

CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

The One Is Not More Important Than the Other.

In the course of a recent address on the subject of schools, Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco thus expressed himself:

A school connected with the church comes as an absolute necessity. Very little in thorough religious training can be accomplished in the Sunday school held but once a week. It is the constant reiteration, the repeating day after day, the sacred truths of faith which makes a lasting impression. If a choice had to be made, the school is more necessary than the church.

We who have grown up in the faith have had our minds and hearts open to the beauties of our religion and are strong in our convictions. Many have come from a land where the Catholic religion is firmly engrafted, and there is little fear of their drifting away from the truth, but for the children there is great danger. They are growing up in a land where men talk infidelity. They are surrounded by those who scoff at piety, who place faith at naught, and there is great fear that, so situated, the young will not retain the vigor and fervor the Catholic should ever cherish. This can only be secured by surrounding them with the proper educational safeguards.

The first work you should accomplish as soon as you are able is the building of a school. I know the times are hard, and this may not be possible right away, but it must be the first object of your ambition. This is a duty binding upon you. No priest is fulfilling his requirements if he is able and does not provide a school for the training of the children of his parish. To provide for the religious education of the young is a tradition of the church. Every parent must be zealous on this point.

If you secure for them this religious instruction, there is no fear that your children will grow up not knowing their faith, and when you will have passed away they will rise up to take your places, strong in that faith which you have secured to them. Our life is passing. We may not feel we have accomplished much, that we have not done our very best for God's honor and glory, but we must not permit the time now to pass unemploying. Seek now to provide all advantages for your children. If you yourselves have wandered away, return now and become the fervent, good Catholics you promised and hoped to be in your youth. And for your children, surround them by every religious safeguard, that they may grow up firm in faith, good, loyal citizens and children who will be your pride and comfort when they reach manhood and womanhood.

ABOUT CANON BRUCHESI.

The Rapid Rise of a Brilliant and Worthy Priest.

Rev. Canon Louis Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, whose appointment as archbishop of Montreal was recently announced, was born at Montreal on Oct. 20, 1855. He received his first education at the College of Montreal. During his last year of philosophy he went to France to complete his studies in the Grand Seminary of Issy, near Paris.

He was only a year in Issy; then he entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, where he studied three years before going to Rome, where he was ordained priest in December, 1878. He had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him and was licensed in canon law before he returned to Montreal in the following month of September.

He was appointed professor of dogma at the Laval university of Quebec, which chair he occupied for four years. He then returned to Montreal and was appointed vicar at St. Brigid. A few months afterward he went to St. Joseph's church on Richmond street as vicar. It was while he occupied the last mentioned position that Mgr. Fabre chose him as one of his lieutenants when his grace formed his chapter in 1886.

The young canon had the honor of representing the province of Quebec at the Chicago World's fair as commissioner of education. He is professor of the faculty of arts at Laval university of this city and has been chairman of the Catholic school commissioners since 1893.—Montreal Star.

New Chapel For St. Mary's.

A very large proportion of Roman Catholic priests in the United States and Canada were educated at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, and ordained deacons in the ancient chapel of that institution, built more than 100 years ago, an exact reproduction in miniature of La Sainte Chapelle in Paris which was built by the king of France. Last fall the alumni of St. Mary's undertook to raise money to build a new chapel, and so well have they succeeded that architects are now drawing plans for it. The cost is to be about \$75,000. Chicago priests have subscribed about \$6,000. Baltimore priests a like sum and those of Brooklyn about \$3,000. The plan pursued, which has brought the contributions to warrant building, is to accept \$50 subscriptions payable in \$10 annual installments.

Church Notes.

Bishop Fink of Leavenworth, Kan., recently celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of his consecration.

Cardinal Vaughan will have been a bishop 36 years next October, when the Catholics of England will celebrate the event.

Bishop Mullen of Erie, Pa., one of the oldest prelates in the church in this country, has recovered from his recent serious illness.

WE DRINK ANIMALS.

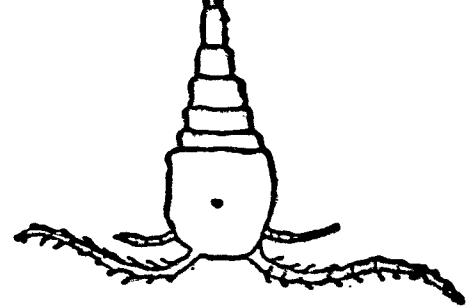
A THOUSAND LIVING CREATURES IN EVERY GLASS OF WATER.

Most of Them Are Harmless, However, and Their Presence Need Occasion No Alarm—Queer Shapes of the Micro-organisms—Some That Are Dangerous.

It is a popular fallacy that each drop of water we drink is teeming with more or less poisonous germs and that every time a thirsty man consumes a glass of nature's beverage he runs the risk of engulfing a choice and varied assortment of typhoid bacilli, scarlet fever micrococci and other unspeakable microscopic monstrosities. The idea is all wrong, of course, but there is some truth in it—that sort of half truth that is oftentimes worse than no truth at all.

That there are micro-organisms in the purest water is perfectly true. Even distilled water is not quite free from them. But they are mostly quite harmless, good natured little chaps, with no more malice, so to speak, in their composition than a 2-months-old baby.

In all there have been discovered in ordinary unfiltered city water about



THE CYCLOPS.

1,500 species, and an average sized tumbler of drinking water will contain from 500 to 1,000.

But do not be alarmed and proceed to forego "Adam's ale" for some more potent beverage. They are so infinitely tiny that if it were possible for a man to drink all the water that ran through his tap in a week he would not have consumed more than one hundredth part of an ounce of foreign matter.

One of the most common organisms found in water is the amoeba. It is one of the lowest forms of animal life, being really nothing more than a piece of jelly. Amoebae are quite as nutritious as gelatine, and when it is reflected that it would take about 50,000,000 of them to make a decent sized pudding no one need shudder if he unconsciously drank a couple in a glass of water.

Another wild looking but perfectly harmless little beast is the sun animalcule. It is also jellylike, and the formidable spines are softer than the finest down.

The infusoria are among the prettiest as well as the smallest of all micro-organisms. They average about one-two-thousandths of an inch in diameter, and an army corps of them would find no difficulty in drilling on the point of a needle. They make good infinitesimal fish food. They can make water very unpleasant to drink by imparting to it a fishy taste and odor, but to do this there must be at least 400,000 in each cubic inch of water, whereas up to now there have never been found in ordinary drinking water more than 1,000 per cubic inch.

Perhaps the most pleasing creatures yet discovered in the water we drink, and the kind most calculated to shake the firmness of even the staunchest of teetotalers, is the cyclops.

It is a member of the great family of crustacea, to which lobsters and shrimps and crabs belong, and is exactly like them in shape. If the one shown in the sketch could be made one thousand times as big as he is, he would be as large as a shrimp.

Among the microscopic plants found in ordinary drinking water are many very beautiful forms. One of the commonest is the desmid, which is exactly like a tiny cabbage. It is probable, too, that in proportion to its size it is quite as nutritious.

The diatoms are another very common class of water plant, and present an endless variety of forms. Some of them glide slowly to and fro like fairy boats; others are in chains and many live together in colonies. They all have glass cases, beautifully marked.

In fact, they are mere minute specks of jelly with the thinnest of glass walls and are warranted not to scratch.

The only really dangerous classes of plants to be found in drinking water belong to the bacteria. Many of these, however, are not at all harmful. They live and thrive and flourish in our bodies just as they do in their native element, but we feel no ill effects.

But once let the typhoid germ, or the diphtheria bacillus, or the still more deadly plant that is responsible for cholera find lodgment in our systems and we have inadvertently admitted a poison producing agent which not only the medical skill will be able to eliminate until it has run its course.—New York Herald.

Cucumber Cream For Sunburn.

It is a well known fact among French women that the juice of green cucumbers forms a very pleasant remedy for sunburns and the like. To prepare a most valuable cucumber cream, take 2 large green cucumbers that are just on the verge of becoming yellow. Cut them into small pieces and press out the juice. They will yield about 2 ounces of juice. Take 4 ounces of almond oil, one-half ounce of spermaceti and one-half ounce of white wax. Put these together in a cup and place in a bowl of boiling water until dissolved. Then take the cucumber juice and pour over the mixture and stir until dissolved. The cream is now ready for use.—Popular Science News.

Aluminum Roofing.

Aluminum in plates a quarter of an inch thick has proved a very durable roofing material in Berlin.

THE TEXAN RANGERS.

The Force Now but a Shadow of What It Was.

In the appropriation bill which the legislature of Texas was recently called in extraordinary session to consider is an item which provides for the maintenance of the ranger force. It will not exceed \$35,000, and the smallness of the sum emphasizes the decadence of an arm remarkable for its singularity and efficiency. There is nothing exactly similar among the forces of the world. The mounted constabulary of South Africa bears, perhaps, a closer resemblance than any other, though there are wide divergences.

The Texas ranger wears no uniform. His dress is composed of stout, dark trousers, sometimes protected by overalls, a woolen shirt, heavy sack coat, sombrero, boots, stout gloves and spurs. His arms are a single action 40 caliber Colt's six shooter and a Winchester carbine—not rifle. He furnishes his own horse and bedding. If the horse is killed in action, the state replaces it. If it dies or is stolen, the ranger must get another. The pay is \$30 a month for privates, \$40 for sergeants, \$75 for lieutenants and \$100 for captains. The state feeds them. Their supplies include flour, coffee, sugar, lard, bacon, beef, mutton and canned goods. They play much game and add variety to the bill of fare in that way.

Owing to the settlement of the frontier and the gradual establishment of law and order the ranger force has steadily decreased for some years past. Formerly it consisted of six companies, numbering approximately 100 men each. Today there are not more than 30 men in the service, all told, nor are they of so high a class as those who risked their lives back in the eighties. In those days the composition of the companies was unique. No native Texans were in the ranks. They were not enlisted because it was feared that their home affiliations would interfere with their work. The men came from all sections of the union, lured by the spirit of adventure.

Many of them were college men. In Company F 10 years ago were two graduates of Yale, one of Harvard, one of Princeton, three from the University of Virginia and a dozen from the smaller southern and western universities. Some of them now are high in political place in the state of their adoption. Others sleep in the sandy stretches that sweep down to the tawny river, and even their graves have been leveled by the constant winds.—Brooklyn.

Strange Fish From the Bermudas.

Dr. E. H. Bean, the superintendent of the New York aquarium, returned from the Bermudas recently and brought with him several interesting specimens of fish peculiar to Bermudian waters. There were beautiful flatfish, with opal bodies, tinged with rainbow hues, including purple, crimson, bright green and bright blue. They are known as angel fish and are to the fishy tribes what the gorgeous plumed peacock is to the fowl creation.

There was a slate colored species, which Assistant Superintendent Spencer called a surgeon, or doctor fish, and of which little is known.

Another tank contained groupers, whose sides are striped like those of tigers and leopards.

There were also ten blind fish, each from 10 to 15 inches in length. The bodies are white, with brown and red spots. Two squirrel fish, each 10 inches long, were included in the collection. They are similar to our goldfish, excepting that their eyes resemble those of squirrels.

They Were Patriotic Paupers.

The paupers in the city of Cork workhouse declined to eat a special meal dinner provided for them in celebration of the jubilee. Ordinarily workhouse fare rarely includes meat, but the patriotic feelings of these poor people prevented them from participating even in that way in commemoration of the queen's record year. To remove their objections they were assured that the meat had been sent from New Zealand and Australia by their own king and queen, but the Cork paupers only replied that they would have no part in honoring Queen Victoria in any way whatever as long as Ireland is ruled as it now is.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Rev. C. W. Lee of Vevay, Ind., whom the Republicans have nominated for congress to succeed the late Mark Holmes, is a former Methodist minister who has become a Republican.

Professors A. S. Huxtable and D. B. Eimendorff of the Museum of Natural History at New York are in Colorado making views to accompany a series of illustrated lectures on Colorado to be delivered next winter throughout the state of New York.

The first race of French kings was called the Merovingian dynasty, and it lasted 271 years, during which events occurred which altered the aspect of the world.

The Peninsular war was the war waged on between the years 1808 and 1814 by the British, Spanish and Portuguese forces in Spain and Portugal against the French.

The center of a flower bed or a flower box is the point to start from when filling in the flowers. Begin with the tallest and brightest varieties and finish with the dwarf and lighter sorts.

The birthplace of the queen overlooks the public gardens at Kensington, and the suggestion is made that the board of works should place a tablet recording the fact under the window of the room.

The result of the quinquennial census in inner London shows that the population, which on March 29, 1891, was 4,911,749, was on March 29, 1896, 4,411,971, an increase of 500,558 for the five years.

WOMAN AID FASHION.

Up to Date Bathing Dresses—Suits and Suits Used for Expeditions—To Bicycle Riders.

The very latest of all the bathing suits is made of black or white grain silk trimmed with red, the leading color of the season. The collar and revers may be covered with red silk or made of the silk like the dress, with a trimming of red silk braid. Serpentine braid in black, white, blue or red is a very popular trimming, and two widths, the wider in the middle of three rows.



AN 1897 MODEL.

are very much used. Bathing suits are made by the hundred, as of old, but they vary more in style and make some considerable pretense to beauty and good shape, catering to the extravagant taste of the day, explains a writer in the New York Sun, and authority for the following:

Swims and swim are both employed for the expensive suits, but mohair is the most generally popular material, as it sheds the water and does not cling to the person. The ever useful serge, flannel and canvas are also not altogether ousted from favor by the more elegant silk and mohair suits, for many still prefer the wool material. They are made very prettily, with a sailor collar of white or red, with a knot and pointed ends of the color tied in front.

The favorite style of bodice is the blouse, with a belt to match the collar, but some of the models have a box plait in the back, which is a continuation of the collar, holding it in place. The low necked baby waist, with a narrow yoke, is liked by young girls, but the prevailing style has the wide collar, which often shape into revers extending to the belt in front. Between these is a full vest with a narrow yoke. All the sleeves are made with a short puff gathered into a band or a rill, and occasionally they are lined with cashmere. Each suit has bloomers and a medium length skirt with a plain hem.

The prettiest suits are made of white silk and trimmed with red or blue braid put on in straight rows or in a species of tiny coils, but white mohair answers every purpose. One of the ugliest things in the bathing outfit for the stout



NEW BATHING SUITS.

woman is the bathing coat of flannel, closely lined like any coat, but instead of facing, in the back it has a wide striped strap of flannel which fastens around the waist. Another necessity to all bathers is the rubber bag, made of machine-made cloth, for carrying the bathing suit. It is made on the plan of a sponge bag, magnified in size, many times, and costs only 25 cents.

To Bicycle Riders.

An authority on matters pertaining to the bicycle suggests, if the wrists become tired while one is riding the bicycle, resting them by holding the handle with the palms turned up. If the elbow joints grow weary and begin to ache, sit up straighter, and thus change the angle of the arm. Leaning over causes backache and a contraction of the muscles of the neck. Do not let the body stiffen when on a wheel. It prevents graceful riding and will cause uncomfortable straining.

Things Women Want to Know.

Small waists are again an element of fashion.

A sawmill in Missouri is successfully run by women.

The summer lingerie exemplifies the extravagant tendencies of the day.

A four leaf clover in a crystal locket has been added to the list of lucky charms.

Every woman has a wheel, and consequently every woman wants a silver name plate.

Silver fitted bags, with "lift out" centers, containing all necessary toilet articles, are marvels in the way of portable conveniences for travelers.

DIOCESAN NEWS.

What Our Friends in the Surrounding Parishes are Doing.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Woodsport.

Miss Mamie Mullaly of Auburn is spending a few days in town, visiting friends.

Misses Nellie and Lizzie O'Connell of Auburn spent Sunday last in town visiting friends.

Mrs. J. O. Welsh spent Sunday last in Auburn.

E. F. Murphy of Syracuse, who has been spending the past few weeks in town, visiting relatives, returned home last Monday evening.

Miss Mamie Enright is spending a few days in Auburn, visiting relatives.

Misses Mayne and Josie Scanlon spent Monday in Auburn.

Sodus Point.

The yacht race held here Monday July 5th was won by Mr. Spencer Meade's boat, the Henrietta. Arthur Hill won second prize. Just as the Henrietta crossed the last line, a terrific storm of rain and wind caught the other boats and two of them capsized. One yacht floated around the bay an hour in the rain before it was picked up. The occupants hanging to the sides.

Mr. Jerry Knapp and sons of Wolcott are the guests of Mrs. Fred Duvall for the past week.

Dr. N. P. McDonald spent the Fourth at his cottage on Sand point.

Mr. John Kiley, of Rochester, was in town last week.

Mr. Charles Featherly, of Rochester, spent the Fourth with his parents.

Things were unusually quiet here for the Fourth. The only attraction was on Long Island where a horse race and bicycle race and many other amusements were held.

The intense heat here Sunday was felt by Sodus Pointers. Many old residents say it was one of the hottest days that they could remember.

Strawberries have been unusually plentiful here, many sold them at as low as two cents a quart.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ryan have returned to Rochester.

The yacht Wavecrest, Yama, and Papoose of Charlotte, and Oswego, have been in the bay for the past week.

Clyde.

Edward Myers, of Rochester, is the guest of E. D. Farrell.

Denise Spillman, delegate from the Muncie Glass Association to Atlantic City, was the guest of his parents the past week.

The Misses Murphy, of Lyons, were guests of Miss Bright Skanahan, Friday.

John Terry, and daughter Marie, of Syracuse, are guests of J. Walts.

The following teachers will spend their vacation at Clyde. Misses May, Kittle, and Florence Turner, Kittie Metcalfe, Rose Moore, Catherine Moran.

Rev. John Farrell has received an appointment from Bishop McQuaid as an assistant in a Catholic church at Hornsblawville.

M. T. Bradley, of Lyons, was among the boys trained in white, who sailed on Clyde island gala day.

Miss Marye O'Neil, of Rochester, was the guest of Mrs. F. E. McGrath, the past week.

Miss Nellie Costello, of Rochester, who has been spending several weeks as the guest of Miss Maria Walsh, has returned to Moravia.

About twelve thousand people were present on Friday last, to witness the Freeman's parade, which is the largest number ever assembled at Clyde.

Miss Mrs. M. McGinnis, and daughter Mary, and Mr. Fitzsimmons, called on Clyde friends the past week.

Miss Maria Walsh left Thursday for a several week's visit in East Syracuse, Savannah.

M. McGinnis spent Sunday and Monday at his home.

Mr. Patrick Barnes and sister of Auburn, are visiting at Mr. John Barnes.

A number of people from the village attended the Freeman's Convention at Clyde, Friday.

Martin Hanley, and sister, Mrs. M. McGinnis have purchased the Cabon property on Main street, and will take possession August 1st.

Mrs. James Conroy is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Quinn at Lyons.

Penn Yan.

Miss Gertrude Scansion of LeRoy, has returned to this village.

Miss Bessie Wheeler, of Brooklyn, is visiting her relatives in Penn Yan.

Mr. George Gulick, of Geneva, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Several of the jurymen who convicted Michael Rose, who killed an Italian in Penn Yan about ten years ago and who has since been in Auburn prison, having been sentenced there for life, have signed a petition asking for his pardon.

Mr. James Agan spent the Fourth with his friends in this place.

Lima.

Last Wednesday the Sunday school picnic was held at Long Point, Conesus Lake. The prizes were awarded on Sunday. Miss Nellie Hendrick won the gold medal. Miss May Moosman won the medal for the school girls.

Messrs. James and Martin Feachery are spending a few days in Lima accompanied by their mother.

Frank Smith spent Sunday in Rochester. Many of the Lima people spent the Fourth of July in Avon.

Honesville Falls.

Mrs. John Corchen died very suddenly Friday evening. The funeral took place Sunday morning at St. Mary's church. She was buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

Miss Maggie Powers and Samuel McWhorter, both of this place, were married July 3, at 4:30 o'clock, by the Rev. J. W. Hendrick.

Mrs. Edward Foy spent a few days in Rochester last week.

Jerry Menihan of Rochester spent Sunday with friends.

Miss Catherine and Nettie Uddle, of Rochester, are visiting friends here.

Edward Foy, who was hurt last week in Rochester, by a wagon turning over his body, is doing nicely at St. Bernard's seminary.

Mrs. O'Neil, of Rochester, was in town over Sunday.

Jessie Costello has gone to Rochester to live with her mother.

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Is needed by poor, sick, and suffering people who are unable to work and have no means of support. Hood's Pills are the only medicine that can be taken by the poorest and most suffering people, and will cure all ailments of the bowels, stomach, and liver. Hood's Pills are the only medicine that can be taken by the poorest and most suffering people, and will cure all ailments of the bowels, stomach, and liver.

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