A MODEL HUSBAND.

Newest novels he would bring latest songs for her to sing, and he never strayed away from home at night.

Ribbons for her he would match. and each day some project hatch that would till his wife with deepest of delight.

Then he gave her plenty cash, and he always praised her hash, said twas hard of better cooking to conceive.

And he thought of her all day. of his captivating May. and brought home a box of bon-bons every eve.

When he wed, so full his cup-was of joy he straight gave up club and lodge that with his darling he could stay.

And all eager to amuse, he would read her all the news striving hard to make her happy day by day. Oh, he felt a wondrous joy, naught on earth could e'er destroy, When he saw the glow of

pleasure in her cheeks. But, too good for earth was he (t'was a sad catastrophe), fore he died ere he'd been

married thirteen weeks.

WHAT TO TEACH YOUR GIRLS.

Give your girls a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household.

Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons and to make their own dresses. Teach them to spend within their in-

Teach them to wear a calico that is

paid for with more comfort than a silk one which is still owing.

Teach them how to purchase and see that the account tallys with the purchase.

Teach them that good health and a bright face is better than any cosmetic.

Teach them good common sense, self help and industry.

Teach them that marrying a man with out principle is like putting to sea without compass or rudder.

Teach them if you can afford it music, painting and other accomplishments, but insist on a certain amount of good reading daily. In reading, there is development, and often so-

The woman who does not read enough will certainly gossip enough. Teach them to mind their own business, and to avoid gossiping as they would an infections disease. A gossip is a perverted

mind. Finally teach them that matrimonial happiness depends not on wealth, nor on appearance, but on personal charac-

A WORD ON THE SERVANT QUESTION.

If I were going to live in the country I would build my house in the centre of a tenacre let, and creet a barricade around the lot," said Mrs. Johnson to me one morning, during a recent visit. Mrs. J. had just returned from a suburb where, tation was in answer to my question, How do you enjoy housekeeping in the country! I will relate her experience as nearly as possible in her own words.

"I went to the country at the argent solicitation of my brother, who had the misfortune to lose his wife a few months ago, Just before my sister-in-law died she had engaged an Trish girl for general housework. The domestic was a strong. healthy girl, good natured, and better trained in the arts of cooking and lattudrying than many of her race. It obcurred to me that she might make herself proportionately disagreeable, but to mysurprise she did her work cheerfully and wed under my supervision for a while; then I began to notice a lack of accustomed courtesy and a disposition to be ill-natured, but not being able to account for such behavior I resolved to sy nothing, but await developments.
We live in what might be called a

farming village: that is, the houses were closely built on the street, while acres of farming land extended in the rear. On one side our neighbors were very near, and one morning, by accident, Idiscovered the cause of my servant's discontent. I find that in the country there is often a spirit of jealousy among the housewives, and it was made plain to me that our neighbor, who did not hire help, did not intend that we should keep a domestic if were possible to pre-

"Our sitting-room was a wing nearest this neighbor's house, with no windows on the side, but with two windows on the front and one on the back. Usually last with my sewing at one of the front windows, but on the day referred to, the weather being warm and the sun shining on the front of the house, I moved my chair to the back window and sat sewing and thinking, when the sound of my own name attracted my attention. I could not see the speakers, but the voice were unmistakably those of my neighbor, Mrs. Envy, and Bridget, my domes-

tic.
"'What are you going to have for dinner?" said Mrs. E. Bridget answered item of the bill of by giving her every item of the bill of

That Mrs. Johnson is dreadfully extravagant, and she must keep you cooking most of the time,' said Mrs. E. 'Ain't you most tired to death doin' such heavy washin's? she rambled on. 'White wrappers' (mine) 'are ridiculous things' for the wrappers' (mine) 'are ridiculous things' for housekeepers to wear to breakfast. Why don't you say you won't do 'em up' I think you're workin' too hard for the money you get. Why don't you strike for wages? S. e con't get along without you this summer. Say, is Mr. Haines [my brother) a kind man in his family? "This last question was too much for my rising temper to bear, and feeling sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that if I heard any more, I should sure that I heard sure

be tempted to say something that might afterwards cause me regret, I rose and went to another part of the house.

My brother keeps a number of cows, and we sold milk to many of the villagers who kept no cows. Happening to be in the kitchen pantry one day when one after another came for milk, I was astonished at their familiarity with my servant, and I was also astonished at the thorough knowledge (evidently drawn from Bridget) they displayed concerning our house and all its workings. This state of affairs was a revelation to me, as I had never imagined that people could be so much interested in the affairs of their neighbors, but having learned of such solicitude, the trouble with servants is no longer a mystery to me.

'I prefer to keep house in the city, where it is not necessary for either mistress or maid to make the acquaintance of the next door neighbor, and where it is not the custom for servants to spend afternoons in the streets, while their employers stay at home and finish the neglected work. Country people are not, as a rule, exacting enough with servants; they are not as systematic as city people. I once boarded in the country with a lovely woman who was outrageously imposed upon by her servants; but I considered it her own fault. There was no system about anything; meals were never ready on time, because the mistress was not firm enough to exact promptness. If an extra woman was hired by the day, it was sometimes ten o'clock before the washing or house-cleaning was fairly started, and at five the woman would expect to go home, laden with good things, besides carrying a full days' wages in her pocket. I believe that such employers as my hostess have a demoralizing influence upon employes in any community. Surely such treatment does not obtain in any other vocation; such a course would be productive of anything but good results. It would certainly discourage thoroughness and put a premium upon shirking.'

I heartily endorse the sentiments of my friend. The best servants I ever knew were employed by a woman who was scrupulous in her exactions of duty; at the same time she was kind and generous to her employes, who generally remained in her service until they had homes of their own. Only the best efforts can command high prices in other yocations; why should not the same rule apply to domestic service?-Lillian Mayne, in Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

THE KITCHEN.

GOOD FOR HOT DAYS.

Here are two good recipes for mayonaise for salads to mix with lettuce and canned salmon, chopped chicken or veal. 1. Four yolks of eggs, ½ teacupful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt. 1 teaspoonful musttenspoonful white pepper, 4 saltspoonful cayenne pepper, ½ pint vinegar, 1 heaped tailespoonful butter.

Whisk the yolks to a light, stiff cream. Whish the yolks to a fight, still cream, stir in the sugar and spices and beat till quite smooth. Bring the vinegar to a boil, stir in the butter, pour it over the egg paste, mix well and let it cool. When cold, pour into wide-mouthed bottles and keep in the ice-chest. If you can get it, use Crosse & Blackwell's malt vinegar an excellent article for all malt vinegar, an excellent article for all purposes. A delicious salad is made of canned salmon, lettuce and this mayon-

naise. 2. Take the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs and rub them till they are very smooth. Add to these a teaspoonful of mixed mustard, a quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper, a pinch of cayenne, a very little saft and two tablespoonsful for six months, she had been keeping of thick cream. Mix all the ingredi-house for her brother. The above quolittle at a time, enough good vinegar to bring the sauce to the consistency of thick cream.

Good Work.

Mrs. G. M. Young, Sulley St., Grove St. London, Eng., was cured of humbago by the use of the contents of one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, after her case had been given up as hopeless. It has no equal.

Origin of the Red Flag. The red flag of anarchy and socialism was originally a symbol of law and order. In France on Oct. 21, 1789, it was enacted that in cases of riot, rebellion, or disorder, this flag should be carried before the National Guard to warn the disturbers of the peace of the approach of offi-cial interference. For this purpose it was used only once, and then on the field of Mars in Paris on July 17, 1791, on the occasion of the riot caused by the Jacobin petition for the deposition of the King. "Down with the red flag!" was the cry with which the fathers of modern anarchism greeted the banner. That day the rod flag was baptized in blood, and ever since has been regarded as the bloody symbol of tyranny. The historical place of the red flag was strikingly illustrated in June, 1832, at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque. The appearance of a man on horseback with a red sush and a red flag surmounted with a Jacobin cap was then the signal for the riots, during which the red ling waved for the first time from republican barricades. The black flag of rioting workingmen on the Continent did not give way to the red one entirely, however, until the revolutions of 1848.

Captain Verney Expelled.

LONDON, May 12.—The House of Commons to-day expelled Captain Edmund H. Verney, member for North Buckinghamshire, in consequence of his being sentenced to one years's imprisonment for conspiracy to procure a governess for im-

moral purposes.

After the expulsion of Capt. Verney
First Commissioner of Works Plunkett, as a preliminary expulsion of Edward DeCobain, charged with immoral con-duct, moved that the House be supplied with a copy of the warrant issued for

Thin and pure blood is made rich and healthful by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

ORIGEN OF MERMAID STORIES.

The dugong, a species of the whale found abundantly in the waters of both the great oceans, but especially off the coast of Australia in the Pacific, is believed to have furnished the slender basis upon which all mermaid and mermen stories have been founded. Its average length is from eight to twenty feet. It has a hand much resembling that of the human species, and breathes by means of lungs. It feeds upon submarine serweeds, and when wounded makes a noise like a mad bull. Long hair in the female species, and hair and beard in the male, add to the resemblance of the head and neck. The flesh of this species of whale is used for food, and is said to have the flavour of bacon, mutton or beef, according to the part of the body from which the meat is taken

CLIMBING FISH.

At Franquebar, Hindoostan, the perch climbs up tall fan-palms in pursuit of certain shell-tish, which forms its favuorite food. Covered with viscid slime, he glides smoothly over the rough bark spines, which he may sheathe and unfold at will, serve him like hands to hang by, and with the aid of side fins and a powerful tail he pushes himself upward. Thus may be seen the strange spectacle of fish and shell-fish dwelling high on lofty tress.

ROYAL FISH.

While old and wiseheads in the United States and England are carrying on a dignified quarrel over the ownership of the seal in Behring Sea, let us tell some-thing about royal fish. You know that Kings and Queens have many rights and prerogatives. Well, one of these prerogatives of English rulers in olden times related to royal fish. Royal fish are sturgeon and whale, which are considered the finest of deep-sea tish. For this reason, "on account of their superior excellence," whenever one of these fish was thrown ashore or caught near the coast of England it became the property of the King. This seems very unjust to those who might secure the whale or sturgeon, for they were compelled to give it up without receiving any pay. However, the King had some ground for claiming these royal fish as his property, because it was he who guarded and protected the seas from pirates and robbers, and in those days there were very many of ing made them children of hell twofold them. The most peculiar feature of the more than themselves, sell their blood. custom of royal gsh was this-that while the whole of the sturgeon belonged to the King, only half the whale did. For it was a prerogative, as it is called, of the Queen that the tail of every whale caught in the way I have told you was her property, while the head was only the King's. The reason for this division, as given by the old records, was to furnish the Queen's wardrobe with whalebone; and this reason is more amusing than the custom is peculiar, for the whalebone lies entirely in the head of the whale. But there are many more as strange and amusing customs recorded in England's early laws. This right to royal fish was considered of great importance, and was carefully guarded for generations. It was also a prerogative of the Kings of Denmark and the Dukes of Normandy. and from one of these it was probably derived by the Princes of England .- Harper' Young People.

THE GORILLA.

Du Chaillu, the great traveller describes as follows his first encounter with advance of his companion ranged in single file, when his cars were saluted by a a strange hitherto unheard sound. It riveted his attention at once. He east himself down and with ear pressed to the earth listened breathlessly. Once more the oppressive silence was broken, this time the oppressive silence was broken, this stranged of the size of the hall when it is ing to the ground a great branch of a of mischief, a blood-curdling sound never to be forgotten. He got his rifle in readi- Leo XIII, ness. The bombardment of boughs had now ceased, there was absolute silence, save for the thumping of his heart against his ribs. It thumped so loud that he feared it would betray him to his uuseen and unknown foe. Peering into the twilight around and above him, he was suddenly aware of an object in his immediate neighbourhood. A short, hairy, manlike creature, with a black. hideons visage, tierce, staring eyes under low brows, and enormous mouth with huge canine teeth; his head set on an enwas the creature that no white man, unadvanced; its black lips curled away from its long teeth in a savage snarl. It was not going to wait to be attacked. It was eager for a fray, and advancing, beat lirity of action in young females and lirity of action in young females and its breast with sounds as from a big delicate persons who are naturally weak. drum. Du Chaillu was alone. He drew or have from some cause become so. his rifle to his shoulder. He said to himself Ethat the nearer the creature came the better would be his chance of giving it a fatal wound. Savage though it looked, it must have a vital part. He

waited until his hairy body was less than twice the length of his rifle from the rifle's muzzle. Then he pulled the trigger, aiming for a spot of the heart. It was a shot upon which a good deal depended for the young explorer—not to mention the gorilla. The smoke hung in the still air, but he saw that he had succeeded. The animal lifted its long arms, and bent forward, uttering groups that were human but full of brutishness. I stumbled forward, and fell on its ugly face, and was dead in a few minutes.

Secret Societies

The Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmac noise, in a letter read in his diocese recently, said:

In the past ruin was brought on Ireland more than once by the betrayal of her sons, and by dissensions among her children and friends, and the sad story is being repeated. Therefore, we must cr out, and ask our people to cry out with

Give peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is none other who lighteth for us but Thou, O God.

One of the most powerful agencies which the enemies of Catholic Ireland have made for us in the past for the ruin of our cause has been secret societies-Ribbonism, Whiteboyism, Fenianism, Invincibles, &c. The Catholic Church has never ceased to condemn, with all the weight of her divinely-received authority, this hateful brood, which, like a plague of locusts, has devastated the land from time to time. Now we have reason to believe that at this moment the most strenuous efforts are being made to spread this plague of secret so cieties among our Catholic youth, under the plen of advancing our country's cause. Often under the pretext of encouraging innocent and invigorating sports, young men are exjeded into giving their names and contributions to these organizations, which religion and good sense alike condemn. One would have thought that the sad experience of the past would have taught our noble youth a lesson. The name of the informer who sells his brother's blood for money is hateful among our people. Assuredly the emissaries of secret societies should be equally so-wretches who, by pretending sympathy with our cause, sometimes by the hypocritical practice of religion, insinuate themselves into the good graces of unsuspecting youth and corrupt them, and then, having made them children of hell twofold Instances of diabolical treachery such as this are known to all.

The New Vatican Library.

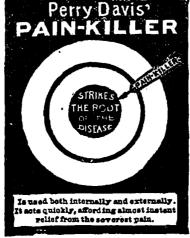
The new wing of the Vatican library at Rome is almost finished it is at the end of the extreme limit of the large court-yard of the Belvidere, where this joins with the gardens, and is situated exactly under the large hall of the Bibliothea Sestina built and decorated by Sixtus V. This new wing, which was once a repository of the old and modern arms which themselves have been placed in an armory specially prepared for them, has been restored and adapted for its present use. Two lines of columns support the new vaulting of the hall, while iron book-cases, so that the books and and documents will be safe from fire, line the walls. The vault is beautifully painted in fresco representing various subjects, the paintings themselves having been executed years ago by the celebrated fresco painter, Zuccari. The pave-ment of the hall has all been renewed in the Gorilla. He states that he was walking, as was his costom, some distance in advance of his companion ranged in sintime by a sound of snapping timber, loud as a gunshot, and then there came crashover 300,000 volumes. This new hat will be named the "Leonine Hall." tree. Then from somewhere aloft there will be named the "Leonine Hall." It issued a prolonged, guttural growl, full will be another new and splendid monument of the munificence of His Holiness

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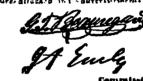
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