others, but, when it is all boiled down, it will be found that very little of the world's news escapes them; and it is an easy matter to pardon them for not crushing one with immense volumes of matter that no ordinary human being can find time, even had he the inclination to read.

AN UNPLEASANT IDEA.—Having

matter quite frankly, doing her utmost to dechristianize the people. And so terribly hounded are the Bishops and clergy that beyond futile protests they can do nothing to avert the evil which they see gathering like a storm-cloud above their heads. Men who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind. Nor is the outlook pleasant in countries near France. In Spain the clergy are preparing for an attack by the Radicals on the religious Orders, and for a measure of confiscation likely to be extended to themselves. In Italy the laity at either so apathetic or so little used to individual initiative that well-meant efforts to advance the Christian democratic propaganda produce small result, and the out-and-out Socialist party increases in strength and confidence by leaps and bounds. Austria is disturbed by an anti-Catholic movement which has the momentum of a political interest, and Poland is threatened with a determined effort on the part of Prussia to Protestantise its Catholic people. In the Philippine Islands, long the unquestioned home of Catholic missionary success, a conflict is impending which may prove disastrous to the Faith of the simple-minded natives. Since its conquest of those islands, the United States has found itself impelled, in virtue of its own constitution, to make numerous changes in the regulations tolerated or established by Spain. The schools are to be made communal, that is, practically secular. The Friars are to be turned out of the missions, and it requires not a moment's thought to understand how grievously their absence will affect the continuance, to say nothing of the progress, of Catholicism among the natives whom they have converted.

The occupant of St. Peter's Chair has indeed, at this moment, to bear the burden of his august office. While bound to strive for the protection of all rights and privileges justly pertaining to the Church of which he is the Head, he must at the same time recognize the limitations which political necessities impose upon those with whom he is to treat. Hence, there arise difficulties in his way which are commonly misunderstood by the general newspaper press, and not unfrequently misapprehended even by Catholics. The one demands even he should not give way, and do just what he is asked, as in the negotiations at present going on in reference to the settlement of affairs in the Philippines; the others wonder that he gives way at all, and are tempted to think that he might intervene, say in France, with some effect. But neither secular newspaper nor Catholic critic knows the exact nature of the difficulties which beset the Holy See. Troubled at home, harassed abroad, the Pope must view the situations as they come before him, not singly, but in their relations to the whole Church. On his shoulders the difficulties rest, and to his judgment the decisions of each one of them are entrusted. His children will humbly accept his solutions as final and authoritative, convinced that they are the wisest, all things considered. And they will, while they sympathize with the troubles that afflict him in his extreme old age, not fail to breathe a prayer for strengthening and consoling grace.

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS.

More Little Ones Die During Hot Weather Months Than at Any Other Season.

It is a lamentable fact that thousands of little ones die from hot weather ailments, whose lives might be spared if mother had at hand the proper remedy to administer promptly. Hot weather ailments come suddenly, and unless promptly treated, a precious little life may be lost in a few hours. Baby's Own Tablets promptly check and cure diarrhoea, stomach troubles, cholera infantum and other hot weather ailments. They also give relief to teething troubles, and prevent the ailments that come at this period. Every prudent mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house at all times. No other medicine acts so promptly and so surely, and the Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They always do good and cannot possibly do harm, and crushed to a powder you can give them to the smallest, sickliest infant. Mrs. Geo. Foote, St. Thomas, Ont., says: "My baby was troubled with diarrhoea and was very cross and restless, and got so little sleep I hardly knew what to do with her. I got a box of Baby's Own Tablets and after giving her some her bowels became regular and she could sleep well. I think the Tablets a splendid medicine."

You can get the Tablets at any drug store or by mail post paid at 25 cents a box by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

Household Notes.

ABOUT TOMATOES.—Next to the potato and, possibly, the apple, comes the tomato as a valued food in every household, says a writer in the "Catholic Union and Times." The food values of these vegetables may be less than we suppose, still we all eat and prize them. They say that potatoes are utterly useless—remember, though, the sturdy people in Ireland who have been raised on them—and that raw apples should never be eaten, and that tomatoes are acculturated water, still we hesitate to eliminate these familiar foods from our daily bill of fare. Soon the tomato will be in its glory and we may as well make the most of it.

If tomatoes are to be eaten raw, have them cold. They can be peeled without scalding, and the taste differs from the tomato which has been scalded and chilled. If it seems more convenient to scald before peeling; pour on boiling water and when the skin loosens, drain off the water and remove the skin. Put in the refrigerator until thoroughly chilled and then slice around. It is better, unless one dressing suits the entire family, to serve the tomatoes without dressing. One calls for mayonnaise, another for French dressing, another for sugar and vinegar, another will have nothing but salt, so let all suit themselves.

THE BOYS IN GREEN.—The "Boys in blue" will soon be but a memory, and on and after Jan. 1, 1903, the soldiers of the United States will wear a service uniform of olive green.

The famous dark blue is to be displaced in service dress for all officers and men by an olive green woolen suit, with hat to match, and leggings nearly approaching that color. Olive green is not regarded as a pretty color for soldiers by the board, but it is claimed to be one of the best for concealing their presence at long distances.

THE OLDEST BISHOP.—The oldest Catholic Bishop in the British Empire is Bishop Vaughan, of Plymouth, England, uncle of the Cardinal. He is now in his ninetyeth year and is said to regard the Cardinal as yet a stripling.

"THE ANTIDOTE."—The Rev. Father Gerard, S.J., is preparing a work to be called "The Antidote," for the purpose of gathering into one convenient whole the corrections of errors and misunderstandings that appear from time to time in the periodicals of the day. This will give permanent form to a work that now has to be done continuously.

INTENSE HEAT.

In this country we are complaining of the cool summer. The wail does not go up from Arizona, especially that part of the territory close to the Mexican line. Yuma is the centre of this outdoor baking. Frequently the mercury dances up to 127 degrees in the shade when it is out for a genuine scorcher. Then you can look across the sandy plain and see heat waves rising from the earth with energy enough to keep thousands of calorific engines in motion. No one who has never experienced it, can have an adequate idea of what such heat means. Many a soldier of the regular army is now drawing a pension for total blindness caused by facing the frightful glare of the sun and the awful heat from the desert while serving in an Arizona garrison. The walls of buildings are as warm as if they were ovens. The railroad men handle coupling links and pins only with leather mittens. Pressing one's hand against a window pane is like touching a hot plate. No one does a bit more work than is necessary. Stores open at 4 a.m., wagons for the mines are loaded, housewives do their cooking for the day and Mexicans go from house to house delivering barrels of water. At 6 o'clock the day's duties are done. At 8 o'clock the sun is up and blazing. Every one who can is under cover. The heavy board window blinds are drawn, stores and saloons are shut, and all out-of-doors is abandoned. At 9 o'clock at night stores and houses are re-opened. The temperature may have dropped from 123 to 112 degrees. When the sun has gone down people go out. Often the people are up all night.

The beef trust is of no concern to Yuma. The choicest tenderloin would be rejected by the natives as quick as ice water, for one would be as deadly to life as the other. Only cereals, melons and other fruits are eaten with soups. Gross food of all kinds is eschewed. To partake of meat freely would be to invite sunstroke and sunstroke out there means death.

The Situation In Ireland.

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

In one of his first famous letters the renowned critic "Junius" draws the conclusion, that when a whole people is contented and that prosperity smiles upon their land, the Government must necessarily be paternal and just; but, on the other hand, he lays down as an infallible principle, that when discontentment permeates every social grade, when institutions are unsatisfactory, when the laws are held in disrespect, and when industries languish, there must be something radically wrong with the system of Government. The present aspect of affairs in Ireland would furnish a splendid illustration and justification of this reasoning of "Junius."

In last Saturday's issue of the "Montreal Star," the Irish correspondent of that organ, tells us that to-day Ireland is almost absolutely without crime, and yet the picture he draws of the maladministration of the laws, the abominable mockery of justice, in nearly every section of the country, would remind us of what had taken place in the worst period of the Pale. Ireland is totally discontented, her industries are being slowly destroyed, her people are driven from their homes, her representatives are within prison walls, and her entire system—general and local—is notoriously wrong; the conclusion is simply that the country is badly governed, and that a radical change is necessary. It is obvious that Castle rule must eventually make way for Home Rule if Ireland is to be retained as a part of the Empire. The resignation of Earl Cadogan, as Viceroy of Ireland, and the hesitation of the Government to appoint his successor are two very significant facts at this special juncture. If we turn to the condition of the whole country, unlike in days gone past, we cannot find a single element that is satisfied either with the system of Government or with the administration of Irish affairs. Time was when the Nationalist, or Home Ruler, was alone dissatisfied; but now that same spirit of unrest, or of discontent, has spread into every strata of the social organization. The Ulstermen are discontent; the landlords are discontent; the Nationalists are discontent; the tenant-farmers are discontent. The only element that seems satisfied is that composed of those who live and fatten upon the discontent and the troubles of the Irish nation; that element consists of petty magistrates, agents, police officers, justices of the peace, and Government commissioners of various classes. These feel that their bread and butter depend entirely upon the turmoil being kept up in the country. Once a reasonable, or even a patriotically satisfactory administration of affairs is established, their offices have no longer any necessity for existence and their emoluments must fail. But, abstraction made of that one element, there is not a single contented section in all Ireland.

The landlords claim that they are unprotected by the Government, and that coercion is needed; the tenants claim that they are crushed down and that the Government will not accord them concessions in any degree approaching justice; the Catholics claim that the Government should give them fair play in the important matter of education; the Protestants claim that the Government listens too attentively to Catholic proposals and is forgetful of the anti-Catholic traditions of the past. In a word, each element, for its own special reason, claims that the administration is not in touch with Irish needs or Irish ideas, and that some new system of Government, some system heretofore untried, must necessarily be adopted.

Now, history tells us that every conceivable system—except that of Home Rule—has been attempted, and has proved a failure. What, then, is the logical conclusion? If Ireland is to be governed as a civilized nation should be; if she is to be regarded as a portion of the Empire whose colonies are free and independent factors in the great political organization; if her conflicting interests are ever to be adjusted; if, in a word, her existence is to be preserved to great Britain, that one and only untried system of Government—Home Rule—must be tried, and the sooner the better for all concerned.

Notes of Interest.

COOKED TOMATOES.—Should not be boiled too much. Cut in small pieces and stew quickly, add a little butter and season to taste. Some families prefer to have the dish thickened with cracker crumbs, while others dislike thickening. Baked tomatoes or tomato escallop is good. Roll a half dozen or more crackers and mix with melted butter, so that every crumb has its share of butter. Grease a baking dish and scatter crumbs on the bottom, then spread a layer of tomatoes which have been cut in small bits, season and cover with crumbs. Proceed in this manner until the dish is filled, covering the top with buttered crumbs. Bake until a nice brown and serve in the baking dish. If onion is liked, and it is very good in this preparation of tomato, chop or grate a good-sized one and distribute it among the cut tomatoes. Baked tomatoes prepared whole make a more elaborate dish. Cut off the top and scoop out the pulp. Mix a nice dressing, precisely as poultry dressing is made except the herb flavoring is omitted, and fill the cavity. Put on the top slice for a cover, skewer with a toothpick and bake with a piece of butter on each and a dust of pepper and salt. No water will be needed. Tomatoes can be cut in halves, breaded and fried in hot fat, but the best way of all is to broil them. Wash and wipe the tomatoes, cut in halves and broil, cut side first and then the skin. Season with butter, pepper and salt and serve around broiled beefsteak, lamb chops or veal cutlets.

Tomato jelly is an ornament and is delicious served with meat, or as a salad course. Stew tomatoes until they can be strained or strain the canned article. Season as is liked, with a little lemon peel or a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar, or a little onion juice and with white or red pepper and salt. Prepare a little plain gelatine, a third of a package for a quart of tomato juice, and mix it with the juice. Mould in small cups. Cut pinolas in thin round slices and put one slice in the bottom of each cup. Pour on this a little of the liquid jelly and set it on the ice to stiffen. Then arrange the slices of pinolas around the inside of the cup standing on the jelly so they touch each other. Fill with jelly. When the jelly has set, turn out on small plates with a sprig of parsley or cress, and serve.

Canned tomatoes prepared at home are better and much cheaper than the tinned variety. I have found the latter to disagree with a dyspeptic when the former could be eaten without trouble. Peel by scalding and heat, then stand aside until the water rises to the top. Dip this water off and throw it away, as it is only water. Heat, season with salt and put into glass fruit jars with new rubber bands. If the tomatoes are at boiling heat, if the jars are hot, if the covers are perfect and the rubber bands new, the tomatoes will keep. When cool, screw the top a little if it needs it and set aside in a cool, dark place. Having once used these home-canned tomatoes, you will never use any other. I kept account of the cost one year and found that, exclusive of the jars, each jar of tomatoes cost less than four cents.

Wise women shake their heads at the process by which I make ketchup, but my ketchup is bright-red, keeps perfectly and is the best I ever tasted, so notwithstanding the doubts of the wise housekeepers, I recommend a ketchup which I invented.

Questions of the Day For Catholics.

Under the caption "At Home and Abroad," the Catholic Times' of Liverpool, says:—

It would be hard to find in history a period of trouble exactly parallel to that through which the Church is passing to-day. In very few lands can we say that she is enjoying place. Here at home she is face to face with a situation extremely perilous for her schools, which, when all is said, are the gates of the sanctuary. What the Government which Mr. Balfour directs as Prime Minister may ultimately make of its Education Bill not even prophets can foretell. But, fortunately, it does not now appear as if we would concede a majority representation on the committees of management to the public authorities. Had he done so, the Bill, so far from relieving a strain, would increase it. We should thirty years the pride and delight of

our self-sacrificing conscience, would be handed over, in potentiality, to a chance vote at some seemingly unimportant meeting. Their denominational character would be gone. We have granted as much in the way of compromise as any conscientious denominationalist can defend. With the concession of our majority representation schools would be no longer our own; we should be tenants in possession, and the owner could evict us when he chose. Even as the amended clause now stands, the prospect is by no means encouraging.

Abroad, the outlook is yet more ominous. France, still rejoicing in her somewhat threadbare title of Eldest Daughter of the Church, presents a spectacle to make the angels weep. Not content with having driven forth into foreign lands a host of monks and nuns, whose only crime was that of teaching the ignorant and helping the afflicted, she is now busily engaged in destroying Catholic schools, and thereby forcing some hundreds of thousands of Catholic children into the institutions managed by the State. She is, to put the

FRANCE TALKS

OF HABIT.—A pleasant story of Andrew Carnegie from the New York "Times." Carnegie was the guest of a recent dinner at Philadelphia before its close not a few guests noticed that his wine remained untouched. At last, the dinner was about to end, the more inquisitive persons said:—

Your pardon, Mr. Carnegie, since you have not touched wine. I did not know you abstain.

Mr. Carnegie, remarked smile. "Well, you know we used both over and under I always use mine over."

EVIL OF IT.—Gladstone the traffic in strong drink and more evil on the human war, pestilence and famine

AL ILLS.—Dr. Demme of has been investigating. He t 82 per cent. of the children were found in mental organs, while only 17 of the children of liquor were as well off.

ALOOONS.—Cardiff, saloons were open Sunday, 80,000 population and six arrests for drunkenness on but with 170,000 population the saloons closed on Sunday but two arrests.

ILVY STORE

will close at 1 p.m. to-day, and every Saturday during of August.

WEN DEPARTMENT.

hed Damask Tea Cloths. 95c, \$1.00, \$1.10 and \$1.25.

Cotton Turkish Towels. 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00.

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en Dress Crashes. 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00.

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