

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Valuable Hints to the Girls—Why a Certain Gentleman Remained a Bachelor—Gems for the Housewife and Her Spouse.

A Strike. Once upon an evening dreary, As I pondered sad and weary, Over the basket with the mending from the wash...

John, without a sign or motion, Every nerve within is human, Aching, throbbing, overworked, Mind and body sick and sore...

For though I'm but a woman, Every nerve within is human, Aching, throbbing, overworked, Mind and body sick and sore...

Give your best sympathy. There is no greater human power than the tenderness of woman. If you can minister to some one in sickness...

Not far from Adelaide Proctor's home was the cottage of a poor woman and her only son—a brave young fellow—dying of consumption...

Be gentle. Strength of character and sweetness of disposition are in nowise incompatible. Doubtless, the most winsome nature on earth...

The remembrance of a tender word will last long after you are in your grave. A little fragrant, hot-black fell on the icy streets of Chicago one winter's day...

Why He Remains a Bachelor. A well-known citizen of Lincoln, who, although approaching the serene and yellow leaf...

When a man disagrees with you, it is often best to leave him alone. The same is true of rich food. It is better to look the stable door after the horse is stolen than not to look at it at all...

Teeth are just as easily starved to death as the stomach. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of the variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth...

When a man disagrees with you, it is often best to leave him alone. The same is true of rich food. It is better to look the stable door after the horse is stolen than not to look at it at all...

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often out of place, but there was almost an immunity from insects. I was bathing at the time, and just changed my colored boy. The new-comer explained to me how he kept the "critters" away. He burnt small pieces of gum camphor on the cook stove, and used a secret preparation he "endeckilo."

There is seemingly no end in the variety in sleeves this spring. The gown of black lace is as fashionable and as popular as ever. Beside with a shade of pink in it is one of the newest stylish colors.

Dotted gauze parasols can be worn with any kind of a dressy gown. Black silk and tan colored silk mitts will both be worn again this summer. A very handsome new summer stuff is China silk with a small raised figure scattered all over it.

A new fancy for dust and rain cloaks is to have the body of plain stuff and the long, full sleeves of figured. New black Hile thread stockings for summer wear have the toes, heels and the upper half of the leg in color or white.

White petticoats are passe for street wear. Instead choose one of black satin edged with black lace or of white stock silk with three pinked ruffles around it. Smoke gray tulle, garnished with silver tinsel and silver thistles, makes a lovely ball gown for a pretty girl, but she must have a good complexion and high color to become her gown.

The dark blue, brown, or black fancy straw hat in Watteau shape, with a low crown deep brim in front and narrow in the back, is the most fashionable for girls of twelve and fourteen. The richest gowns for afternoon reception wear are trained and are made with polonaise, also trained, opening in front over rich petticoats of brocade, or over embroidered and lace trimmed silk skirts.

The favorite trimming of the Leghorn flat this spring is a wreath of eglantine or wild roses, or of small field daisies, and a long looped, tightly knotted bow of white or delicately tinted ribbon on one side of the crown, put on near the top. Quite the newest things in bonnet strings is to have them of narrow ribbon velvet fastened just back of the front coronet, carried thence to the back, crossed and held there with a fancy pin, then brought under the chin and tied in a loopy bow beside the left ear.

An excellent and comfortable way to make up gingham, chambray or percale gowns is with a straight, full skirt with deep hem, gathered to a belt; full overhanging skirt, waist fastened up the front with three fancy studs, an easy coat, with rolling collar, and full sleeves shirred to shape at the elbow and finished with a turned-back wristband.

Gems for the Housewife and Her Spouse. Wait till after dinner before you fall out with the cook. Vinegar helps digestion, but a sour temper ruins it. How beautiful are the feet of her that bringeth a good dinner.

A soft yet persistent answer turneth away a borrowing neighbor. Women insist on raising bread because they think it will be kneaded. Let me make the bread of a nation, and I care not who makes its pies.

Before plucking a quarrel with the gas man, buy a gallon of kerosene. You cannot measure a man's daily walk by the thickness of his carpet. It is vain for you to rise up early if the kitchen chimney will not draw.

There may be too much of a good thing—in salt in the soup for instance. If cleanliness is next to godliness, then neatness is side by side with piety. Many a woman is expert with crayons who is not skilful in drawing tea.

A stitch in time saves nine—but this was said before the sewing machine was invented. The foolish man maketh haste to remove his winter flannels, and pneumonia taketh their place. When a man disagrees with you, it is often best to leave him alone. The same is true of rich food.

It is better to look the stable door after the horse is stolen than not to look at it at all. It may save the cow. Caesar had his Brutus, and Charles I. his Cromwell; but neither of them ever encountered the carpet bug. It is never too late to mend; but if the mending had been done earlier, the patch would have been smaller.

Seest thou a man rosy in his cheek, joyful in spirit and amiable in all his ways? He hath taken a good ood to wife. Figures in the arithmetic do not lie; but the figures in a cook book sometimes represent indeterminate equations. If you borrow, you must lend; therefore: whatsoever you are unwilling that men should borrow of you, borrow not of them.

The bread of sorrow is leavened with error, mixed with imprudence, kneaded with perversity and baked in the oven of dissatisfaction. Don't put out your furnace fire until the sun is ready to take its place. A ton of coal at \$6 is cheaper than a doctor's bill of \$60.

mittee, composed of Messrs. Easterbrook, of Tweed; McKenzie, of Canington; Vanstone, of Durham; Smith, of Campbellford; Lavalle, of Lindsay, and Kithburn, of Deseronto. The meeting was addressed by Laird Plevins, secretary of the Dominion Millers' association, showing the grievances under which the millers of the Dominion suffer in regard to the working of the duties on flour and wheat, and showing that in the past year 224,000 barrels of American flour came into Canada, paying \$77,000 less duty than its equivalent would have paid if brought into the country as wheat, thus depriving the Canadian farmers of a home market for over one and a quarter million bushels of wheat and also the advantage of cheap bran and shorts.

The meeting passed a strong resolution that the millers of the district use all their influence with the farmers, as their interests to a large extent are identical, to sign a petition to the Government to reduce the differential duties on wheat and flour. The meeting was most harmonious throughout.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE. The Preservation of Wood Placed in the Ground—The Engine of the Future—General Notes. A new artificial silk has been prepared from a pure cellulose cottonized, having great elasticity and softness. It is more lustrous than the silk of cocoon, and capable of being dyed by the ordinary processes.

Experiments have been made on the preservation of wood placed in the ground. A piece of oak sunk in the ground, in the direction of the growth of the tree, decayed in twelve years; while identical pieces, coming from the same tree, but inserted in the opposite way, showed hardly any trace of decay in the same time.

Among the interesting and successful recent inventions is a rolling mill for producing sheet metal direct from the molten state instead of rolling it from a billet or bar. A machine of this character has been at work for several months at the can factory in Maywood, near Chicago. It is used for making sheet solder, six or eight inches wide and 15,100,000ths of an inch thick, which it produces at the rate of 400 feet a minute.

A bicycle engine has been tested at Portland, Maine, and experts who have seen it endorse the inventor's claim that it will revolutionize railroad travel. It is described as "a simply a bicycle running on smooth steel and pushed by steam." From 550 to 600 revolutions or turns, equivalent to 160 miles per hour, are its piston speed and velocity. It is expected to take four cars, each seating eighty-eight passengers, 100 miles per hour if necessary.

THE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE—That form of heat engine which most completely reduces these wastes, other things being equal, will constitute the future, the surviving, form of heat engine. That which permits the highest ideal efficiency and is least subject to such losses will ultimately outlive all competitors. It is asserted that it will be the gas engine, not the steam engine, which must be expected to do the work of the world in the end; since, as is thought, it is capable of working through the widest range of temperature, and offers the most promising outlook for reduction of internal wastes. That it must be one or the other of these forms of engine—or possibly the hot air engine—is generally believed by scientific men and by engineers to be certain; since it is only these classes of machine which use as working fluids those which are at once readily available, of no cost, free from liability to special accident or to produce serious annoyance or injury to life, if liberated, and each, in its way, peculiarly well fitted for the storage and utilization of energy. Steam stores the most heat; air or the products of combustion of the gas engine, which are essentially similar to air and largely composed of the elements of the atmosphere, permit the adoption of a wide range of temperatures; steam gives high pressures, and wastes but little power in driving its own mechanism; air or the gas, through the adoption of a wide range of temperature, gives high efficiency of thermodynamic transportation, but is loaded in larger proportion by the resistances of its machinery. That which ultimately can be made to work up at once to high temperature and to high pressures, and can be, at the same time, made to develop its powers in the smallest and lightest engine, will be the survivor in the competition, the winner in the race.—R. H. Thurston, in North American Review for June.

Starving the Teeth. Teeth are just as easily starved to death as the stomach. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of the variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of all the grains, of all cereal foods, that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime and traces of other earthy salts which nourish the bony tissue and build the frame up. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they cannot possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and the like, or the bran so-called, that we sift away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom of man has proven his folly, shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more fragile and weak. These flouring mills are working destruction upon the teeth of every man, woman and child who partakes of their fine bolted flour. They sift out the carbonates and the phosphates of lime in order that they may provide that fine flour which is proving a whitened sepulchre to teeth. Oatmeal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. It makes the dentine, cementum and enamel strong, flint-like and able to resist all forms of decay. If you have children never allow any white bread upon your table. Bread made of whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran which contains the minute quantities of lime is present, is best. To make a good, wholesome, nourishing bread, take two bowls of wheat meal and one bowl of white or bolted flour, and make by usual process. Nothing is superior to brown bread for bone and tooth building. This is made out of rye meal and corn meal. Baked beans, too, have a considerable supply of these lime salts and should be on the table, hot or cold, three times a week. In brushing the teeth always brush up and down from the gums instead of across. Brush away from the gum and on the grinding surface of the teeth.—American Analyst.

WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA? All settlers in taking free government land in Dakota are protected from obligations to the amount of 180 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries.

MILLERS' GRIEVANCES. PETERBORO, Ont., August 6.—A meeting of millers from the counties of Northumberland, Victoria, Hastings, Durham and Peterboro was held in the Town hall here to-day. A local organization was formed, with John Hall, of Lakefield, president, and W. H. Meldrum, secretary, and an executive com-

FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Build a Greenhouse Wall—Interesting Hints About the Dairy—The Shiftless Farmer—General Notes.

HOW TO BUILD A GREENHOUSE WALL. As a matter of economy and permanency, all greenhouse walls should be built of iron castings to which are nailed first rough planking, then against which is tacked roofing or other paper used for lining; against that again are nailed the ordinary weather boards as a finish. A wall built in this way will last for twenty-five years except perhaps to renew the lower board, and in our experience we consider it a greater protection against frost than an eight-inch brick wall.

In any of the northern or eastern states, where the thermometer remains for any length of time below zero, an eight-inch brick wall will not stand, if raised even four feet above ground, for greenhouse work. The moisture inside of the greenhouse, together with the high temperature, begets a warfare with the zero weather outside, so that in a year or two the eight-inch greenhouse walls get completely broken up, and has to be rebuilt.—Peter Henderson in American Agriculturist.

DAIRY HINTS. The testimony accumulates that it is better to feed milk cows but twice per day, as it is alleged that well-fed cows can put in their time resting and ruminating their food more profitably than to spend it any other way. The man who thinks a cow ought to be entering all over a half-acre pasture to get a livelihood doubtless does not believe the above.

If a man owns high-priced valuable lands that will grow corn, he need not worry himself much whether his farm is naturally adapted to grazing or growing grass or not. The land that will grow grass well will also grow clover, rye, barley and oats; and with them the farmer is in a condition to make milk, cheese and butter cheaper per pound than can be done on the pastures, on lands worth \$40 per acre or more. Two 800 pound cows can be fed all the forage needed for a whole year, and it will grow on an acre, if highly fertilized and planted with corn. Where are the pastures, "permanent" or otherwise, that ever did or ever will do that?

It is a successful way of managing the dairy business to have a branch factory a few miles away from the main one at a good shipping point, and only have a small building, a separator and a three or four-horse-power steam engine to operate it, and then take the cream to the main factory to be churned. The farmer can thus have the benefits of the cooperative system at points where it would not pay to build a large factory.

There are inquiring persons who are inclined to change the time of year for the production of most milk in winter, and yet who are at a loss to know the most feasible way to get their cows into seasonable milkers, whether to quickly breed those that come in in the early spring, or fall to breed any until about December 1, and feed well and milk the farrow herd meantime. The latter course, we believe, is being adopted mostly by those who seek to change from summer to winter dairying. It is well, also, for such a farmer to keep an eye out for good cows that are fresh and are for sale in the fall, and either increase his herd thus or take the opportunity to weed out poor cows, if he has them.—Hoard's Dairyman.

THE SHIFTLESS FARMER. Are you acquainted with him? Did you ever see him? He is your neighbor? The editor of the *Navarro (Texas) Tablet* gives such a full and accurate description of one that should you meet him you could hardly fail to recognize him. The editor says the shiftless farmer has a life-long ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt. He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day and then sit around and not go to work until after sun is up. He will ride around a week looking for a two-dollar hog. He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing over a fence where a gate ought to be. He will pay three dollars for a bride and then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sunday. He gets all his neighbors to help in getting the cow out of the bog, then lets her die for want of attention. She will get rid and destroy his crops at a place in his fence that he has been putting off fixing for six months. He will strain his back lifting sometimes to show how strong he is. He will go in his shirt-sleeves on a cold day to show how much he can stand, and then return home at night and occupy two-thirds of the fireplace all bed time. He will ridicule the mechanism of a corn planter, and then go out and smash his thumb nailing a board on the fence. He will go to town on Saturday and come home with fifty cents worth of coffee, a paper of pins and a dollar's worth of chewing tobacco. He is economical; economy is his forte; he will save ten cents' worth of axle grease and ruin the spindle of a seventy dollar wagon. He won't subscribe for a newspaper, but will borrow from his friend and forget to return it.

NOTES. By experiments it has been found that clover fed with corn makes a gain of thirty to forty per cent. greater than a corn ration alone. Farmers in the United States who wish to breed and bring out good saddle horses, should ride daily, or have some who can constantly ride. Grass-fed cattle are much cleaner than those fed in sheds, but care should be taken that these "grassers" come to markets with their coats in respectable condition. Pigs that have the run of clover fields, with slop made from bran and shipstuffs, will not reach the weight of those that have a small additional ration of corn. The head does not need a dense shield to protect it from the sun. It does need a shade, but it also needs a circulation of air, which a loosely woven hat, broad enough in the brim to cover the back of the head and neck, best gives.

In making puddles to use in warm weather use water instead of milk, as there is less danger of it becoming sour. Crumb the inside of a piece of bread, cover it with cold water, and let it stand fifteen minutes. Then roll it smooth, and just thick enough to run; spread it on old linen of four or five thicknesses. Persons exposed to summer heats and obliged to exercise in the sun should by all proper means endeavor to promote perspiration. Excessive drinking of ice water will not do this, though it will probably lower the vital temperature below the proper point; nor will distilled nor fermented liquors bring about this healthy reaction against the heat, but water moderately cool and used freely will do it.

We should hardly call a system of rotation of crops where the same one was raised upon the same land for more than two successive years. Would prefer a different crop each year. Hay might be a possible exception to this rule; with a good dressing of fine manure each year, land might remain to graze more than two years. When a few fowls are kept on the kitchen scraps, they often, if rightly managed, yield larger returns than a large flock but half attended to. There is no disputing the fact that all poultry require careful management to make them pay, and when this is done, nothing on the farm will pay better. It can be tested and proven by any one who thinks differently.

THE HUMAN RACE. Interesting Figures Compiled by an Industrious German. A German statistician says: There are at present 3,064 languages spoken by the inhabitants of our globe, whose religious convictions are divided between 1,000 different confessions of faith. The number of males is nearly equal to that of the females. The average duration of life is thirty-three years. One-fourth of the population of the earth dies before reaching the seventeenth year. Of the 1,000 persons one reaches one hundred years and not more than six that of sixty-five years. The entire population of the globe is upward of 1,200,000,000, of whom 35,214,000 die every year, 46,480 every day, 4,020 every hour, seventy every minute, and one and a fraction every second; on the other hand, the births amount to 36,792,000 every year, 100,500 every day, 4,200 every hour, seventy every minute, one and a fraction every second. Married people live longer than the unmarried, the temperate and industrious longer than the gluttons and idle, the civilized nations longer than the uncivilized. Tall persons enjoy a greater longevity than small ones. Women have a more favorable chance of life before reaching their fiftieth year than men, but a less favorable one after that period. The proportion of married persons to single ones is as seventy-five to one thousand. Persons born in spring have a more robust constitution than those born at other seasons. Births and deaths occur more frequently at night than during the daytime. It may finally be added that only one-fourth of the male inhabitants of the globe grow up to carry arms and perform military service.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23, 1899. 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 lights it admirably. Very respectfully, J. H. HOLMES, Chm Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church. (Letter from the Pastor.) Dear Sir:—The Bailey 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 sincerely yours, G. H. GANNETT, Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

THE FASCINATING MAN. He is one of the Most Dangerous Peas of Society. Virtue, unfortunately does not fascinate. The veriest scoundrel that ever drew breath is apt to be a thousandfold more magnetic than he who, having marked out an ethical path for himself, proceeds religiously to follow it. All women like insinuating manners. They represent as it were, what a garbure of trifles represents on an entrée. They give flavor as well as artistic beauty. The fascinating man is always a skilled artist. He must assume, if he have it not, a tenderness that never loses sight of itself, and he must continually show the appreciation that presents him always in the light of a suppliant on bended knee, and never as one who demands or expects anything. Nearly all women are vain, and the man who would fascinate must begin by flattering woman's vanity. But he must likewise take care that his modus operandi is never discovered or its existence ever suspected. Otherwise he is lost. The courage and independence born of possession of absolute truth, and the man who desires to please a woman should never tell the whole truth. Suggest it, play with it, ignore it entirely, but reveal it, never! Men of the world understand this. The Latin races are adepts in the art of insinuation. Why? Because they are always lovers, or pretended to be lovers, which in the end amounts to the same thing. Emerson expressed an unalterable truth when he said: "All the world loves the lover." But in order to be a lover it is not necessary to rush into vulgar pretension of affection. A glance of the eye, a pressure of the hand, the particular curve of the lips in a smile, the hundred trivial courtesies that appeal to feminine sympathies, are embodied in the man who fascinates. And when he has once mastered the secret of feminine inclination and the special qualifications of feminine taste, his way is clearly marked. Be he ugly as Satan, he will not fall in personal magnetism.—Once a Week.

A Beautiful Story. Coleridge relates a story to this effect: Alexander, during his march into Africa, came to a people living in huts, who knew neither war nor conquest. Gold being offered to him, he refused, saying that his sole object was to learn the manners and customs of the inhabitants. "Stay with us," said the chief, "as long as it pleases thee." During this interview with the African chief two of his subjects brought a case before him for judgment. The dispute was this: The one had bought a piece of ground, which after purchase was found to contain certain treasure, for which he found himself bound to pay. The other refused to receive anything, saying that he had sold the ground with what he might be found to contain, apparent or concealed. Said the chief, looking at the one, "You have a son," and to the other, "You have a daughter; let them be married, and the treasure given them as a dowry." Alexander was astonished. "And what," said the chief, "would have been the decision in your country?" "We should have dismissed the parties and seized the treasure for the king's use." "And does the sun shine in your country? Does the rain fall there? Are there any cattle there which feed upon herbs and green grass?" "Certainly," said Alexander. "Ah," said the chief, "it is for the sake of these things that the Great Being permits the sun to shine, the rain to fall, and the grass to grow in your country."

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It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen:—The Obituary of Mr. Farrell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader. MICHAEL DAVITT. Equal to Oil Painting (in 16 colors). The only correct likeness of the Irish Leader. Painted in tubes on receipt of \$1.00. Size, 2 1/2x4 1/2. General Wanted. Address: CALLAHAN & CO., 743 Craig Street, Montreal. 49 12

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED. KELLY-O'HANLON—July 9, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William Kelly, only son of Stephen Kelly, Dundalk, to Mary G., only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon. KEHOE-MOONEY—July 1, at the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, by the Rev. J. A. Burke, O.C., uncle to the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. D. Downing, O.C., Joseph eldest son of Mr. Denis Kehoe, South Richmond street, to Rosanna, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Mooney, Great Britain street, Dublin. McNAMARA-DUGAN—July 11, at St. Saviour's church, Dominick street, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Cole, Adm., Navan, assisted by the Rev. P. LeGrava, O.C., St. Peter's Drogheda, and Rev. E. Gilman, cousin to the bride, Peter McNamara, Drogheda, cousin to Katie, third daughter of Hugh Duigan, Bryansford, Mullingar. McDONALD-WHITE—July 16, at St. Joseph's Church, Berkeley road, Dublin, William McDonald, of Liverpool, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late Peter White, of Dublin. PUNSELL-RYAN—July 16, at the Church of the Assumption, Graigue, county Kilkenny, Walter J., eldest son of Edward Punnett, of Dublin, to Katie, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Ryan, of Graigue. SOULIE-FABRELL—July 6, at the church of St. Peter de Chaillet, Paris, Antoine Soulie, to Maggie, eldest daughter of James McDermott, of Drogheda, Meath, and widow of Matthew Farrell, of Kilsbarrow, Drogheda.

DIED.

BARRY—July 13, at Ashfield Park, Terenure, Patrick Barry, J. P., aged 78 years. BYRNE—At his residence, Brixford road, Bullock, county Dublin, of inflammation of the lungs, Andrew Byrne, dairyman, aged 73 years. BRACKEN—July 17, at Ballivor, Bridget, relict of the late John Bracken, aged 73 years. BYRNE—July 18, at Cross Keys, county Meath, an advanced age, Alice, relict of the late James Byrne, Caltramm, county Meath. BUTLER—July 15, at Spring Hill, co. Kilkenny, Michael Butler. COFFEY—July 12, at 5 Harcourt terrace, Dublin, Anna Maria Coffey, widow of James Charles Coffey, Q.C., late County Court Judge of Londonderry. CULLEN—At the residence of her nephew, Finesse street, Beldin, Dublin, Julia Cullen. CONNELL—July 14, at 5 Burnham terrace, Clarendon St., Southend-on-Sea, Essex, London, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John Morgan, Surveyor Royal Engineer Department, Mrs. Catherine Connell, at an advanced age. DEYOR—At his residence, Graegenoville, Athy, James Deyor. DORAN—July 16, at 50 Aubrey terrace, Liverpool, Mary A. Doran, after a long and painful illness, daughter of the late P. O. Doran, Castle-mitchell, Athy. DELANY—At the residence of his parents, Ecker, Ballyfin, Mountchar, Queen's County, after a tedious illness, Patrick Delany. DONNELLY—July 14, at No. 27 York street, Belfast, John, second son of the late Joseph Donnelly. DOOGAN—July 17, at his residence, 33 Merchants' quay, Dublin, Michael Doogan. FITZHENRY—July 18, at his son's residence, 21 Essex terrace, Ballybough road, Dublin, George Fitzhenry, late of Ballyporeen. FARRELL—July 15, at her son's residence, 4 Upper Eccles lane, Dublin, Mrs. Mary Farrell, late of Rosmore Lodge, county Kildare. FINKMAN—July 14, at Cork street Hospital, Dublin, after a short illness, Mrs. Teresa Finkman, wife of John Finkman, and daughter of James O. Waters, of Great Britain street. GINSEY—June 15, at Peitz, British Honduras, Central America, of fever, Mathew, eldest son of the late Mathew Ginsey, Dromskan, aged 37 years. HANLON—July 14, at his residence, 36 Hill street, Dublin, Edward Hanlon. HANNON—July 14, at Kildare, Michael Hannon, aged 63 years. HUGHES—July 14, at the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin, Millicent Alexander, daughter of the late John Hughes. HAYES—July 17, at Waterloo road, Wexford, Mr. Matthew Hayes, victualler, of Selekar street, aged 55 years. KELLY—July 13, Kate, only surviving daughter of Thomas Kelly, Brixfield, Moylagh, county Galway, aged 23 years. KERNAN—July 16, at Blackrock, county Dublin, John George Kernan, aged 51 years. KEALY—July 18, at his residence, Myshall, co. Carlow, Michael Kealy, aged 64 years. KAVANAGH—July 13, at Ballylucca, Screen, Mrs. wife of Mr. John Kavanagh, aged 36 years. LEKIN—July 14, at her residence, Whitestown, Mulhuddart, county Dublin, Alice, relict of the late John Lekin. MILFORD—June 9, at sea, William Milford, brother of the late Robert Milford, Amiens st., Dublin. MURPHY—July 12, at her residence, Caledon, county Tyrone, Elizabeth Murphy, aged 37 years. MCBRIDE—July 19, at her residence, 37 Marlborough st., Dublin, Mary, wife of Joseph McBride, and youngest daughter of the late John Malone, of Jervis street, aged 28 years. MARTIN—July 19, at Lisnacreeve, Fintona, co. Tyrone, Claus Martin, aged 52 years, brother of the Rev. D. Michael Martin, S.J. MCCORMACK—July 17, at her father's residence, Naas, Rosanna, eldest surviving daughter of Thomas McCormack, aged 13 years. MERRIGAN—At 5 Royal Canal, Dublin, James Merrigan late Metropolitan Police, aged 68 years. McLAMNEY—July 16 at the Convent of St. Louis, Middlestown, county Armagh, Sister Mary Joseph McLaimey. MEEHAN—July 6, at his residence, Thomas, youngest son of the late Michael Meehan, Dunleer, co. Louth, aged 28 years. MACKAY—July 19, at her residence, Ballinglass, Mrs. Mary Mackay, relict of the late Daniel Mackay. MURPHY—July 15, at Victoria place, New Ross, Monica Mary Anne, child of Martin and Anna Murphy, aged 1 year. McMAHON—At her residence, 6 Gray square, Dublin, Bridget Teresa, wife of John McMahon. O'CALLAGHAN—July 17, at his residence, Carrick-on-Suir, Owen O'Callaghan, an old man. RAWLINS—July 15, at her residence, No. 1 Tivoli parade Kingsdown, Mrs. Eleanor Colgan Rawlins, aged 78 years. REDMOND—July 13, at Corah, Ferns, Mr. Patrick Redmond, aged 80 years. SMITH—July 18, at his residence, Athboy, county Meath, Thomas Smith. SHARRY—July 14, at his residence, Rathwire, Mr. Patrick Sharry. TOLAN—July 19, at his residence, Ourlough, Balbrigan, Mary, relict of the late Richard Tolan, aged 84 years.

What one cannot do, and at the same time possibly think of God as seeing him while doing it, he had better not do. He has in his right, if it were right, the thought of God would give him no discomfort.