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## THE POPE AND THE PEOPLE.

Leo Has Faith in the Justice of the Masses.  
An American May Say.  
Signor Crispien is said to be fastidious in all sympathy in his war on the pope. The appearance of his name in connection with the gigantic frauds of the Roman bank is likely to keep him busy for some time in the work of clearing his skirts from the damaging charges, and in the meantime must be gall and wormwood to the veteran hater of the papacy to note the anxiety of the Humbert dynasty to arrange terms of reconciliation with Leo XIII. That those terms are not likely to include a restoration of Rome or a recognition of the temporal power does not appear to allay the disgust of the immediate followers of Crispien. They object to any intercourse at all with the Vatican.

Since the enunciation of the reliance of the holy see upon the people, of its sustenance of the republic in France, and of the prophetic faith of Leo that deliverance will come through the republic in Italy, there has been a marked change in sentiment in Italy. The operation of this is noted in two ways: First, by the effort of the monarchy to alienate the Vatican from France, and through the triple alliance patch up some "modus vivendi," and, secondly, through the more general recognition by the people of the fact that sooner or later provision must be made for the independence of the pope. Pope Leo feels that in the changes ahead the assertion of the principle of the right of the many to adopt that form of government which they deem most suitable is sure of triumph. As matters of sympathy and judgment, he prefers to cast his lot with the masses—to trust in their justice rather than on the sufferance and favor of the few, and thus far the wisdom of that course appears to be justified.

It may be that before the final settlement of the status of the church in Rome that we shall see a temporary court in America or elsewhere. Thoughtful men who have been giving their attention to the logic of events say that it is within the range of possibility that early in the next century an American will fill the chair of Peter and direct the affairs of the Catholic world from Washington until new conditions shall make possible again the free and unrestricted exercise of the papal prerogative within the providential city of the popes.

But whatever the upheavals of society in Europe may bring about in a political way, the spiritual dominion of the holy see shall go on uninterrupted. The seat of authority is, after all, incidental. Be it here or elsewhere, the guiding influence of the Holy Ghost shall continue to sustain and renew it now and forever.—Freeman's Journal.

The Democratic Church.  
The Catholic church is in one way a great democracy. It judges a man by his merits and not by the name he inherits. Not to speak of its prelates in this republic, where all men are alleged to be equal, who have come up to the purple from the humblest circumstances, mention may be made—in proof of the statement that in it  
A man's a man  
For a' that and a' that—  
that the present archbishop of Cologne is the son of a butcher; that his predecessor, Cardinal Geissel, had for father a poor vintager, and for mother a washerwoman; that the archbishop of Posen is the son of a shoemaker; that the prince bishop of Breslau comes from a family of weavers; that the bishops of Strasbourg and Munster were poor peasant boys, and that the archbishop of Olmutz is the son of a tenant farmer. The church appreciates their virtue, their learning and their administrative ability, and with it piety is more precious than Norman blood. No wonder that it has made progress in America—Catholic Review.

The Compliment Not Returned.  
Bob Ingersoll is good enough to say that he believes "the Catholic church is growing better—slowly, to be sure—but still getting a little better." This is a handsome concession on the part of the colonel, who has hitherto denounced the whole Christian system as hopelessly evil. Churches of all kinds he has hated, but the Catholic church most of all, because its doctrines are farthest removed from the general free and easy principles maintained by himself. We should like to be able to return Ingersoll's compliment and say that he is getting better—even a little—but it would not be true. He is just as coarse, untruthful and blasphemous as he has always been.—Catholic Mirror.

Obscene Pictures at the Fair.  
It is said that Dr. Phillips Brooks, the late Protestant Episcopal bishop of Boston, after having read Bishop Spaulding's recent article against exhibiting obscene pictures and improper amusements at the World's fair, said, "This is a great article, a grand work, that ought to be memorized and preached by every minister throughout the land."

Cardinal Gibbons' Silver Jubilee.  
On Aug. 19 of this year Cardinal Gibbons will celebrate his silver episcopal jubilee. His eminence was consecrated in the Baltimore cathedral Aug. 16, 1868, together with Right Rev. Dr. Becker, bishop of Savannah, by the late Archbishop Spaulding.

The Visitors.  
When sown by God in life on earth,  
A germ unfolding undimmed,  
The soul is born to earthly birth.  
Youth comes and clothes the child,  
Lends him her pure and early grace,  
Dwells a beloved and loving guest,  
Plants laughter on the ruddy face,  
And joy within the breast.

Then Manhood coming girds in strength,  
Matures the body for the strife,  
Cheers and ennobles till at length  
Is reached the prime of life.

Age nearing bends the sturdy back,  
Wrinkles the forehead, stunts the breast,  
And looking down the well worn track  
Guides him to his lovely Death!

Death comes the last, but never goes,  
Crosses him of the earthly clove,  
Mans his face, and his soul's release  
And yields him back to God.

—Dunham's Magazine.

## THE HOLY SEASON OF LENT.

Intended as a Preparation for the Reception of the Holy Eucharist.  
Lent was instituted by the church not only to commemorate the 40 days which our Lord fasted in the desert, but that the faithful might prepare in a worthy and suitable manner for Easter Sunday, when the church commemorates the resurrection of our Lord. Lent is a season of mortification, recollection and prayer. That all Christians are bound to mortify the flesh is certain. The Jews reproached our Lord because his disciples did not fast. Our Lord declared that after his death they would. His declaration is equivalent to a command, but although the duty of mortification is laid down explicitly by St. Paul the weakness of the flesh would lead many to defer fulfilling the obligation, neglecting it from time to time and finally omitting it altogether. The church therefore wisely appoints her days of fasting that, bound by obedience, her children may fulfill the general law. The fasting should be done in a spirit of faith, in union with the passion and death of our Lord, and sanctified by prayer and alms deeds. Thus it will be acceptable to God and beneficial to ourselves and others.

Great austerities once attended the Lenten period, but the relaxation is such that in our times the fast is so easy to accomplish that few can find any difficulty in its observance or complain with any justice of its severity. The interior spirit of mortification and prayer is to be cultivated by all. Public and noisy amusements cease, and the thoughts of the faithful should be centered on meditating on the life and passion of our Lord as a preparation for the reception of his holy body and blood in the holy eucharist at the great festival of Easter.

The Easter communion is the great object to which Catholics should look forward. No other communion outside of the prescribed time can replace it. This paschal communion is the test of membership in the church. To omit was at one time to suffer excommunication. It is the counter or token given to us as a pledge of salvation if we are faithful. To its worthy reception should tend all the mortifications prescribed by the church, those sent us by a loving Providence in the cares and trials of life and all our prayers and devotions.—Catholic News.

The Holy Ghost Fathers in Africa.  
Few persons have any clear ideas of the extent of the regions over which the missions in Africa assigned by the holy see to the Holy Ghost Fathers, nor yet of the heroic self sacrifices of those fathers in their missionary work.

Along the west coast of Africa their missions extend 4,000 miles and penetrate 2,000 miles into the interior. On the east coast they extend 1,700 miles and penetrate 600 or 800 miles in the direction of the great lakes.

The work is carried on at a great sacrifice of life to the missionaries. Within the last 47 years 450 fathers have fallen victims to the deadly climate of east Africa, and annually the society has to chronicle 30 deaths among its members. In one mission, that of Senegambia, the society has lost seven bishops during the last 20 years, and in two other missions it has lost 43 members by death.

Yes, as fast as one father is removed by death others are willing and ready to take his place, and at present the congregation of the Holy Ghost numbers 400 members, including five bishops and four apostolic prefects, besides 500 nuns of the glorious order of St. Joseph of Cluny, all of whom are prepared to lay down their lives for the regeneration of the benighted and despised Africans.—Catholic Standard.

The Investiture of the Purple.  
When raised to the dignity of the purple, an ecclesiastic receives in point of fact three distinct head coverings, the first of which is the red skull cap, then the red beretta and finally the immense hat itself, which is never worn, but is suspended over the head for a moment by the pope, and at death is placed on the coffin. The skull cap is delivered to the new cardinal by a noble guard. The beretta is given in charge of a dignitary who is called the ablegate, and is by him consigned to the sovereign or ruler of the state, to which the new porporate belongs. After receiving this second sign of his dignity, the ecclesiastic can wear all the vestments of a cardinal. It is the pope himself who finally bestows the traditional "hat."

From beginning to end these ceremonies are carried out with all the magnificence of which the church is capable, for is not the cardinalate the church's highest dignity with the exception of the papal honor? Moreover, it must be remembered that this same senate of dignitaries are the intimate counselors of the sovereign pontiff and will one day be called upon to elect his successor.—Church News.

Keep Watch on Your Tongue.  
It is your tongue; it belongs to you and is the only one which you are responsible for. Your neighbor's tongue may need care also, but that is his business. This is yours. See that it is properly attended to. Watch your tongue; it needs watching. It is a fire—watch it. It is a helm which guides the vessel. Let the helmsman keep wide awake. It can bless or it can curse; it can poison or heal; it can pierce hearts or blight hopes; it can sow discord or separate dear friends. Watch your tongue. No one but you can take care of that tongue. Your neighbors may hate or fear it or wish they could bribe it. But they cannot do it. If it is done, you yourself must do it.

Catholic Notes.  
Mgr. Louis Galimberti, recently raised to the cardinalate, is said to be the only journalist to whom the red hat has been given.

A statue of Father Damien, the hero of Molokai, is being executed by the Belgian sculptor Meunier for the University of Louvain. It will be erected in the autumn of the present year in the Place de l'Université. Father Damien was a native of Tremoloo, a little village not far from Louvain.

## HOME DRESSMAKING.

A GOOD WAY TO SHRINK WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

The Proper Manner to Lay Plaits—Some Hints for Amateurs on the Way to Equip Themselves While at Work—Velvet Bands for Skirts.

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NUMBER IV.

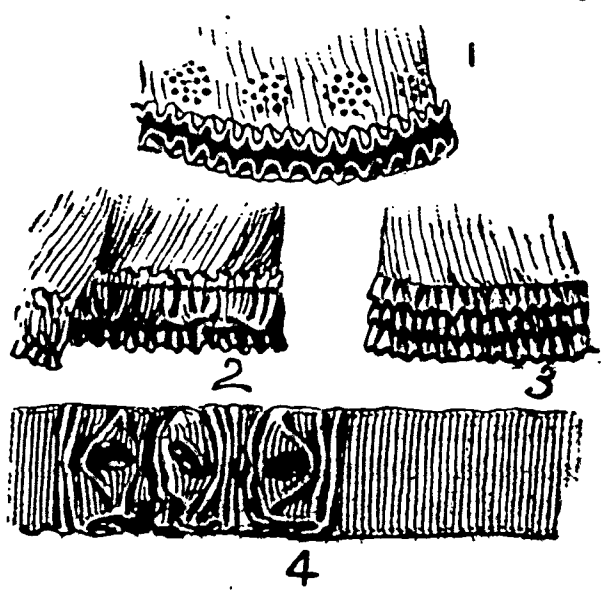
There is always one benefit in making the skirt proper and the lining separate, for most woolen goods will shrink, and where they are sewn together the grace is soon lost by the drawing up of the outside. To obviate this, where it is preferred to have them sewn together, the material should be shrunk. To do this, unroll the material twenty-four hours before you want to cut it, and wring out large towels from clear, cold water and lay them along and fold them tightly in with the cloth, which should be rolled up for at least eighteen hours, and then it will have shrunk all that it can. Unfold it and spread it out to dry. It will require no ironing. It can be cut while still damp, as it soon dries.

The model for the foundation or the skirt itself should measure forty-two inches long, and the front top be ten inches across, and twenty across the bottom. The width of the side gores must necessarily depend upon the size of the wearer, but each ought to be about five inches at the top to the waist and bottom, which gives thirty inches. If the lady is smaller, the top seams can be rounded a little to fit, or a narrow dart or two can be run in. A skirt now should be about four yards around the bottom. In all dresses the center of the back is cut bias, which gives a graceful hang.

Heavy goods require no trimming other than stitching, but light, flimsy materials may have a little top to take plain, wrinkled or lifted drapery, ruffles, etc., and double skirts or Russian blouses.

Wherever there are to be plaits laid half way up or from top to bottom they should be pinned in their place on the figure. This is why so few succeed in laying deep plaits that will stay in place. They lay them upon a table or lapboard, and while there they look well, but as soon as worn hang all askew.

In making the foundation skirt cut after the model is hung over the frame, and all plaits and folds are to be pinned on so that they will hang exactly.



1. Double box plait. 2. Puff and heading. 3. Narrow ruffles. 4. Rose plaiting.

When the drapery is all in place and firmly held by pins it should be sewn down to the foundation by waxed linen or cotton thread. Silk, no matter how well fastened, will work loose in a short time.

The facing of a skirt to make it hang well and wear well is a tedious work, but remember that one gown well made will give more comfort and satisfaction than half a dozen slatterned together in any way, and so it is worth while to take pains. Wigam or tailor's buckram makes the firmness, and a band—bias preferably—is stitched to a straight piece of linen two inches wider. To this again is stitched alpaca, not quite so wide as the linen, the top edge being turned in. This leaves the linen to be sewn to the outside by invisible catstitches or a couple of rows of machine sewing, but the hand sewn is far better, as dust will settle in the machine work. The best way to sew the bottom is to have the skirt sewn in a seam with the different and then turned under, pressed and hemmed. It is a matter of taste as to how the bottom shall be finished—with mohair braid, or bias velveta binding, or a puff or other narrow trimming put on the edge. Reversed plaiting is also used.

At present a rose plaiting is considered the handsomest, but this should not be over three or four inches wide, and it is often not over one inch. It requires to be sewn on both edges, and must have just six times as many yards of material to plait as the skirt is around. An illustration of rose plaiting is given: also one of double box plaits, one of the puff and one of the narrow bias ruffling, which, with a few rows of narrow braid, make up the trimming that will be most fashionable for some time to come.

When beaded passementerie is used, as it still is on silks and Priestly silk warp henriettes and fine cashmeres, the needle and thread should always be passed backward and under, and the edges all carefully sewn down, and the outline must be closely followed.

Fringe, and particularly beaded fringe, needs to be sewn from the top edge, the needle being set in from the top and the thread held high. If feather or fur trimmings are to be used, the edges of the skin should be slightly turned in. Wet it if it is unruly.

If it is desired to border a collar or any other portion of a costume with beads, string them on a fine wire and sew that, one stitch between each two beads. Otherwise they will be crooked.

If lace is to be used as flounces, it should be gathered on a strong thread just the width of the skirt, allowing two inches for "takeup." Sew it together, and then quarter it by means of pins, and pin the quarter points to the skirt, having rather more fullness in front and on the sides than in the back. Then it can be sewn on, holding the skirt toward you to be sure that the lace does not slip down below the edge of the skirt.

Making velvet bands for skirts or panels is a particular job, and there is just one way to do it right, and that is to line it with stout crinoline, and turn in the edges half an inch all around and herringbone it to the crinoline.

When a skirt has been finished around the bottom and the trimming put on, it is ready for the pocket and the waistband. This should be a narrow tape, the narrower the better. A few cross stitches should be set in the middle of the front and a hook and eye in the back. Nearly all dresses open in the back, but some open a short distance down the left hip and are buttoned with fancy buttons. Two loops to hang up by go on the belt and an elastic to hold the back plaits in place. Set the pocket where it will be hidden among the back plaits.

—OLIVE HARPER.

## HOME DRESSMAKING.

SOME SUPPLEMENTARY POINTERS REGARDING EVENING COSTUMES.

Demitrains and Court Trains—The Modeling of Waist Lining—Riding Habits—The Making of Children's Garments—The Jacket and Covert Coat.

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NUMBER VI.

There are a few more words to add with reference to evening dresses. If a train is desired, the four side breadths and the back breadths are tapered down so that the back breadths are 1½ yards long. A demitrain is 1½ yards, though the train can be longer, if desired. It is finished on the inside like any nice skirt and should have a balayouse. A court train is made of two breadths of material lined with silk or satin, and plaited and fastened at the shoulders in the back, and then tacked to the sides of the skirt at the hips, and the rest left loose to fall over the other skirt.

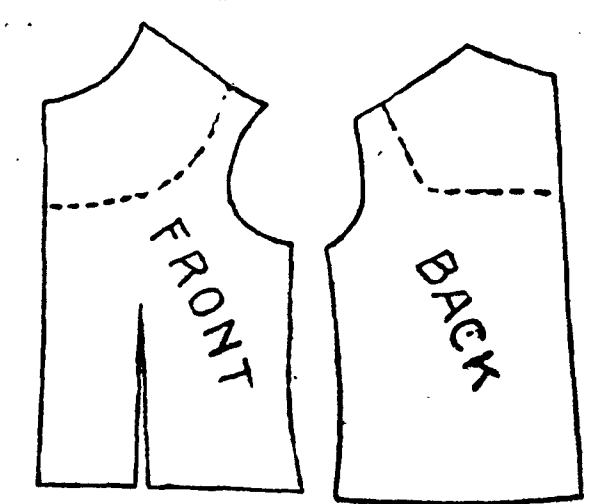
A few words more regarding the modeling of a waist lining. If the wearer is short waisted and stout, an "impression" can be taken, as is done with other waists, but the proportion in drafting the model is to allow in width in proportion to what would be one inch to each seam and to eliminate one or more inches at the waist line, just as if a slice that wide had been cut out all the way around and the lining sewed up again.

Almost every lady, be she amateur or professional dressmaker, may wish to make a riding habit. Directions have already been given for making the basque, but it is almost as difficult to make the skirt now as the waist. It is cut to fit snugly around the hips in the same style as the skirt model as to the front breadth, but the back consists of a single breadth laid in flat plaits at the back. The skirt should be roomy over the knees and fall gracefully without straining. The model skirt will allow this, and the riding skirt should be a trifle more than walking length and simply hemmed at the bottom.

If it is possible to have the lady sit on a saddle to try on the skirt it will be of great advantage, as it is easier to "hang" the skirt so that it shall fall just right.

The riding skirt should have a stout belt and fastening. It should open on the left side and button over with small silk buttons. The pocket is placed almost in front and has a flap, and is cut across instead of lengthwise. In sewing the skirt of a habit, which should be of serge or cloth, each seam should be carefully pressed and finished in the nearest manner.

A finish often adopted for the edges of basque, front, etc., is to baste a silk braid with the edge even with the edge and on the right side of the goods, lying back ward; then stitch this down, and after ward turn the braid around to the wrong side and fell it down. This is flatly pressed and is the same as the braid on men's coats. Nothing could be better.



MODEL FOR CHILD'S WAIST.

Dotted lines show how to cut away for low neck for dump.

The making of children's garments is quite different from those of the mother's, and every dressmaker ought to know how, whether they are ever called upon to practice or not.

In the first place, simplicity is to be studied, and the fact that they have no "form" taken into consideration. When new material is used, the dressmaker can cut to suit herself, but it is best to have the gowns, etc., designed so as to have the different pieces as large as possible, and have a hem deep enough to allow for a child's rapid growth.

The present styles have full sleeves, following those of their mothers in form, and the waists are draped in much the same manner.

To make a dress for a little girl, begin by drafting the lining, which try on, as with the others, and take the impression with pins, but loosely; then baste the outside on, following the same general plan as for the mother's gowns in the making and finishing of the seams, but of course no bones are required. The waists close in the back, and the skirt is usually gathered and sewn on with a piping.

The skirts of children's dresses now are cut in straight breadths and require very little trimming, but considerable can be and is frequently put on the waists.

It is not considered necessary to finish off and line a child's dress with the same care employed on fine gowns for grown people, with the exception of their cloaks, which require tailor finish.

If a jacket is to have pockets, the best way for an amateur to do is to take a gentleman's vest and study the manner in which they are made and sewn in. If she cannot do this, let her cut the slit for the pocket with the front part half an inch higher than the back. Cut the lining for the pocket an inch wider than the slit and cut two pieces of the material of the jacket 1½ inches wide and an inch longer than the slit, the nape running the long way. These two strips should be basted to the pocket lining and stitched on tightly, after which basted to the outside of the jacket in such a manner as to insure their being turned to bring the pocket inside, leaving these strips for facings. When the pocket is sewn in, stay the corners with arrowheads and stitch the edge of the lower side. The pocket can then have the sides sewn and stonily overcast.

The difference between a jacket and covert coat is that the jacket is sewn on the inside, the seams laid apart and pressed, while the covert coat has the seams lapped and double stitched. Only thick, fine cloth will bear this without fraying. Covert coats have no front darts. Jackets may have them or not. Blazers have no darts and usually are rather shorter in the back than front, though this season they are quite long.

The collars to covert coats are standing, and the coat buttons are in a double line down the front of white bone or pearl.

The collars to the jackets are according to taste, either Medici or Stuart style, or the plain rolling or the long rolling collar, which may be lined with fur, and which extends down the front. These collars are very troublesome, but by getting a special pattern they can be achieved.

—OLIVE HARPER.

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