

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Talent of Lady Doctors in India.

Bad Form to Take a Lady's Arm—Another Novelty in Dress—Something Women can do—Fashion Hints.

The Lady Doctors in India.

The Englishmen's Overland Mail says:— In India lady doctors are now familiar to us, and although at first they may have been somewhat ridiculed by those who could not appreciate their value, they are fast making their presence felt for good in almost every corner of the land. So far as the native women of this country are concerned, it is gratifying to note that their success in all branches of College education is progressing to the entire satisfaction of their professors. Not only have they proved themselves to be generally well fitted for the arduous duties attended on medical studies, but they have in some cases succeeded beyond all ordinary expectation. Bombay, Madras, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab all return flattering reports on the subject, and when we see that a class of female students can average over 700 marks out of 1,000 in a surgical examination, as we hear has recently been the case, little can be said against their power or skill or aptitude for gaining knowledge in one of the most important branches in the medical profession. Indeed, it appears not unlikely that women in India may prove themselves by no means inferior to men in most branches of the practice of medicine, in the progress made by native females, in hospital work may be taken as criterion. In many cases they have proved themselves superior to the male students in college examinations, and in no way behind them in application, power of reason and resource. The fact that most of their students by the great interest taken in their students by their lecturers and professors is not without a certain practical significance.

It is Bad Form to Take a Lady's Arm.

"The question is often put to me," said a lady whose opinion in matters of etiquette is wholly competent, "whether it is ever permissible to take a young lady's arm in acting as her escort on a promenade after nightfall. Unhesitatingly and peremptorily, no! Not after nightfall, nor by daylight, nor any other time. An invalid may lean upon a young woman's arm, a grandfather, if he be infirm, may avail himself of a similar support, and a Broadway policeman seems to have acquired the right to propel his charges across the thoroughfare by a grasp upon the arm, but these are the only male persons so privileged. For an acquaintance, a friend, or one who aspires to a still nearer place, to take the arm of a young woman when walking with her on a public highway is inexcusable. You may be sure nothing will so quickly offend her good taste, although she may lack the social skill to resent and avoid it. And the spectacle in itself is most unpleasing. To see a young woman pushed along a little in front of her escort, by his clasp upon her arm, is neither suitable or picturesque. It reverses all preconceived ideas of gallantry. The fair should lean upon the brave. Virtue strength ought ever to support feminine frailties. Offer your arm, young man, every time, and never under any circumstances commit the familiarity and offense of taking hers."—New York Sun.

Women's Figures in France.

In any assemblage of French women, from a ball, in the Faubourg St. Germain to a bal des opera, the number of admirable figures is striking; the face may be positively common, but the figure is nearly sure to be superb. The wasp waist so much affected across the channel is apparently confined to fashion plates designed for exportation. The newfangled light lacing is evidently not more perfectly appreciated than its unlightness, though the relations of hygiene to healthy are thoroughly understood. With this excellence of figure generally goes a corresponding excellence of carriage; in this respect the skill with which the Louise Quilès heel is circumvented is beyond praise. And with regard to the tact and taste displayed in the garb which decorates this figure and carriage the world is, I suppose, as well agreed now as in the time when the empress set the fashion for it in a more inexorable way than the women of the present. Republic can pretend to France is still, if not the only country in the world where the dressmaker and milliner are artists.—Scribner's Magazine.

Ribbon Dresses—Another Novelty.

At the Queen's state ball some of the ribbon dresses, as they may be called when ribbons were only used for trimmings, were delightfully pretty. On one of these the bodice was at the waist and widening toward the shoulders. At the waist they widened out again, and, being left the full length of the skirt, fell over it in lines of watered light, through which the tulle of the skirt appeared. On a white gown, worn by a tall, fair girl, orange ribbons were tied at the waist, brought from there up over the shoulders, down to the back of the waist, thence to fall in showers over the skirt. On one of the mourning dresses the front consisted of a river of jet in straight lines, with overdress of wide stripes, in black and white velvet. On the shoulders were tufts of white tulle and wired jet ornaments, erect like little wings. A wide band of jet passed round each arm near the shoulder.

Only Women Can Do This.

I saw a nice sane-looking woman buy 50 cents worth of stamps last week, and after she got them she opened them out and deliberately rubbed the backs of them over her black hair. I regarded with insatiable curiosity this ceremony, and when the other woman with her also look astounded and said, "What on earth are you doing?" I listened for the reply. It was—"Oh if you do that your stamps won't be stuck together. There is oil enough on your hair always to keep them from getting into the tight web to which they incline in hot weather." "And I suppose," said another woman, "that it keeps them from sticking to your letters, too, and they are slipped off on all sides to the Dead Letter Office because the stamps have dropped off." "I haven't lost a letter in ten years now," stamptantly she stamped; "and I know that if I don't oil through to keep them from sticking when you wet them, unless you're a dirty, thing and put pomatum on your hair." "Thinking that pomatum was now likely to slip off your hair in this conversation," I listened to follow; but I have since been feeling that their "stamping" is a preventive of stamp-sticking, and that it works

perfectly. It is a little embarrassing to go through the operation in the teeth of grinning postoffice officials and staring drug clerks, and once, when I bought them from a pretty cashier, I omitted it and 14 out of 20 stuck together.—N. Y. Graphic.

A Girl's Opinion of Men.

A typewriter girl thus expressed herself in the Indianapolis Journal: "I get sick of men and their ways. They are messy; they bring paper all over the office, and loll about on the desks and chairs in such undignified attitudes. They smoke and chew. We have fourteen drummers who come into our office, and only one of the fourteen has ever had the courtesy to ask me if cigar smoke is offensive to me. Then, they are silly; they talk such nonsense as '16-year-old girls wouldn't be guilty of it. It is all about neckties, new hats, ballets, good dinners, and so on. If you think man is the superior animal, you just spend some time in a business office with assorted sizes of him and you will see. I am beginning to believe that a trashy dime novel is better society than the average man, and equally improving."

Fashion Hints.

The new-old wedding ring, which, by-the-by, figured at some of the May marriages, is double, so as to open in two, and yet not separate—an emblem of the married state. Within this ring a suitable motto is engraved, and on the inside of the hoop are the initials and date. The "Gimmel," when closed, presents the appearance of an ordinary hoop of gold. Many of the ornaments of to-day aim at quaintness rather than absolute beauty; others are fac-similes of objects in nature, while others are plain geometric forms depending for their attractiveness in the harmonious blending and association of colored gems and enamels.

Bangles remain popular. A novelty in this line is known as the "Shakespeare," because on each bangle is engraved a brief quotation from the immortal poet.

A lace scarf pin, produced in both gold and silver and attracting considerable attention, has for its design six blind mice. These rodents are made to assume a variety of postures on a long hair.

Pearl ear-rings are in demand, and there is frequently a small but clear white diamond on the ring to which they are suspended. The "leafy month of June," from time out of date, has been a favorite season for marriages the world over. It is not only prolific of roses with which to deck chancel and bride, but is rich in folk-lore that brings all sorts of good luck to the happy pairs who, are in wedlock united during its thirty days' reign.

Filligree gold work, with and without gems, is again popular in jewelry. Cuff links, which for several seasons have been almost entirely confined to use by men, are, it is claimed, coming into fashion again for ladies' wear.

Cuff links are out in new designs, in illustration of which is noted the padlock and key links, the orop and horseshoe links, the canoe and paddle links and gold and platinum horn and drop links. To wear shoes the same color as the dress makes a person look taller. English worsted in light, cool gray will be largely worn for summer business and morning suits.

Jackets are never out of fashion.—This season they have deep revers and sleeves fall above the elbow, but they are not worn with dressy tailors.

Tea-table dresses made of white China silk are coming in favor. They wash quite nicely, but the material is more suitable for short dresses than the first long robes.

Many summer dresses for street wear are without the high collars so long in vogue. They are finished instead with a fall of lace, Empire plaiting or an Eton collar. Linen bands, with an insertion of drawn-work, hemstitching or embroidery, are sold by the yard for necks and sleeves of dresses. They are a neat and economical finish, as they wash quite as well as linen cuffs and collars.

Paris milliners say that ribbon will soon get the better of flowers as the trimming for stylish hats. It is used in all widths, from "baby" up to ten inches, and appears in the richest varieties and the most daring, yet artistic color combinations.

Few jewels are allowed in mourning. They are of hard wood or dull jet; bright cut diamonds, which many persons think they may wear, they are strictly banished from the mourning toilet of the lady of taste.

It is said that young English women have revived the "nun's cap." It is a bonnet that is so small and clings to the head so tightly that it has to be seen from behind to be seen at all. In front nothing is visible but a halo of fluffy hair, and some wide Alsatian bows, facing downwards, that appear as a kind of bandana behind the front hair.

Useful Domestic Receipts.

SPANISH SAUCE.

This takes about two hours to prepare, but as it keeps very well in cool place a quart or more can be prepared at one time. Take a can of tomatoes, a carrot, an onion and a turnip of medium size, boil them with a sprig of thyme, a few parsley or celery leaves, a bay leaf, an even desertspoonful of salt, twelve whole cloves, twelve pepper-corns and a blade of mace until they can be rubbed through a sieve with a potato masher, then stir together over the fire and tablespoonfuls of each of sweet mashed vegetables and their liquid, enough boiling water to make a sauce of pleasant consistency, and a palatable seasoning of salt and pepper; let the sauce boil and it will be ready for use.

SOUR EGG SAUCE.

The time required for preparing is about fifteen minutes. For a pint of sauce first put an egg over the fire to boil hard; next put a tablespoonful each of butter and flour in a saucepan and stir them over the fire until they begin to bubble; then stir in a pint of boiling water. When the sauce is stirred smooth, season it palatably with salt and white pepper, and kept hot while a small pickle and the hard-boiled egg are being chopped to add to it. It will then be ready to serve.

VEGETABLE CURRY.

Put some onions in thin slices, and fry them a good brown in butter; add a breakfast cupful of milk, in which a teaspoonful of onion powder has been mixed; let the whole boil together for twenty minutes, stirring the whole time; then add the vegetables, previously par-boiled, and let the whole simmer by the side of the fire for about an hour. Potatoes, peas, beans, carrots and turnips can be used; and lima beans alone make a delicious curry. Sauté and use the following: Separate the yolks and whites of three eggs; beat the yolks two minutes, then add three tablespoonfuls of milk, and one-half

teaspoonful of salt, and beat a little longer. Melt half a teaspoonful of butter in an emerald pan, pour in the yolks, and when they begin to thicken slightly pour the whites in without beating them. Let them be until they look like the white of a boiled egg; then gently mix them with the yolks with a fork. Serve on a hot dish, with or without buttered toast underneath.

FISH PUDDING.

For this dish you will need one can of salmon, two eggs, one cup of bread-crumbs, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a minced pickled fish in a colander to drain all the liquor which is to be kept for sauce. Then break the fish in pieces with a fork, removing all the bones; mix it thoroughly with the eggs, seasoning and melted butter. Put the mixture in a buttered pudding mold and set it tightly covered in a pan of boiling water to cook for one hour. For the sauce put one ounce of butter in a saucepan on the fire, when melted stir in a tablespoonful of flour, add slowly a couple of boiling water and stir until it is rather thick. Add the beaten yolk of an egg, the liquor from the can, a teaspoonful each of minced pickled cucumber and parsley, pepper and salt to taste and let all boil at once. Serve with the pudding.

BAKED OYSTARD.

One quart of milk, six eggs, sugar to taste, and nutmeg. Beat the eggs, for a few moments, then add the milk and sugar, mixing well. Butter eight oyster cups, pour the mixture into them and grate nutmeg on the top of each. Put them in a pan of water and bake from twenty minutes to half an hour, the length of time depends on the heat of the oven. Try the oystard with a piece of broom and if it is solid in the centre the oystard is cooked. You can flavor them with chocolate or coffee, or any flavor you prefer. It can also be baked in one large dish, but individual cups look very much prettier, and they save the trouble of serving.

GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA.

Millions of acres of free government land in the Mouse River, Turtle Mountain and Devils Lake regions of Dakota, near the great markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. Secure a home in Dakota. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

A New Substitute for Glass—An Electrical Census Machine—Interesting Notes.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public buildings of London, and various advantages are claimed for it, among these being such a degree of pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather, and be subjected to very considerable tensile strain with impunity; it is also almost as transparent as glass, and of a pleasing amber color, varying in shade from very light golden to pale brown. The basis of the material is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being enclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish, of which the base is lined off. There is no resin or gum in the varnish, and, once having become dry, it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by dipping the sheets edge-wise into deep tanks of varnish, and then allowing the coating which they thus receive to dry in a warm atmosphere. It requires somewhat more than a dozen of these dips to bring the sheets to the required degree of thickness, and when this has been accomplished, the material is stored for several weeks to thoroughly set.

ELECTRICAL CENSUS MACHINE.

The Pittsburg-American Manufacturer says that one of the most recent uses to which electricity has been put is described as follows: The census collector will call with his printed blank and answers to questions will be written in the usual way. These sheets will then be placed before a person who operates a machine which may be likened to a typewriter, except that instead of the usual ink-mark on the paper small round holes are punched in a card. The cards, one for each person, are about six and a-half inches in length by three inches in width, and the particular position of a hole in a card indicates an answer to some of the questions in the printed blank. As many as 250 items of information can be punched out upon a card, although no one card would ever have more than one-tenth part of the whole number; as, for example, no one person can be classed as both white and black, American and foreign born, and if foreign born he can only come from one country. The cards when punched are placed one at a time in a sort of press, and a series of pins are brought against the card. Whenever a hole has been punched in a card the corresponding pin passes through into a mercury cup beneath, completing an electric circuit. These circuits, one for every hole, pass out to a large number of counters which operate electrically, and which add upon their dials all items of the same kind upon the same dial; as, for instance, all white men upon a dial marked "white males"; all business or professional people upon dials which indicate their particular business or profession. The cards, as they leave the press, are all sorted by means of an electrical sorting device, whereby they may be separated into groups or states of the Union.

NOTES.

A Venetian glass manufacturer is said to be making and selling bonnets by the thousand. The glass cloth of which they are made has the same shimmering brilliancy of color as silk, and is impervious to water.

Manufactured gas will be the fuel used after the supply of natural gas gives out. Fuel gas is already made from soft coal slack at the rate of 45,000 tons to the ton. A new system at West Chester, Pa., promises gas at six or seven cents a thousand.

Cigar boxes have supposed to be made of Spanish oyster, but there is not enough of the wood growing for the purpose, and nearly all the boxes used by American cigar makers are made from West Virginia poplar. The wood is sawed up into thin plates, and the cigar makers dry them brown, with cedar extract, which gives the proper color and luster.

A typewriter, just patented, is wholly of metal, yet weighs but sixteen pounds, and weighs with the inked ribbon and has but one spring in its construction.

Williams' father, of London, has devised and constructed an apparatus, by which perfectly pure alcohol is obtained, and which is perfectly safe from the temperature 500 deg. Fahr., half resulting from the combination of carbide with oxygen.

A German Professor, Braun, of Tubingen, declares that he has devised machinery by which motion may be converted directly into electricity. His companion, Dr. Eisenman, of Berlin, has devised an electric plane. Mock pearls are now made from clear glass beads, coated inside with "essence of t'orient," which is simply a solution of the pearls scales in small fish, 40,000 of whom must give up their scales to make two pounds of the solution.

The large grain powders now used in the English navy are found to be very much affected by the close heat of the magazines on board the iron clads. When kept for some time they partially liquefy and become much more explosive.

Petrifig, the new German explosive derived from molasses, is said to be three times as powerful as nitro-glycerine. Another German device for helping folks out of the world is the carbolic acid shell, which is a glittering and deadly success.

A French chemist has spun nitrated cellulose into artificial silk more wonderful and more beautiful than the well known spun glass. It is colored at pleasure while in solution and after drying is unaffected by acids, alkalies, hot or cold water, alcohol or ether.

A "cotton chopper" or horse hoe has just been invented by a South Carolinian, and works so well that it is expected to quite supersede the old time hand hoe. The inventor claims that by using his implement the cotton planters may save themselves just \$7,000,000 a year.

shop for relief. But he may suffer severely or quite as much from the chills as a badly-fitted collar, or a narrow body-band drawn too tight, or from a check-robe shorted up so as to form of itself one of the severest punishments. Either of these conditions will produce restlessness in the fullest berth, and in the case of an animal of nervous temperament, and having a thin, sensitive skin, he is liable to become frantic, the obtuse owner or driver seldom appreciating the origin of the difficulty.

Thin spots in the pasture may be needed. Use plenty of seed, rake the ground over, if it can be done, in order to cover the seed, and do not turn stock on until the grass has covered the bare places.

Be very particular, says an exchange, about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Wash with soda, two tablespoonfuls of a gallon of boiling water, make an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night, after the work of the day is over.

The deck is coming to the front as a mark of fowl; they are often up to the turkey in price, and can be raised for one-half the cost and trouble; don't be behind the times.

THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now open for settlers, in the Turtle Mountain region of Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Exposition. Rich soil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, congenial society. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Point of Interest to Farmers—Measures Preventive of Tyrotoxicosis—Care of Fruit Trees—General Notes.

ALWAYS ROOM AT THE TOP.

Why should farmers be the only class of producers that cannot establish a price on their commodities? When we buy we have to pay the price asked; when we sell we have to take the price the purchaser sees fit to offer. Surely no class of laborers works as many hours for so little pay as a farmer, and it is time our calling was more remunerative. Can this be done by producing more or less? I am of the opinion that General Butler was right when he said that "our trouble is not over production but under consumption," and the question here how can we increase the consumption of farm products? Certainly not by increasing the quantity, but by improving the quality. Everyone knows that soggy potatoes, stale eggs, rancid butter, etc., are much longer than No. 1 articles. If all our food products were the very best, much more would be consumed, thus making a greater demand and more remunerative prices.—Lyman Wall, in Agriculturalist.

PREVENTIVE OF TYROTOXICOM.

According to Professor Vaughan, tyrotoxicosis does not develop below 60° Fahr., and is anurotic—grows when air is excluded. Some very simple measures, then, are preventive; 1. Scrupulous cleanliness. A little dry milk on the rim of a can or vessel will breed the germ which will find a culture ground in fresh milk. 2. A low temperature—below 60° Fahr. 3. Ventilation in an un-aerated atmosphere. It is but just to say that these precautions are generally observed by careful dairymen and cream manufacturers. There is grave reason to fear, however, that they are not generally observed after the milk reaches the consumer's hands. Also the slightest carelessness may affect seriously that class of the community which does not speak for itself—the very youngest. Statistics prove with increasing testimony that artificial feeding is not only unnatural, but hazardous, and to be successful requires the most intelligent attention. However, if all mothers and nurses could learn that milk exposed to foul or warm air for any length of time may not only sour, but become the vehicle of a virulent poison, perhaps the summer months would bear a better health record. One word of warning may not be amiss. Whenever a young child is fed upon cow's milk, and this causes symptoms of disagreeable diet should be changed at once to either meat or rice; for if the child mischance to be at work, the best milk will only furnish it with the medium in which it flourishes, and deprived of this, it will inevitably perish. Alice B. Truett in the Popular Science Monthly.

CARE OF FRUIT TREES.

Fruit trees to do well should be kept in a vigorous condition. It is an easy matter to judge of the condition of trees, by looking at the terminal shoots and seeing how much growth they have made the past year. Bearing trees should make at least six inches growth, and young trees a foot. If trees are doing less than that, there is need of better cultivation and more fertilizers. The time to apply fertilizers or to cultivate is in the spring and early part of the growing season. If applied later in the season, they are liable to stimulate growth of wood, which will not fully ripen before frosts come, and may be killed. If fruit trees are kept in a thrifty, vigorous condition and frequently fertilized, a crop of fruit will be secured every year. Even trees whose natural habit is to bear only every other year, can often be brought by free fertilization and cultivation to bear a good crop yearly. Generally fertilization in a liberal manner will secure a crop every year without cultivation.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Calves raised by hand are apt to scour, the efforts of an ill treated stomach to rid itself of cold or otherwise unfit food. If whatever is given to a young calf be made as warm as new milk, much of the danger of scouring will be avoided. Cold milk is very difficult of digestion, as is also uncooked meal of any kind. A diet in part of five oatmeal, cooked until it swells to four or five times its original size, mixed with water and milk, has been found better to make calves grow than milk alone. One of two tablespoonfuls of meal stirred in water at the boiling point is enough to make two quarts of porridge, and this is equal to milk warmth with milk. It is better than an equal bulk of milk alone. A raw egg can be added once a day with great advantage.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

There are two ways of artificially manuring the soil; one, by the direct use of chemical fertilizers; the other by feeding farm animals the foods that are rich in fertilizing elements, such as alfalfa, phosphoric acid and potash.

Many housekeepers need warning against the frequent use of leather dusters. These dusters simply chase the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled. A soft cloth is good when they are inhaled; a stiff cloth is good when they are inhaled; a stiff cloth is good when they are inhaled; a stiff cloth is good when they are inhaled.

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INTERESTING FACTS.

There are 3,064 languages in the world, and its inhabitants profess more than 1,080 religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of life is about 33 years. One-quarter die previous to 17. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 six reach the age of 65, and not more than one in 600 lives to 50 years. There are on the earth one billion inhabitants; of these 33,653,035 die every year; 81,824 every day; 3,789 every hour; 60 every minute or one every second. The married are no longer lived than the single, and above all those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chance of life in their favor previous to 50 years of age than men have, but fewer afterward. The number of marriages is in proportion of seventy-five to 100 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after equinox—that is during the month of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally of a more robust constitution than others. Births are more frequent by night than by day, also deaths. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated at one-fourth of the population.—Golden Arroyo.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 25 years' standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

MAKE HOME HAPPY.—Men grow sated of beauty, tired of music, are often wearied by conversation—however intellectual—but they can always appreciate a well-washed hearth and smiling comfort. A woman may love her husband devotedly—may sacrifice fortune, friends, family, country for him; but if she does not know how to make home happy, 'tis all in vain.

FITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nervine Cure. No Fits after first day's use. Marvellous cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

THE CARDINAL AND THE BEGGAR.—When Cardinal Louis Havard, the Hungarian Prelate, was leaving his hotel to go to his club one few days ago, a child begged him for alms. He felt in his pockets without finding a coin, and seeing a richly-dressed woman passing, beckoned to her, asked for her purse, and taking from it a liberal sum bestowed it upon the child. Then he thanked the woman gravely, and entering his carriage was driven away.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 23, 1889. BAILEY REFLECTOR COMPANY. Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 30 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector light is admirably.

J. H. HOLMES, Chm Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey R. Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very respectfully, G. H. GRANIS, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

WOULD NOT FERVENT.—Werner, the great German dramatist, at the age of forty five became a Catholic, and afterward a priest. His writings prove that he regarded the faith as the chief support of his life, and that he clung to it as the anchor of his soul. In reply to a rumor that he intended returning to Protestantism, he said: "It is as impossible as a soul in bliss should return into the grave, as that a man like me should do so after a life of error and search has found the priceless jewel of truth."

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS a statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amounts in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. We need scarcely state that the subscription rates to THE TRUE WITNESS are lower than those of any paper of like nature on this continent, and the profits derived by the proprietors on them are very small indeed. We therefore urge our friends, agents and subscribers to further activity in the good cause of Faith, as well as helping us on our journey onward, so that we may be more useful in our mission; and we especially hope our recalcitrant subscribers will take this hint to pay up.

Many housekeepers need warning against the frequent use of leather dusters. These dusters simply chase the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled. A soft cloth is good when they are inhaled; a stiff cloth is good when they are inhaled; a stiff cloth is good when they are inhaled.

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IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

Atkinson—Thompson—June 4, at Rathfern parish church, Dublin, James Atkinson, second son of the late James Atkinson, and Mary Thompson, youngest daughter of the late James Thompson, 68 Brighton square, Dublin.

HARRON—Wilson—June 4, at Trinity church, Rabbitt, Henry P. Harron, Palestine lodge, Carlisle, and Kathleen Thompson, youngest daughter of the late B. S. Leason, formerly Manager, National Bank, Ashy, Hook, Gloucester, Mass., at St. Paul's church.

ATKINSON—Thompson—June 4, at St. Patrick's church, Kilmacoma, Tipperary, Jeremiah Atkinson, and Kathleen Thompson, youngest daughter of the late James Thompson, 68 Brighton square, Dublin.

McKeogh—McKeogh—May 27, at St. Patrick's church, Kilmacoma, Tipperary, Jeremiah Atkinson, and Kathleen Thompson, youngest daughter of the late James Thompson, 68 Brighton square, Dublin.

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