

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Comfort in the Kitchen. "A kitchen need not be a prosaic, uninviting spot," said my friend Jessie, as she led the way there. "I was determined that mine should be both convenient and pleasant, as I must necessarily spend a portion of each day there. Besides, I have arranged it so that it can be easily kept in order and also be economically renovated as to walls, floors, etc., as my time and income are both limited."

"I whitewashed the walls, and that was good economy, as whitewash is cheap; can be prepared by any one and applied easily. It is not only clean, but time-wash is desirable for a kitchen, as it keeps the air pure if applied occasionally. The wall would have been prettier if the whitewash had been colored, but it is had on one account, as every time a place becomes spotted or soiled a whitewash must be called in."

A WALNUT FLOOR. "My floor was quite good, so I stained it with black walnut stain made as follows: To one gallon of turpentine add a quart of a pound of asphaltum, and half a pound of common bees' wax. If found to be too thin add more wax; if, however, it is too light in color add asphaltum, but the latter must be added with great caution, as a very little will make a great difference in the shade, and the wood should not be black, but a rich dark brown. This stain will have to be renewed every Spring and Fall, but it is easily applied and will cost only fifty cents for each application."

"If the floor had been very smooth and evenly laid it should simply have oiled it well two or three times a year. That is a good way to do, as the floor does not soil easily then, or if it does, can be washed readily without scrubbing. Some carpet their kitchen floors, but the best writers on house-keeping now object to them as not easy to clean or keep clean. If, however, one will have a carpet, then a rug is generally considered the best for a kitchen. It should be regularly made, but should not be tacked down all round, only in front of doors and places where it is liable to trip one up, as it would be taken up and shaken thoroughly at least once a week. If you put, however, you see a square rug or rag covering the floor in the center of the floor it is fastened down only by rings at the four corners. These rings are slipped over smooth-headed tacks driven into the floor."

HOW TO KEEP OIL-CLOTH. "Oil-cloth is generally considered expensive for a kitchen floor, though many continue to use it. If so, they can make it last much longer by careful washing. Soap, a harsh brush or a mop should never be applied to an oil-cloth. If it should happen to get very dirty use a soft brush and scrub the way of the lines. But to keep oil-cloth clean ordinarily, the rule is to wipe it clean with a damp cloth and then with a soft, dry one. A very nice way to clean it occasionally is to wash the oil-cloth in equal parts of milk and water, then to take another cloth, wet in warm water, and go over it again, and then finally with a soft, dry cloth. But the cleanest, brightest looking oil-cloth I have ever seen was simply rubbed over when needed with a greased rag. This made it look well, kept it from cracking, preserved the paint, and it lasted for years. The rag may be dipped in a little kerosene, if one does not object to the odor, which will pass off, however, in an hour or two."

TO CLEAN WOOD WITH. "I wash my stained floor with warm water, not hot, using a mop with good flannel rag in it, wringing it out and considerably and then I go over it finally with fresh dry flannel. But once in about four weeks I use hot water with a tablespoonful of turpentine and the same of oil in it, the cloth to be wrung out of this and used to wipe the floor. My wood work being dark, hard finished, and not painted, I go over it, to clean it, with a little turpentine or alcohol mixed, using a hard brush for the crevices. Sometimes I use kerosene instead of anything else, as it is often recommended for cleaning unpainted wood work. But, now view my tin ware, and Jessie threw open a closet door showing a shining array of tins."

CARE OF TINWARE. "But why do you do it use more copper or porcelain ware?" I asked, though I admired the clean, bright tinware. "Tinware of good quality, with black iron saucers, do very well," responded Jessie, "though, of course, if I could afford porcelain, or even the agate tinware I should prefer it. As for copper tinware, I do not care for them, though they retain their heat, they certainly are durable. But chemists and physicians are opposed to them largely, as they say they are dangerous and poisonous, unless the greatest care is taken of them constantly. It takes some work, however, to keep any kind of cooking utensils in proper order, but I have a few simple receipts which answer every purpose. Now, tinware should be cleaned in such a way as not to wear away the surface unduly. Sometimes I clean them as follows: I mix a little of the best whitening with a very little sweet oil and rub the tins with this and then wipe them clean. After that I dust some dry whitening on them and rub it off with oiled skin or a very soft cloth. A simpler way to clean tin is to use the best whitening, powdered fine and apply it with a wet cloth, and then polish with a dry one. As for my ironware I find that scouring with a very little soda will scour it nicely. Of course all tin and ironware should be kept in a perfectly dry place to prevent rust. If kitchen utensils are tarnished and discolored badly, put them into a large boiler containing hot water and a handful of washing soda, and let them boil for a few minutes, then scour them with any good kitchen soap."

AN IMPROVED STORK ROOM. "As I had no dresser or regular stork-room, I have had to utilize a closet," said Jessie, throwing open the door of one. "You see I have had shelves arranged all around it. These upon two sides leave spaces, however, sufficient to allow barrels to be placed under them. These hooks are placed upon the edges of some of the upper shelves, with in easy reach, to hang bunches of herbs, etc., upon. On the shelves, back in the darkest and coolest place, I shall put preserves, jellies and canned fruits. I would say that I shall never put anything in papers on the shelves to draw mice and insects, but shall keep storkers of all kinds in cases or tin boxes. I have room in this ordinary closet for stork-room—which include dry groceries, preserves, pickles, bread and cake. I never put food here in the stork-room, I give out steam and produce dampness, besides tainting the atmosphere somewhat."

REFRIGERATOR ARRANGEMENTS. "As it is coming summer," said Jessie, "I have to think now about the arrangement of my refrigerator. Milk should be kept in close jars, of course, and it should never be put near fish, meat or vegetables, which can

impart any odor to it. Butter I keep covered in jars with brine, or a wet cloth also over it. The ice-box in a refrigerator, it is said, should be thoroughly separated from the food, as a dampness favors decomposition. I never use the water which drips from the ice, as so many do, for drinking or cooking purposes, as it is apt to contain impurities from the ice. I always set a glass or porcelain-lined receptacle next to the ice compartment, filled with water, where it will cool pleasantly. It seems almost needless to say refrigerators, both large and small, should be cleaned and aired often; still, many housekeepers neglect this important matter. "I have not neglected the ornamental part of the kitchen," said my friend. "At my windows I have put out awnings of white wide cross-barred muslin. They are hung on rods with the old-fashioned curtain rings. Pictures that I did not want or need elsewhere, I look very well here. I have hanging shelves filled with excellent books. A stand in that corner covered with a pretty spread has a rookery-chair and footstool beside it. I did not make this kitchen some pretty for myself, but I like to feel that when I employ help she has also a resting place as well as myself."

EMMA S. ALLEN.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS. "There have been a vast number of inventions of life-saving apparatus to be used in time of shipwreck," said Captain Fairchild of the Steamboat Board to the reporter of the New York Star a few days ago.

"Many of them," he continued, "have proved practicable and useful. When a vessel strikes a sandy bar off a main shore during a heavy gale prompt and immediate measures must be taken with a view toward saving life and property. Skyrockets are sent up, and the attention of the life-saving agent on the shore is attracted. Invariably a high surf is to be encountered on a dangerous coast, and to launch a life-boat is almost next to an impossibility. The only practicable method known of saving the lives thus imperiled abroad a wreck is to make a connection between the land and the wreck by means of a hawser. A "breaches along" is rigged on the hawser, and the shipwrecked persons are brought ashore singly. The great trouble, however, is in getting the line from the shore to the wreck. It is well known how difficult it is to get a line to the vessel from the shore in the teeth of a gale, but the very difficulties in the way of such a task would be a help toward getting a line to the shore from the wreck. With this object in view, some genius has invented a perfect line-carrying rocket, which is designed to carry a line from vessel to shore in case of a wreck. The invention consists of a rocket carrying a tube containing a coiled line, which line is paid out of the tubes as the rocket and tube pass through the air on their flight from the vessel to the shore. In most cases stranding occurs on a lee shore in gales of wind. A projectile with a shot line attached to it, fired from the shore toward a vessel, is loaded with the weight of a line, and in the second place impeded by the force of the wind, hence the range is greatly increased. A vessel presents but a small mark, and if the wind be quartering or gusty it is difficult to aim a shot so as to cause the line to fall on the vessel. On the other hand, a shot fired from the vessel toward the shore under such circumstances flies with the wind, and of course will carry a line a much greater distance; besides, no accuracy of aim is required. The initial difficulty of establishing communication with the shore might thus be overcome, and a line be got from the vessel to the life-saving crew, who could then attach the hauling lines and speedily make the necessary connections for the use of the line, the boat's own cable or the life-car. Guns or mortars, such as are used by the life-saving stations, could not be used on a wreck. They require horizontal foundation to rest on, whereas a wreck often on beam ends. With a gale of wind and waves washing the deck it would be well nigh impossible to arrange a line so that it could be used."

"When the United States warships were wrecked at Samoa there were plenty of guns on the naval vessels, but the only projectile found practicable and used was a common sky rocket shot from the flagship into the rigging of the Vandalla a few yards away. Repeated attempts were made to get the line ashore in that dreadful emergency, but they all failed because the vessels had no suitable line-carrying apparatus."

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME. Prof. R. H. Ingham, in a recent article, gives a graphic description of what electricity will do in the near future. He says it will break up the present factory system and create the home worker once more to compete with living things with great aggregations of capital in unscrupulous hands. Great steam engines will undoubtedly become generally the sources of power in large cities, and will send out the electric wire in every corner of the town, helping the sewing woman at her machine, the weaver at his pattern loom, the mechanic at his engine lathe, giving every body the mechanical aids needed in the kitchen, the laundry, the elevator, and at the same time giving light, and possibly heat in liberal quantities and intensify."

AN ALASKAN VOLCANO. Advice from Oonakaska state the Alaskan volcano, Bogoslov, after seven years of quiet, began at a state of eruption. The eruption began February 10th, and a week later smoke and flame were seen pouring out of the left crater and rising to a great height. For weeks the sky was clouded with ashes, which showered upon the seaport town of Iliulink, a distance of forty-four miles to the east. It appeared to the spectators that the pillar of fire and smoke was several miles high. Twelve miles back of the settlement, and between it and Bogoslov, rises the volcano of Makachin, 5691 feet high.

Professor Davidson of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey estimates that the volcano pillar must have been sent up to a height of four miles above the sea to be seen by people at Iliulink. In a letter to the Alaska Commercial Company, Agent Neumann writes that he will forward some of the volcanic ashes that fell about the town. He notes, also, the reports of mariners that the mountain of Bogoslov has risen considerably, and that new land has risen about it.

Captain Everett Smith of the steam whaler Orca passed near the scene soon after the first eruption. He noted that four new islands, each detached, but near the volcano island, had arisen from the depths of the general convulsion of the earth. The islands are located Geographically its position is 53 deg. and min. north and 163 deg. west. The eruption, as the latest accounts, had somewhat subsided.

SOME WONDERFUL FACTS REGARDING COMETS. Prof. George M. Seele lectured recently at the Catholic university, Washington, D. C., on the movements and physical appearance of comets. He began, says the Star, by saying that the movements of the comets, so far as being erratic, as is commonly supposed, are perfectly definite, and their orbits are

more easily calculated than those of the planets. The only reason why they do not become members of our solar system is simply that they usually travel in a curve called a parabola, which is an infinite curve in its own nature and never returns to itself. Comets in general are supposed to drop from space into the solar system, and after passing around the sun, to leave it never to return. There are some comets, however, which are permanent members of the solar system and are periodic. These are supposed to have been brought into the system by the disturbing action of one or more of the great planets as they were entering or attempting to leave. An account was given of the remarkable comet of Lexell, which was made a member of our system in 1767 by Jupiter as it was entering, probably for the first time. It passed near the earth in 1770 and made one complete revolution around the sun; then, as it passed near Jupiter again, in 1779, it was caught by its influence and thrown into a different orbit. What that orbit was was not known until last year, in which the wanderer was again picked up and found to have probably been thrown into a twenty-six year period by Jupiter. In 1779, and again meeting it in 1865, it have changed its period to one of eight years. In that orbit it is now travelling, but probably will undergo some other change from its next meeting with Jupiter in 1923.

He went on to describe Donati's comet of 1858, the specimen comet of this century, as far as regular development was concerned, and one of the most beautiful that have been seen, as many who are now living will remember. Views of this comet were given in various stages of its development as it appears to the naked eye, and also as the head appears in the telescope. In the views of the latter the formation of the envelopes and of the tail was shown.

The question of the physical constitution of comets, as shown by the spectroscopy, was then brought up and illustrated by views. The spectroscopy, so far as observations have yet gone, shows principally in comets a gas similar to our illuminating gas. When they approach near the sun and are subjected to a great heat the spectrum lines of some metals appear, principally sodium and magnesium, and possibly iron. Views and descriptions of the comet of 1882, probably the most extraordinary that has appeared in modern times. The lecturer concluded with an allusion to the connection of comets with meteor streams.

THE LONDON LANCET ON THE BATH. Nothing in human affairs has a reputation so fixed that it may not be called in question by some one in a moment of originality. This has happened repeatedly in the case of the daily bath. Some critic, for example, suggested that the bath, in consequence of his very cleanliness, lives too fast, is functionally too active, and that delayed and more gradual excretion would better accord with health. Others appear to think that by daily ablution on the skin loses a part, or all, of the protection against weather, derived from its own effete products. Yet the bath not only continues to hold its own, but its popularity increases year by year. As regards amenity, both personal and relative, to one's neighbors, there can be no doubt that this is usually much assisted by a habit of regular bathing. Other advantages are not lacking. Among these are when cold water is used, the invigorating exercise of the nervous and circulatory systems, the resistance to weather change, and the tendency of skin engendered by immersion. Further, it is undeniable that the non-removal of effete matters from the body imposes a most unwelcome check upon waste excretion in deeper tissues. It is said that some savage races maintain a robust life in spite of personal uncleanliness; but these tribes, it must be remembered, are exceptionally favored in regard to fresh air and exercise. It is probable, also, that even they do not thrive as they should, and would under purer conditions. For civilized men of sedentary habits, the advantage of possessing a clean and freely active skin is a virtual necessity of healthy existence.

FARM AND GARDEN.

THE SEED POTATO PUZZLE. In potato growth, although the plant may be indefinitely propagated from top cuttings, we are not after top growth, as in the case of the rose geranium, but after tubers. Perseverant propagation from top cuttings, without ever giving any of the plants time to develop tubers, would, I believe, breed the habit of tuber formation entirely out of a potato plant. How long this would take I propose to learn by experiment. The potato plant has deteriorated, imperfect development of flowers; absence of true seed; necessity of frequent renovation by seedlings; almost unanimous verdict of the growers—all contribute proof. The average yield, even with the better systems of cultivation, and with the higher culture now given, and with the best improved varieties, are decreasing instead of increasing as they ought. Professor Giff, by a series of carefully conducted experiments, has shown that persistent selection of tubers from the most productive hills for seed perceptibly increases yield, while such selection from the least productive hills perceptibly decreases yield. Nobody nowadays dares to deny that single eye plantings give the smallest yield per hill, while whole tubers give the largest. Single eye plantings, therefore, must necessarily result in dwarfing, gradual decrease in yield and deterioration. I have for ten years tried every possible way (except planting in rows so close that the whole field would have to be cultivated by hand) to raise as good and as profitable a crop from single eyes as from whole tubers, and have signally failed in every instance. Wherever comparative trials have been made and reported in recent years, the claims for heavy seedling were indorsed. The country is fast going back to the old and safe method of using seed more liberally. The saving of a few bushels of seed is in most cases "penny wise."—New York Tribune.

RECIPIENT. If every farmer could get the truth solidly planted in his "upper story" that he never made or saw a plant grow an inch in all the days of his life that was not fed with the three primal elements that make all vegetables grow—to wit, potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid—he might be induced to pause and consider that the waste of these elements and plant growth kept money from coming in to his pocket just as certainly as the breaking of a bank would rob him of his deposits if he has any in it. He might as well expect to make milk without feeding his cows, or make a fire without fuel, as to expect crops would grow without being fed with the above-named elements. Aside from the supply of them, that to a greater or less per cent. is in all soils not utterly barren, the source of supply within reach of the practical farmer, is from the solid and liquid excrementa of animals.

Strangely enough the most of us who have led lives upon the farm have been taught to hold that to save the soil for fertilizer, and apply them to the soil as the aim of good farming, that is only ignoring the mere valuable liquids, treating them as a nuisance, and actually built stables to get rid of them in the

quickest and easiest way—when the fact is, there is more of the three prime elements of plant growth—potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen voided every day in the liquid excrementa of an animal, even of those fed liberally of well balanced rations, than the same animal voids of solids. By way of demonstrating this truth, the New York experiment station analyzed separately the liquids and solids from several animals, and found there were 3875 cents' worth of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the solid voidings of such animal. The price put to each of these elements was just what each is worth by the ton, in the markets of the world, and they would have been worth that to sell, just as standard, as a ton of cheese. The liquids were analyzed and it was found that there were of the same elements 6186 cents' worth per day from each animal.

Now is that all. Not from the same experiment do we learn it, but call it up from other sources—the solid fertilizers need the liquids to exhaustively prepare them for assimilation as plant food; so that in losing the liquids, the good there is in the solids is particularly lost. CULTURE OF ROOT CROPS. That roots are a useful addition to the winter ration of most domestic animals is quite commonly admitted, but from the large amount of water they contain it is necessary that they should be raised at a very small cost to make their use profitable as food for animals. Two things, says Professor Roberts of the Cornell University Experiment Station, make the raising of manure expensive. First, germination is imperfect; second, it is often slow to start, and being slow, the weeds get the start of the young beets, thus necessitating much hand-weeding and a large increase in expense.

The mistake that is commonly made, says the same authority, is that beets are usually planted entirely too late, the common practice being to plant the root ground after the corn is out of the way. This is regarded as not the best practice. The beet is a plant native to much colder latitude than corn, and will germinate and grow in temperatures where corn would be ploughed as early in the spring as the land can be brought into proper condition for the seed. It should be sown, sown and sown in the soil to insure rapid and even germination. If the planting is delayed till the latter part of May an insect that drought is often responsible for the slow start of the beets. At the station, by planting early and using seed known to be good, they have succeeded in raising roots at a cost so low that they can be fed with profit. Last season the beets were planted April 15. The season was wet and more than the usual amount of hand-weeding was necessary. The cost per bushel for seed and labor was seven cents, the charge for labor and team being nearly double what they can be had for on ordinary farms. Even at these prices (15 cents per hour for man and 20 cents per hour for team), in more favorable years, roots have been raised at a cost of five cents per bushel for seed and labor.

PRACTICAL NOTES. Those who have never raised ducks do not know that ducklings grow much faster than chickens, and come at a time when the best prices for chicks have passed. Ducks will lay at least one hundred and forty eggs a year, and will begin when six months old. The Pekin is a creamy white, by many considered the best for the farmer, being hardy and of good size—dressing, when in market condition, to meet the most exacting taste. Varieties of the food promotes appetite. All animals become disgusted with a sameness of food. When food is refused tempt the animal with something else. In this manner stork and loss of flesh may be avoided, while the cost need not be necessarily increased.

It is necessary to revise the common practice in sowing grass seeds and no longer scatter them on the surface, where the young plants experience precisely the late mentioned in the parable of the sower who cast his seed in the hard ground, where, having no depth of root, the plant withered away when the sun's heat dried the surface. This is precisely the result of the common practice of sowing grass and clover seed. The writer's practice for several years past of harrowing in these small seeds with a light sloping tooth harrow, after thorough preparation of the soil previously and making a smooth, fine surface, has been successful without exception.—[New York Times.

MERITS OF THOROUGHBRED FOWLS. Southern Cultivator enumerates the merits of thoroughbred fowls as follows: Rapidity of growth, increased weight and flesh, also beauty, and, above all, superiority in egg production, for a thoroughbred hen of the best laying strains will lay as many eggs in a year as a mongrel hen. These fowls are well worthy of investigation, and are infinitely to justify the great interest now being taken in high class poultry.

COTTON SEED MEAL FOR COWS. Southern Farmer asserts that cows fed a moderate daily ration of cottonseed meal the year around are never attacked with murrain; that equal parts of mutton suet and kerosene, applied warm, is a sure cure for oaked adul; that buttermilk and wheat bran fed daily to hens will cause a supply of eggs the year round, and that farmers who sell butter, eggs and chickens never need credit.

ROUND AND ROUND. Dr. Garretson is accustomed to illustrate the materialistic tendencies of the age by an imaginary conversation with a western farmer: "Why do you raise corn?" "To feed boys." "What for?" "To sell them and buy more land." "What for?" "To raise more corn." "What for?" "To sell and buy more land," and so on.

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Criminal Procedure. A return has just been issued of the number of persons proceeded against under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act of 1867. During the sixteen months from the 30th of November, 1888, to the 31st of March, 1890, the total number of persons proceeded against was 1,207, of whom 789 were convicted. In 102 cases the charges were withdrawn; in 327 cases the accused were acquitted and discharged, and 9 cases are pending. There were 233 appeals lodged, in 17 of which the sentences were reversed, in

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY! How Lost! How Regained, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE KNOW THYSELF. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood.

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55 the sentences were reduced, in 1 the sentence was increased, 110 convictions were confirmed, and 42 of the appeals are pending. The convictions were divided as follows:—Criminal conspiracy, 135; intimidation, 114; riot, 72; unlawful assembly, 245; taking forcible possession, 4; assault on or resistance to a sheriff, constable, bailiff, etc., 142; inciting to criminal conspiracy, 1; inciting to intimidation, 2; inciting to hold forcible possession, 1; inciting to assault or resistance, 18; taking part in a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League, 6; and publishing the proceedings of a suppressed branch of the National League, 2.

Habits for Business Men.

1. Be punctual in keeping engagements.
2. Never make an appointment that you do not intend to keep.
3. Employ nobody to do what you can do yourself.
4. Keep your own counsel about your affairs, but be not understood.
5. Do not promise employment to others unless you intend to keep your word.
6. So act that men will say your character is as true as steel.
7. Whatever you find to do, do it immediately.
8. Be prompt and courteous to your customers; have one price and stick to it.
9. Let your employees understand that you are the head of your business, and always keep their good-will and respect.
10. Be kind to those who depend on you for their daily support.
11. Be a liar in trading, and have a perfect understanding on both sides.
12. Do not trust too much to memory, but commit to writing important matters.
13. When a happy idea strikes you, or you receive an inspiration, make a note of it.
14. Keep your desk in good order, your papers neatly sorted.
15. Always copy your letters and invoices.
16. Frequently examine your books, and be familiar how you stand financially.
17. Balance your books at regular periods.
18. Never spend a cent beyond your net income, but always spend a cent less and in happiness you will be rich.
19. Keep a memorandum book in your pocket for engagements, addresses, etc.
20. Be cautious how you become security for any person.
21. Be generous in charity. Do not be afraid to give a poor man his dinner because you detect liquor upon him. Perhaps you drink as much as he does.
22. Cultivate—1. Health; 2. Courage; 3. Honor; 4. Honesty, and you will have a clear conscience, which means rest outside of business hours.
23. Remember that nothing good is ever effected without perseverance.
24. Know how to be coupled, and never have to ask yourself, "What am I going to do?"
25. Be your fortune much or little, try to use it well.
26. Overcome your dislike and aversion to certain persons; do not shun them; on the contrary, go and meet them. Good goes before you.

TO THE DEAF.

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A Woman Admitted to the Bar.

Miss Alice G. McGee, 21 years of age daughter of Joseph McGee, an oil producer of Warren Pa., was admitted to practice in the Warren county courts on May 13 Miss McGee is a handsome, intelligent, and a very good office lawyer. She passed the best examination of any candidate for the bar in the past ten years. Judge Brown complimented her highly on her proficiency. Miss McGee is the second woman admitted to practice in the State of Pennsylvania, the other being Mrs. Carrie Kilgore of Philadelphia.

The honesty and integrity of the Louisiana State Lottery Company are now fully established all over the country. All who knew anything about it knew that the drawings of the Company are held with the utmost fairness and all prizes paid fully and promptly. Thousands are ready of their own knowledge to testify to this. The company's present charter has about five years to run.

Three Letters of a Queen.

On the morning of her execution Mary Queen of Scots wrote three letters: the first one to the Pope, the second to the King of France, and the third to the Cardinal de Guise. The letter to the Pope is preserved in the archives of the Vatican, that to the King of France has been destroyed, the third was deposited in a Monastery of Guise and remained there for many years. During the French Revolution it found its way to England, where it was sold for 1,000 guineas. The British Museum is at present negotiating for its purchase.

Germany and the Yankee Tariff.

LONDON, June 4.—A Berlin correspondent says the Government is not likely to accede to the petitions of the chambers of commerce asking it to protest against the proposed change in the United States tariff. Many manufacturers in Saxony have been notified by American houses that their orders will be cancelled unless the goods are delivered in America before July.

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. BABBET—CURRAN—May 12, at the Roman Catholic church, Monasteran, Edward Babbet, R. I. Constabulary, Carragh Camp, to Annie, third daughter of the late Michael Curran, Doneany, county Kildare. CRONIN—COSTIGAN—May 13, at St. Peter and Paul's church, Cork, James Cronin, Warden, U. S. A., to Annie, only daughter of Mr. John Costigan, Marine house, Bantry, co. Cork.

DIED.

ANDREWS—May 10, at her residence, 58 Moath street, Dublin, Sarah, wife of Edward Andrews, after a short illness. BROGAN—May 2, at Paterbridge, Mrs. Margaret Brogan, relict of the late Patrick Brogan, Bridge street, Cavan, aged 77 years. BUCKLEY—May 12, at his residence, 44 Cork st., Dublin, Peter Buckley. BUTLER—May 16, at the residence of his father, Clonsilla, near Bandon, county Cork, the Rev. Edward Butler, aged 25 years. COLLINS—May 15, at his residence, Piperstown, Dublin, Michael Collins, aged 73 years. CONNOLLY—May 4, at his residence, 2 Shop st., Galway, Mary, wife of Thomas Connolly, aged 36 years. CROWLEY—May 16, at The College, Fern Ferris, county Cork, Rev. Denis Crowley, O. O., St. Marie of the Isles. CARRY—May 13, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Goldberg, at Omagh, county Tyrone, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Peter Browne, Dean, of Ferny, and widow of the late Richard Carry, M. D., of Newtownary, aged 72 years. COLFER—May 14, at Libgat, Kilmore, James Colfer, aged 63 years. CONOLLY—May 9, at 10 Conyngham road, Dublin, Catherine, relict of Patrick Conolly, B. J., aged 78 years. CULLIN—May 11, at B. Annetico, Kingstown, Anne, the first daughter of the late James Cullin, of Templehaunon, Ennisorthy. CLARKE—Atheron-in-lan (Patrick Whelan's residence, Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, Jane Clarke, widow of Thomas Clarke, Fethlingstown, co. Westmeath. COFFEY—May 8, at his residence, North Main street, Wexford, Peter Wm. Coffey, aged 57 years. DAVEY—May 14, at his residence, 9 Glaschule, Kingstown, James Davey, aged 49 years. DOYLE—May 13, at 3 Washington street, South Circular road, Dublin, Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Peter and Anna Doyle, aged 43 years. DUFFY—May 11, at Kilmalham, Michael Duffy, aged 75 years, formerly of Kilmock, for 33 years the faithful servant of William Brophy & Co., Kilmalham Mills. DUNNE—May 16, at the residence of her parents, 21 Burdett avenue, Sandycove, Kingstown, co. Dublin, Julia Dunne, infant daughter of Michael and Bridget Dunne. DUNNE—May 14, at B. Levan, Ballyvaughan, co. Wick, Kate, relict of the late John Dunne. EAGAN—May 11, at her residence, 9 Sarsfield quay, Dublin, Kathleen Mary (Kate), child of John and Mary Anna Eagan, aged 13 months. FARREY—May 15, at Rowe street, Wexford, Margaret, widow of the late Michael Farrey. FILLIS—May 13, at his residence, Monkstown avenue, Kingstown, after a long illness, Thomas, second son of the late Edward Fillis. FARRELL—May 14, at Maynooth, Ellen, wife of A. Farrell, and youngest daughter of the late Patrick Costes, aged 66 years. GRANT—May 10, at his residence, Ballykniger, James Grant, senior. HICKEY—April 30, at his residence, Dononmore, New Ross, Cornelia Hickey, aged 50 years. HEALY—May 15, at 5 Kingstown, avenue, Victoria road, Kingerover, Diana (Charlotte), daughter of R. B. Healy, aged 18 years. HAROLD—May 15, at his residence, Coolmakee, Oronowood, after a brief illness, Richard Harold, aged 68 years. IRWIN—May 11, suddenly at Colamore Harrow, Dikery, co. Dublin, Nicholas Irwin. IRVING—May 8, at Little Connard, Wexford, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Christopher Irvine, of Wexford, aged 83 years. KENNEDY—May 14, at his father's residence, 2nd Luck Royal Canal, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, John Joseph Kennedy, aged 19 years. MCARDLE—May 12, Owen, fifth son of the late Philip McArdle, Crossmalong, co. Monaghan, aged 30 years. MCGILL—May 14, at his residence, 11 Phibbborough avenue, Dublin, Patrick McGill, an advanced age, for 12 years an employee of the M. G. W. Railway. MCCONAGHY—May 12, after a brief illness, at the Parochial House, Ballyfin, Queen's County, the Rev. Hugh McConaghy, P. P. MCGILVER—May 13, at Monera House, Albert street, Cork, James McTigue, late K. I. C. MCCABE—May 9, at Eight street, Wexford, Mrs. Sarah McCabe, an old and most respected inhabitant. MCANASTAS—May 10, at her mother's residence, 25 Eden quay, Dublin, Jimmie Teresa McAnastase, youngest daughter of the late Thomas McAnastase, Esq., artist and sculptor, late 31 Great Brunswick street. McDONALD—May 7, at C. O'Leary street, Carlisle, Patrick McDonald, husband of Maria McDonald, aged 49 years. O'NEILL—May 8, at his residence, 19 Brillbridge terrace, Dublin, Julia, relict of the late Christopher O'Neill, Coolfany, co. Wicklow. O'REILLY—May 9, at his residence, 8 Parliament street, Dublin, after a long and tedious illness, Anne, wife of Robert O'Reilly, T. C. O'REILLY—On the Coast of the Anconon, at Kilmoyly, Helens, second eldest daughter of John O'Reilly, Esq., Coroner for Meath, aged 23 years. O'BRIEN—May 15, at his residence, 13 John street, Omagh, after a short illness, Sarah, wife of Hugh O'Brien. FROE—May 14, at her father's residence, Dalkey, co. Dublin, May Christina, aged 18 years, daughter of Hugh Froe. FIGOTT—May 13, at his residence, 23 New row, South Dublin, Mr. James Pigott, aged 70 years. QUIGLEY—May 11, at her parents' residence, 5 Watkins' Buildings, Reginald street, Dublin, Emily, only daughter of Francis and Bridget Quigley, aged 4 years. RYAN—May 9, at 16 Eden street, South Circular road, Dublin, Florence Maclean (Pierie), child of Isabella and Cornelius Ryan, aged 3 years. TWOMEY—May 16, at Fernylee, Bantary, county Cork, Hugh, eldest son of Mrs. John Twomey, aged 30 years, after a long illness.