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The Queen of the Household and Her Part in Homebuilding—A Social Reform from the Kitchen-Fashion Points.

Because.

Is is not because your heart is mine-mine only -Mine alone ! It is not because you chose me, weak and lone-

ly, For your own;
Not because the earth is fairer, and the skies
Spread above you

Are more radiant than the shining of your That I love you !

It is not because the world's perplexed meaning Grows more clear ; And the parapels of heaven, with angels leaning, Seem more near :

And Nature sings of praise with all her voices
Since yours spoke.
Since within my silent heart that now rejoices, Love awoke !

Nay, not even because your hand holds heart and life;
At your will.

Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife Calm and still: Teaching Trust to fold her wings, nor even

Teaching love that her securest, safest home
Must be Rest.

But because this human Love, though true and aweet-Yours and mine-Has been sent by Love more tender, more com-

More divine :

That it leads our hearts to rest at last in

heaven,
Far above you;
Do I take you as a gift that God has given—
And I love you!
Anne Adelaide Proctor

The Queen of the Household.

Somebody has said a man's wife makes him or breaks him. If this be too strong it simply overstates the truth, which we are all familiar with. The wife is a strong factor in the home for good or evil. Weman's power has been felt and acknowledged in the great affairs of state.

The Lord created the woman to be the wife and the helpmate to man. The question of superlarity need not be raised, but it is apt to destroy the peace of home. No home government is wise and existent that is regulated alone by law. Commands and probl-

bition are ineffective.

The wife has a distinctive sphere of influence. We do not expect her to be distinguished for bravery or for muscular strength. God has fitted her by physical organization and mental aptitude for a different place in the work of life. Home is her realm and there she is queen. Here is a field for the arms. exhibition of her industry and skill and taste. Here her love of the beautiful and her hospitailty find expression, and here are to be los-tered the moral and religious influences which lie at the foundation of all domestic peace. The wife who entrusts her housekeeping to servants and her children to nurses will, if she lives long enough, bitterly regret it. Society will not justify a wife's neglect of her children and her home.

She contributes largely to the material prosperity of the home. Few men grow into wealth and honor who have careless or wasteful wives. Foolish extravagance and wastefulness in the home impoverish more men than idlenses or business failure. Industry and economy are the homely virtues that lie at the foundation of a prosperous and happy home. Neatness and order and simple comforts at home are in the wife's keeping. Home is to the husband a resting place-a But some homes are not orderly or nest. Some husbands, when supper is over, go to the club, or possibly to a worse place. Do not go to the other extreme, however, by compelling your husband to go to the back door to take off his shoes for fear he will soll your carpets. The wife can and ought to the Mountain region of Dakota. Here was make her home an inspiration of all that is raised the wheat that took first premium at good to her husband and children. She ought to be better than her husband—not in in mountains, good schools, churches, con morals, for she ought to exact of him as atrict genial society. For further information, a morality as he exacts of her. But she ought to be more beautiful, more cleanly, more refined, more gentle, more patient, be-cause she is a woman. She is made of fiver clay than men. We expect more of her, and can shut out from her home the rough and vulgar, and can make an atmosphere at home which will linger about her husband as an inspiration of purity, rightsousness and

A Social Reform From the Kitchen,

It is a well-ascertained fact that, with respect to about ninety per cent. of the com-munity, the price paid for food comes to one half the income or more. After this food is bought, how much of it is wasted in bad cooking? How much human force is wasted i in consequence of bad cooking? How much does dyspepsia or indigestion, caused by bad cooking, impair the working capacity of the people of the United States and diminish their product? Can five cents' worth per day be saved? Is not that a very insufficient measure of the difference between a poor, wasteful cook and a good, economical one ? If five cents a day can be saved on food and fuel, while at the same time that which is bought and cooked may be converted into more nutritious and appetizing food, the dif-ference in each community of 6,000 people cent. of the total production of the typical community, which have assumed to be \$1,200,000 a year in gross. When the attenfrom grand schemes for altering the whole constitution of society by Act of Congress or of the State Legislature to the simple questions. Was shed in mercy and love for tion of how each person, each family or each us. community may better itself under existing conditions, great progress will have been made in solving all the problems which are now pending.— Edward Atkinson.

The Quickest Divorce on Record,

The quickest divorce ever granted in York county was decreed by Judge Haskeli at Alfred last week. Mrs. Edward W. Kelly, of

judge. The woman replied in the affirma-

"You're divorced," said the court, with a ling New Hampshire parson who married his partons in this fashion: "You take this offered by the Church,—Central Catholic woman for a wife? You take this man for a wife? You take this man for a husband? Married Two dollars "Legis". husband ! Married. Two dollars,"-Lewis.

4.16 1 1 1 2 45

they are a sort of compromise between a bonnet and a hat. Another reason far more potent is, that they are pre-eminently becoming to nearly every face. Elegant jet capotes in wholly new devices in lace tolle and straw for ordinary wear are equally pepular, though fashion still favours head-gear which matches the gown or wrap in colour. Those who do not confine themselves entirely to one parisoular colour, find a bonnet or hat that can be suitably worn with any shade both convenient and economical, All the flower bonnets are lovely. The flowers used are almost invariably small, and not too pronouesed in shade.

residential distriction of the second second

Fashion Notes. Old fashiened berege is revived. Foulards are again in high favor. The skirts of tulls dresses are made in fan plisses.

Colored stockings will soon be things of the past. Eaglish women refuse to adopt the low rowned hat.

There is a revival of the garnet as a fashlonable jewel. Low hats tied on with narrow strings are

worn at tennis parties. Ribbons intended for sashes vary in width

from ten to twelve inches. Leather and chamois trimmings are again een on traveling and utility suits.

Sandal shoes are worn with empire and directory gowns on the other side. Tapestry painting is the craze of the mo-

ment with young girl art students. The new recoco ribbons look like the beds of a flower garden in full June bloom.

Ribbons for dresses, bats and bonnets come in widths varying from two to seven Inches.

For dressy afternoon, ball and evening tollets the stockings must match the gown in color. The newest ear rings are a revival of the old

Creole hoops of gold or silver, plain chased or set with jewels. The favorite summer color of Berlin ladies is "apirit flame," a tint formed of the blend-ed shades of red, blue and violet.

Some of the daintiest paragols of net and tulle are fringed all around with the petals of

roses, popples, lilies or ferns. Small, low hats, low coiffgres, undraped skirts, no bustles, full sleevs and wide belts

are the features in all fashionable toilets. Ribbons are more frequently striped, checked, flowered and figured in brooke or printed designs than varicolored or plain this summer.

The draping of the skirt used to occupy the minds of the designers of dress. Now it is the trimmings, the sleeves and the belting of the full bodice.

In spite of the fiat of fashion that tight coat eleeves are de mode, there is a lingering admiration for that kind of eleeve with those women who have round, plump and pretty

Puffed earrings, run with ribbons of various widths, divide favor with gaugings, smockings and bouillones for fashionable summer gowns of muil, batiste and mousseline de chiffron.

Broad bands of soft leather, in colors to match the material of the gown, are worn as hems, cuffs, collars, waistcoats, and revers on walking and driving suits intended for country wear.

Pliese and accordin pleated tollets are charming popular novelties. The skirts, bodices and sleeves are all made entirely of pieces of thin woolen or sliken stuff over a well fitting lining.

The black, white and vari colored tulls dresses, which are taking the place of the lace gowns heretofore considered an indispensable part of a lady's wardrobe effects, are made of a coarse, strong tulie net, either retreat—a place of refreshment and delight. plain, dotted, beaded, or embroidered.—New results were truly actouishing, and sufficient

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Tur-New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

The Month of July.

While the ecclesisatical year has its three great divisions, we recognize that the Church dedicates each month to some particular devotion. We are all members of a great funeral procession; each is marching toward his grave. Beside the route the Church sets np wayside banners to keep alive our faith, uphold our hope and keep aglow our charity as we pass along our course, that at its end we may be valiant for the conflict in our final hour on earth. In the aurora of summer we reverenced her who was conceived withoutsin; she whom all generations shall call her blessed. In the morning of summer we gave our worship to the Sacred Heart; and now in the glory of our summer, which with the month of July is now so glowing before us, we are called to honor the precious Blood of Him who died on the cross to wash away the ains of the world.

We are taken back in spirit to the hour of agony in the garden, "where His sweat be-comes as drops of blood trickling down upon the ground;" to where in the hall that Sacred Bleed gushed and flowed in answer to the would be \$109,500 a year, or about nine per spareless scourges five thousand times rend-cent. of the total production of the typical ing His Sacred flesh; to where from the thorns, of the mock crown torrents coursed down His Holy Face; to where that Blood tion of the labor reformer is brought down gemmed the way to Calvary, welled out from His Sacred hands and feet upon the Cross:

To the most precious Blood our Holy Mother the Church calls throughout the month of July our most ardent devotion. What do we believe would be our feelings were we to behold that Sacred Blood in the hall of Pilate, when the scourge was swishing, when the platted thorns were pressed down upon the Saviour's head. There should not be more of gratitude and love and sorrow Saco, had applied for a divorce, and she appeared before the court to plead her reasons. Her husband had spent most of his time since that altar is the same body that was scourged their marriage in gaol, and just been brought by the Roman governor; the same that was up on a charge of stealing hem. by the Roman governor; the same that was up on a charge of stealing hem. "Is that man your husband?" asked the that heart which spent its Blood in mercy for our salvation. Net alone may we worship

it; we are called on to receive it. "You're divorced," said the court, with a Let us hope that in this month we may celerity of action equal to that of the hust have the grace to receive that Divine Body

The state of the s

Catholic young man should have. It is use less to content ourselves with giving our invention worthy a prominent place in the teath, which is, of course, the only way with young men what may be called negative World's Fair, and I hope to have it perfected polled cattle. What are called the milk advice: "Den't drink, don't frequent salong before 1892." The idea is not by any advice : " Den't drink, don't frequent saloons, den't join dangerous societies or associations." All this is good in its way, but if cope invented by Herr. P. Nipkow, is given the teeth are well grown, at four years the we insist on the "don'ts" we should offer in the November 14 1885, number, of the Electhrical pair, and at five the fourth and last pair some substitute. The anti-Ohristian and trical World. The system consists in "means have appeared, and at this time the central anti-Oatholic world has its associations, clubs for maintaining the synchronism of the pair are full size. At seven years a dark line We should have counter associations if we wish to held our young men. Everything in the world now is done on the principle of the latter into light."
"association." We should make our differ.

We understand that ent societies interesting by literary entered by the Rev. J. J. Hooker, of Tideswell, tainments, such as lectures by promine ent laymen as well as clergymen. What is ent laymen as well as clergymen. What is especially needed is to show that we take a personal interest in our young men. As a rule, their instincts are good; but contact with people among whom they are thrown is apt to weaken their faith and make them indifferent with regard to their religion. It is difficult to resist the gibes and sneers of a clever infidel, and many of this class are found in our workshops. This leads to another point, namely, to provide our young men with good, solid Catholic literature from live writers on live topics of the day. Supply them with Catholic journals and reviews where they can find correct doctrine on Catholic matters. Anyone of experience knows that our young men crave for instruction and information. They appreciate good reading and good sermons. A priest who has a Catholic society of young men in his parish will have a strong moral support, and the in fluence of such a society on the parish at large will be highly beneficial. It is not enough to organize an association. The priest, as director, must frequently visit his society, make an occasional address to them-in word, be their spiritual father and gueld .-

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA!

Catholic Review.

All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reason able amount : and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE

A New Motor-Engraving on Glass-A Substi tute for Glass--- General Notes,

A NEW MOTOR.

W. G. McLaughlin, of Omaha, the inventor of the chemical motor, which has been successfully tested in Omaha, but which financial considerations have prevented from being placed in actual use, has perfected a still cheaper, more simple, and equally effecting motor. The sum and substance, the Alpha and Omega of this new motor, is a little simple machinery propelled by air and water. Nothing could be cheaper, except the power to say to a car, "go, and it goeth, and to another, come, and it cometh." An upright cylinder is partly filled with water and the upper part with compressed air. The pressure of the air upon the water gives the power through connection with the piston, which by cog-wheels or belt-pulleys, connects with the thing to be moved. When the machinery is once in motion it is entirely automatic. The air pump continues the supply of air, and the very slight waste of water by evaporation is as continuously supplied. Should, by any possibility, the cylinder burst, no one near it would experience anything worse than a wetting. Mr. McLaughlin claims that the power is applicable to any purpose. It will run street cars, railway-cars, dynamos, and elevators. It will, if he is correct, revolutonize the motive power of the country. The exhibition was by the crudest and most imperfect appliances, and yet the to give assurance of perfect success with machinery specially adapted and constructed for the purpose.

ENGRAVING ON GLASS.

Mr. Plante, a distinguished French electrician, has recently invented a process of engraving on glass in which electricity takes un important part. The surface to be engraved is first covered with a solution of nitrate of petash and is then connected with one of the poles of a battery. By means of a platinum point the picture to be engraved is thus traced upon the surface of the glass, It is said that this method secures a delicacy of outline which has not been attained by any other tool. In itself the process is perhaps only interesting to the technical men who are con-cerned with this class of work, but it serves to show the general reader how rapid are the applications of the electric forces to the arts of life,-Pittsburg Dispatch.

RUBBER SUESTITUTE

A substitute for rubber to be known as kelgum," has been invented by Henry Kellogg, of New Haven. It is produced from vegetable oils, which are treated so as to remove all the unctuous matter leaving a residum of a gummy character, very much resembling india-rubber gum, though not possessing so much of the elastic quality. As t does not retain any unctuous matters it possesses an advantage over rubber. Neither is it affected chemically or changed by the action of heat or light. It can be vulcanized exactly as rubber is, except that it is not necessary to use sulpbur. Another peculiarity of the substance is that it increases in weight instead of diminishing, as is the case with rubber. It is more durable than rubber under many conditions, as when exposed to light and heat, and also in many cases where rabber is injured by heat kelgum is not.

NOTES.

It is proposed to discard rivets in the manufacture of bollers and weld the joints by electricity.

Mineral wax, or ozokerite as it has been named, is likely to supersede the product of the honey bee. Until recently it was not known to exist in any quanty except in Austria, but a deposit has been discovered near Salt Lake City, and a large output is expected. Ozakerite is used in the manufacture of waxed paper, shoe polish and candles, but its most important use is for the insulation of electric wires.

The following is largely used for the pre-vention of rust: One ounce of camphor dissolved in one pound of melted lard ; take off the soum and mix in as much fine black lead as will give it an iron color. Clean the ma-chinery and smear it with this mixture. After about twenty-four hours, rub clean with seft linen rags. It will keep clean for months under ordinary circumstances iron and steel may be kept bright, even in the presence of dampness, by giving them a coatof chlorate of potash.

Mr. Edison is now engaged, among other

performance on the stage. That would be an rings. The best way o tell the age is by the means new. A description of an electric teles-cope invented by Herr. P. Nipkow, is given ont teeth are well grown, at four years the and societies, and powerful ones they are. | mechanicisms, and in means for transforming intermittent light into intermittent electric ourrents, and in the re-transformation of

We understand that the apparatus patentthe sale of his invention has sold the German patent for the sum of £10,000, and there are eight other countries wherein the rights have been protected. It may be added that the object of the invention is to relieve the strain usually put on horses in stopping the car. The force by which the car is stopped is stored up, and then, by the application of a lever, is again brought into play.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Dignity of Farming-Measuring Hay-Telling the Age of Cattle-Some Who Followed the Plow.

DIGNITY OF FARMING.

Hon. A. W. Knight, ex-speaker of the Kansas Legislature, says in a late essay it is refreshing to note that the importance of agriculture and the fact that farming is a science is being admitted. The old idea that anybody knows enough to farm is a great mistake. It requires as much knowledge, as clear judgment, as good business tact, to be a successful farmer as it does to succeed in any of the other activities of life. Knowledge is the symbol of success, the key that unlocks the coveted treasure.

The farmer is dealing daily with the essentials of life, hence a thorough knowledge of his profession is indispensable. A knowledge of the great economic questions of the day and their effect and bearing upon his industry is a necessity; a knowledge of government is a duty; self-government among the farmers of America is an instinct; and history teaches that where the ownership of the soil is largely distributed good government is

the rule. It has been truly said that whatever disturbances may threaten the order of society, whatever wild theories transplanted from other climes may seek foot-hold here, the Republic of the United States must rest upon the basis of agriculture, where the farmers of the revolution and the farmers of the Consti-

tution placed it. The tarmer in this country who owns broad acres, which he has earned by his own name, is not apt to have any sympathy with the communistic theory that no one has a right to the soil. There can be no question of the fact that the man who has the product of his labor in wheat, In corn, in pork, to beef, in cotton, inrice, or in augar is not easily led astray with wild and revolutionary theo-

Our government rests largely upon the shoulder of the farmers. They are responsible for its success and perpetuity. They are the conservative elements of society, and in the end are the guiding, restraining, and controlling force; in government against theories of administration that have drenched other lands in blood ; against the spirit of anarchy, that would sweep away the landmarks and safeguards of our Christian society and republican government ; against political murder and ballot box corruption, the farmers of America stand and will continue to stand as the shield and buckler, themselves the willing subjects of laws, and therefore its safest and strongest administrators.

The importance of developing every branch and phrase of agriculture cannot be overestioundation of all our wealth prosperity, and happiness. It is the founda-tion on which all other industries rest.

Agriculture, commerce, and manufacture are the three pursuits which enrich a nation, but the greatest of these is agriculture, for without its product. the spindle cannot turn and the ship cannot sail. We honor commerce with its busy marte and the workillustrious apostles of its principle have come from the broad field of agriculture. It was at the handles of the plough and amid the breathing of odors of its newly opening furrows that the character of Concinnatus was formed, expanded, and matured. It was smid fields of waving grain, amid the songs of the reaper and the tinkling of the shepherd's bell that were matured those rare vir tues and principles of patriotiem and selfsacrifice which clustered star-like in the character of Washington and lifted him in moral stature head and shoulders above even the demi-gode of ancient history. Then let it be the patriotic inspiration of every farmer, to the extent of his ability, to develop the industry and use his opportunities for the good of the entire people.

MEASURING HAY.

There is so much difference in the quality of hay that it is impossible to decide the matter accurately. It is generally believed that 400 cubic feet in a large bay taking it right through, or 500 on a long, wide, deep coaffold will represent a ton. When the bay is out early, is stored evenly over the mow, is well trodden when stowed away, and is allowed to settle two or three months before measuring, perhaps it will hold out at the above ngures, t.When grass is allowed to stand until nearly ripe before cutting, it will occupy nearly if not quite twenty-five per cent. more bulk, especially on a scaffold, than the early out, and require about that many more cubic feet for a ton. Coarse hay, as timothy and clover, will not weigh as beary, bulk for bulk, as that which is fine like common prairis or wild hay. It is much more satisfactory to both buyer and seller to weigh the hay when possible. In estimating by measurement, multiply together the figures representing the length, width and height of the hay, and divide the product by the number of feet in a ton. For example, if the bay is forty feet long, sixteen feet wide and eighteen feet from the bottom to the top of the mow, and the bulk agreed to is 460 feet to the ton, the mow will centain 40 multiplied by 16 multiplied by 18, which is equal to 11,520 cubic feet; 11,520 divided by 400, which equals 28 tons and 320 feet, or 28 4.5 tons. It would require considerably more than 400 cubic feet from the top of such a mow for a ton; while at the bottom it will have become packed so solidly from the great weight above it, that 400 cubic feet will weigh considerable more than 5,000 lba.

TO TELL THE AGE OF CATTLE.

A helfer has no rings on her horns until she is two years of age, and one is added each year thereafter. You can therefore tell the A Toque Becomes Any Face.

Our Young Men and Societies.

Our young men who fall away from the steady practice of the faith do not become this season is surprising," says one of the ladies fashion papers.

Our Young Men and Societies.

Our young men who fall away from the hopes to be able to increase the range of vision by hundreds of miles, so that, for ing the rings on her horns and adding two to long the rings on her horns and adding two to great Nerve Restorer the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, bothle free to Fit case words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, bothle free to Fit case words, "could see the features of his friend in the number. The bull has no rings, as a rule, use. Marvelous cure, bothle free to Fit case. Arch St., Philas Pa. the most continued to the first continued to

caused by the wearing of the teeth appears on all of them, and on the central pair a circular mark. At eight years this circular mark appears on all of them, and at nine years the central pair begins to shrink, and the third at eleven. After this period the age can only be determined by the degree of shrinkage generally. At fifteen years the teeth are nearly all gone.—Orange Judd Farmer.

It is a well-known fast that the different

domestic animals of the farm all pull and eat

FEEDING UPON GRASS.

their grass in different ways, says an English paper. This is partly due to several causes, such as the predilection of each kind of particular grasses, and aversion to others, and also the arrangement of the incisor teeth in the mouth, as well as the size of the muzzle itself. The sheep is one of the closest feeders we have; in fact, with the exception of the rabbit and the kangaroo, it will eat a pasture barer than any other animal. This is, of course, due to the small size of the mouth, together with the predilection for the finer grasses. Next to the sheep comes the horse in this respect, for although his mouth is large, yet the fact that he has teeth above and below enables him to bite close. It is very noticeable in a pasture where horses are alone that they eat over the land very unequally. Some of the "sweeter" spets are nibbled into the very roots, while other spots are not touched, but left rough. Cattle, on the other hand, have not only a large muzzle, but also the absence of upper teeth, so that of necessity they cannot blte fine or close, and therefore we find with them that their grass is rougher and less bare in parts than with

FOLLOWING THE PLOW.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the neblest Roman of them all.

Burns was a farmer, and the Muses found him at the plough and filled him with poetry.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philoso-

Job, the honest, upright and obedient, was farmer, and bis stern endurance has passed into proverbs.

Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall he was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Washigton was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life at Mount Vernon, and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness,

To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother-earth; the en thuslastic Lafayette, the steadfast l'ickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph all found a paradite of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green and verdant lawns that surrounded their homesteads.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Keep the nuts on the mower screwed up snug to their places, and oil the hearings often. More than half the wear and tear of machines comes of neglect.

The best scarecrow is a dead crow hung in the field, and next best is a lot of quille stuck into a potato and hung up. Anything which indicates that any fowl has got into troubl about the field will make the crows shy .-Micror. Be on the lookout new for the white cater-

pillars, as they are the parents of the cabbage worm. Kill every one of them, which to not difficult, as but few of them appear at a time. It all the farmers in a neighborhood will unito to do so, a few seasons will greatly reduce them in number. Even in summer bedding should be pre-

vided in the stalle for all classes of stock that are confined at night, a cleanliness is very important in the summer season. The less manure in the stalls and stables, the fewer flies and insects. A few days after the sheep are sheared so

shop with its patient toil and exhaustless en that the ticks have had time to crawl on to ergy, but history teaches that the most heroic the lambs, go over the latter with some prochampions of human freedom and the most | paration to kill ticks. If they are not killed at this aeason they will be expensive boarders through the summer. - [Mirror.

Success in stock husbandry depends large.) upon how freely one turns off the clier and mais and replaces them with younger stock raised especially to keep the ranks full. The surest profit is in the direction of younger animais, and many of them, moderate prices and ready sales. Till a cow reaches fall maturity sho is gaining in value in both size and milk product; after that the profit from her keeping must all be from one source. Hens pay better the first 18 months of their lives than they will ever be likely to afterwards. Pigs make pork at less cost while they are less than ten months old than after they are in their second year .- [N. E. Farmer.

Small potators, pumkins, sugar-beets, mangels and turnips thoroughly cooked and mixed with a mixture of equal parts ground oats, corn and mill feed form a food recommended for fattening tall pige.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to Nicholson, 30 St. John street,

Danger in the Postage Stamp. The Saturday News calls attention to the fact that a postage stamp may in various ways convey contagion. One of the simplest and most plausibe is that in which a postage stamp, partially attached to a letter to pay return postage, is sent by a person infected with some disease to another person. The disease is transferred in the first place to the adhesive stamp through the saliva, and in being attached to the letter by the receiver the poison may be transmitted to him in turn through the saliva. Another cause may be the infection of the stamp with disease germs. The stamp having been exposed in a room where a diseased person lies, may become slightly moistened and thus retain the germ. That this is true can be proved very simply by a microscopical examination. We often see a person holding change for a mement in the mouth, probably not knowing that disease germs can be carried by money. If one could see through what hands the money has passed they would hesitate before using such a third hand. Silver money is as bed as paper money, but while many would hesitate to hold a dirty bank note in their mouth, they think that a silver piece, because bright, is apparently olean.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline s Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bothle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKIED.

ALGAR-KELLT-June 16, at Dublin, Herbert O'Kelly, second eldest son of Joseph Algar, Fulton, London, to Cecilic, cident daughter of Joseph Kelly, 22 Arnott street, South Oircular road. BIRMINGHAM—SPRING—June 8, at Mount Argus,

Dublin, John Birmingham, Ballyhrynn, Edenderry, King's County, to Martha Spring,

Greenbill, Edenderry,
Cogelan-Kiernan - June 18, at Gowns,
Denis J. Coghlan, 17 Waltham terrace, Blackrock, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late

James Kiernan, Aghavains House, Gowna, Cavan. CONDON — McEllicorr—June 18, John Condon, Solicitor, Newcastle West, to Margaret, se-cond daughter of Gerald McElligott, J. P., Mount Rivers, Listowel.

CARVILL—MOKINLEY—June 12, at Holy Cross Church, Ardoyne, Belfast, Louis Edward, youngest son of the late William Carvill, Rathgar House, Rathgar, Dublin, to Minnie, second daughter of Hanry McKinley, Flurry-hidden News

hridge, Newry.

DALY—HICKEY—June 13, at St. Mary's Haddington road, Dublin, John, eldest son of James Daly, Esq., Liffey Bank, Conyugham road, to Mary, eldest daughter of Juo. Hickey, 39 Miespil road, and Lad lane.

ICCARTHY-BRADFORD-June 5, at Kingstown, Dublin, John, youngest son of the late John McCarthy, Coolanleen, Camelin, to Maria, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Bradford, Camo-

hin and Ballyduff, Wexford.

NEWMAN—DULLUM—June 12, at St. Joseph's,
Berkeley street, Dublin, Bernard, youngest
son of the late Bernard Newman, Ardwick, Manchester, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Joseph Callum, 25 Royal Canal Bank, Dub-

O'BREN-BRAY-June 10, at the Cathedral, Sligo, John O'Brien, Constabulary, Mullingar, to Maggie, third daughter of Mathew Bray, merchant, Sligo.

PHELAN-FARBELL-June 5, at St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Liverpool, Joseph, only son of the late Daniel J. Phelan, 121 Lower Gar-

diner street, Dublin, to Annie, only daughter of the late Michael E. Farrell, Manchester. WRIGHT - CHANE—June 17, at St. Werburgh's, Birkenhead, John Henry, son of the late Audrew Wright, of H. M. Customs, London, to Annie Josephine, youngest daughter of the late John Crane, H. M. Customs, London, and Barristown, county Wexford.

BOOTH—June 14, at the residence of her uncle, B. Colgan, 70 Bride street, Dublin, Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Booth, aged 19 BUTSON-June 14, at St. Brendon's, Erycourt,

Major Butson, M.B.H., 4 h Batallien, Connaught Hangers.
Brenz-June 14, at his residence, 3 Athol terrace, Bray, suddenly, of apoplexy, Patrick Joseph Byrne, Post master of Pray, ared 59

BERFORD—June 16, at his residence, 3 Ade-laide place, Dublin, Michael Berford, aged 76 years. Byrne-June 18, at St. Joseph's, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth Byrne, daughter of the late William and Catherine Byrne, of

Leinster Market, Dublin.

Carnoll-June 24, at her residence, Templeogue, county Dublin, Anne, relict of the late Henry Carroll. CLARKE-June 18, at his residence, Milltown

Pass, Killucan, Thomas Clark, sen., aged 68 years. CLIRKE-June 15, at his residence, Havelook equare, Dublin, Joseph Clarke, aged 62

Cullen-June 17, at his residence, Garryba-cum, Portarlington, John Cullen, in his 77th

DOTLE-June 20, William Doyle, youngest son of Edward Doyle, of Straboe, Maryborough, aged 24 years. DIXON-June 19, at his residence, 5 Cowley Conages, North Circular road, Dublin, Thomas Dixon.

Donan-June 29, at Lucan, Mr. Edward Doran

aged 54 years.

Downey.—At 2 St. Brigid's road, Whitworth read, Drumondra, James, the eldest son of Denia Downey, 51 Dawson street, Dublin.

Duggan-At his residence, 4 Albert place, Grand Canal street, Dublin, Mr. Thomas Duggan. Junke-June 13, Mary Margaret Dunn 27 years, eldest daughter of the late William

Dunne, Dublin.

FITZHENEY-June 15, Mary Fitzhenry,
Munnomullin, county Wexford, mother of
the Rev. J. Fitzhenry, Grahamstown South CORRESTAL-June 18, at Courtdale Carrig-

byrne, Wm. Forrestal, aged 47 years
Fisher—June 18, at Mam street, Killarney,
Rose, the beloved wife of Henry Fisher.
FANNING—June 12, at her residence, 6 St. John's place, Kilkenny Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Lyous Fanning, her Majesty's Customs, Cork.

Customs, Cork.

Gamble—Mary, wife of Francis Gamble, 94
North Strand road, Dublin.

Hennon—June 18, at his residence, Duke
street. Birr, Mr. Andrew J. Hernon jun.,
merchant, second son of Andrew Hernon,
sen., aged 28 years.

King—June, 20, at 53 Aughrin street, Dublin,
the residence of her con-in-law, Mr. P.
Aherne, Mrs. Anne King, at an advanced
age.

KELLEGHAN -- June 18, at his residence, Great

Doug, Mullingar, John Kelleghan, aged 71 years. KELLY-June 21, at his residence, Browsl, co. Kildare, Patrick Kelly, aged 73 years. LAWLER-June 21, John J. Lawler, second son of the late John Lawler, Manor, Kilbride.

LESLIE-June 18, at Rochfordstown, Waterfall. LESLIE-June 18, at Rochfordstown, Waterfall, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Leslie, Cork, aged 75 years.

Marks-June 20, at the Hospice for the Dying, Harolds cross, Dublin, John Marks, of 18 South Anne street.

MURTAGK-June 19, at his recidence, Westpark House, Glasnevin, Thomas Murtagh, aged 60 years.

years. McGuiness—June 16, at his residence, 1 Leeson

lane, Dublin, after a short illness, John McGuinness, aged 68 years.

MALONE—June 14, at the residence of his son,
5 Lad lane, Dublin, Michael Malone, aged 84
years, formerly of Ballyhough, county Wick-

low.

MALONEY-June 17, at her residence, Rockeliffe
Terrace, Blackrock, Curk, Anne Maloney, aged 82 years. NOLAN—June 17, as Moyne, county Mayo, John

P. Nolan, elder brother of the Rev. Peter Nolan, P. P. Killala. O'HALLORAN-June 16, at his residence, Tory Top lane, Cork, Edmond O'Halloran, aged 36 years.
O'Keeffg-June 20, at 2 Adelaide street, Cork,

Maryanne, wife of John O'Keeffe. aged 36 years.
O'FLAHERTY—June 19, at Donoman Castle,
O'room, Anne, wife of Matthew O'Flaherty.
RUTHERFORD—June 16, at Merrison's Hotel.
Dublin, of disease of the heart, George
Rutherford, of 58 Main street, Tipperary,

aged 65 years.
ROCHE—June 18, at Mount St. Vincent Convent, Limerick, Honoria, widow of the late William Roche, Rathkeale.
REYNOLDS—June 21, at the residence of her late.

father, 21 Summer hill parade, Dublin, Annie, daughter of Matthew Reynolds.

SHERIDAN—June 21, at his residence, Edmonds. town Mr. Wm. Sherdain, aged 64 years.
Thomson—June 18, as his residence, No. 15
Menkstown avenue, Dublin, James Thomp-

ECD. VINCENT—June 18, at 14 Wellington road, Dublin, Arthur William Vincent, of Cloulars,

oo. Clare.
Walshis—June 17, at Strand road, Sandymount, Dublin, Kate, the beloved wife of Lottus Walshe.

When a singer's throat is raw you can't ex-

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