FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

If We Knew.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better—
Purer than we judge we should;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we should love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin.
Could we know the powers working
To overthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the effort all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment—
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force,
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid as its source.
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
Oh! we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

—*Woman's Work.*

About Female Christian Names.

A great many Christian names mean something besides being mere names—have definitions, in fact, like all the other words in our language. Mary, one of the prettiest, although one of the commonest of the names of women, is defined as the Star of the Sea; Maria is the very same as Mary, and yet I know a lady who has named one of her daughters Mary and another Maria. She might as well have called one Rosabella, which means, by the way, a fair rose; Abigail, is her father's joy; Adelaid, a princess; Agnes, goodness; Alice, of noble birth; Amanda, worthy to be loved; Amelia, energetic; Anna, grace; Bridget, strength; Catherine, purity; Clara, bright; Cordelia, warm-hearted; Diantha, a pink; Edith, happiness; Edna, pleasure; Elizabeth, consecrated to God; (Eliza is the same name as Elizabeth); Ellen, light; Emma, industrious; Endora, good gift; Eva, life; Florence, blooming; Grace, grace; Honora, honorable; Irene, peaceful; Jemima, a dove; Laura, a laurel; Lillian, a lily; Lucy, born at break of day; Mabla, lovable; Martha, sorrowful; Mellicent, a sweet singer; Melissa, a bee; Phebe, radiant; Rebecca, of enchanting beauty; Rheda, a rose; Ruth, beauty; Sarah, a princess; Sophia, wisdom, Stella, a star; Susan, a lily; Tabitha, a gazelle; Theodora, gift of God; Victoria, victory; Virginia, purity; Viola, a violet; Vivian, lively; Winifred, a lover of peace.

Care of Curtains.

The taking-down of curtains in the Spring time, and preparing them so that they may be unearthed in the Autumn without creases or spot, is a work of more actual importance than readjusting these same when the house is to be put again into winter dress. Chenille draperies seem especially to invite the depredations of moths, but a little precaution will put these tiny despoilers to flight. Chenille curtains should never be wiped off, nor should they be shaken vigorously. When taken down, the curtains should be laid at full length over all clean sheets stretched upon the floor, then thoroughly brushed on both sides with a moderate stiff clothesbrush. Now sponge both sides thoroughly with tepid water, to which has been added two teaspoonfuls of turpintine. Lay them carefully away on shelves or long cedar boxes. India silk or pongee curtains, if much soiled, can be cleansed by rubbing them lightly with the hands through lukewarm suds made of pure white soap. This must be done quickly, and the curtains rinsed several times afterwards in clear, cold water. The next process is to wring them out, fold and roll tightly in a dry cloth. Care must be taken to iron them lightly before they are quite dry.—Table Talk.

How to Keep Your Skin Nice.

Don't bathe in hard water; soften it with a few drops of ammonia or a little borax.

Don't bathe your face while it is very warm and never use very cold water for it.

Don't wash your face while you are traveling, unless it is with a little alcohol and water or a little vaseline.

Don't attempt to remove dust with cold water; give your face a hot bath, using plenty of good soap, then give it a thorough rinsing with water that has had the chill taken off of it.

Don't rub your face with a coarse towel; just remember it is not made of cast-iron and treat it as you would the finest porcelain—gently and delicately.

Don't believe you can get rid of wrinkles by filling in the crevices with powder. Instead, give your face a Russian bath every night—that is, bathe it with water so hot that you wonder how you can stand it, and then a minute after with cold water that will make it glow with warmth; dry it with a soft towel and go to bed, and you ought to sleep like a baby, while your skin is growing firmer and coming from out of the wrinkles while you rest.

The Health of Children.

A leading St. Louis physician, in an interview a few days ago, said: "Some statisticians say that the most delicate age is from sixteen to twenty-three, but I have a different opinion, based on my practical experience. I think that children from one to ten years of age are the most delicate, and yet the most neglected members of a community. People often say that a child is strong and healthy, requiring no attention, but this is a mistake. Because parents confide so implicitly in the health and strength of their children, a great portion of the deaths occurring annually are young children. A child requires more careful attention, warmer clothes and better feed than the older person.

To Clean Silk.

The garment must be first ripped and brushed. Spread on a flat board an old blanket covered with an old sheet; then sponge the silk on both sides, rubbing any dirty spots particularly with this mixture; One-half cup of gall, one-half cup of ammonia and one-half pint of tepid soft water. Roll the silk on a stick, and old broom handle will do, being careful that no wrinkles are left on it. Let it dry without ironing. Woollen goods may be treated in the same manner.—*London Housekeeper.*

Three-hundred Wives in One House.

The household of the Khedive of Egypt is a happy one, for the Khedive himself is a sensible, kind-hearted man, very popular with his people, and very fond of his wife. She was the granddaughter of an ex-Sultan of Turkey, and, it is whispered, holds the matrimonial reins rather tightly, and keeps so sharp an eye upon her husband that he has never taken a second wife, although the law provides that he, or any other man, may have four lawful wives and as many unlawful ones as he pleases. Taking advantage of this privilege, old Ismail, father of the present Khedive, had in his different palaces, three hundred at a time; but so wretched was his life, with so many women to please and stand between, that he offered fifty pounds and a gold watch to any man who would take one of them off his hands. But as no one was found courageous enough to do it, he emigrated with the entire three hundred to Stamboul, where, I was told, they are all living under one roof and eating at one table. —Mary J. Holmes.

The Work Box.

CROCHETED ACORN.

These acorns make very pretty ornaments for lambrequins, etc., and may be made of fine crochet cotton, macrame worsted, linen thread or purse silk, according to the use for which they are designed.

Make a chain of two stitches.

1st row—Miss 1 stitch, 6 double crochets in second stitch of chain; continue working around until large enough, increasing to make the work lie flat; then make three-quarters of an inch without increasing or decreasing.

Now work 1 round, decreasing in every third stitch, break off.

Work a cup or top in the same way, until about as large as a dime; after the increasings are finished decrease in every second stitch, to make it puff out as the natural acorn.

These can be stiffened with mucilage or varnish, and easily shaped with the fingers.

Run a string or thread through the acorn and cup, with a small bead on the bottom to fasten them together, and sew to the cord to by which they are suspended.

Natural acorns without the cups could be crocheted over, increasing and decreasing when necessary to preserve the shape, which would thus be very perfect.

If suitable material is used, like macrame or thread, the completed acorn could be stiffened with shellac or varnish and gilded.

The cup crocheted as described should be added; acorns so made would make pretty ornaments for crocheted baskets.

If crocheted of purse silk they could be used for trimming wraps and dresses.

DRESS TRIMMING.

Lady crocheters are taking up new dress trimming in silk and wool as a pleasant work that adds the useful to the beautiful.

This pattern of wheels (and others to be given in future) can be joined in any shape to form revers, vest-cuffs, side-panels or borders, and it can be worked in any shade of silk, with jet or metal beads if desirable.

Take black embroidery spool-silk (letter D), brass rings three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and a fine steel hook.

1st round—Under the brass ring work 24 double-crochet, join with a single-crochet to first double crochet.

2d round—(*) 4 chain, miss 1, double-crochet, 2 double crochet in next double crochet, repeat from (*) (12 loops), join with a single crochet as before.

3d round—4 chain, 1 double crochet under loop of 4 chain of previous row, repeat all round (12 loops all round), break off.

To join one wheel to another, work a single crochet between the second and third chains of the two loops which are to be joined together.

Jet or metal beads can be strung upon the silk and two beads worked into each loop of the outer row of wheels.

DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

SLEEP THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE.

Sleeplessness is the result of over-physical or mental effort. When a man works beyond his strength, or thinks or studies more than rest can restore, then, sooner or later, comes that inability to sleep soundly, that wakefulness which is more wearing than even bodily labour, and which feeds the debility which first gave rise to it. The result is, a man is always tired, never feels rested, even when he leaves bed in the morning; hence he wastes away, and finds repose only in the grave, if, indeed, insanity do not supervene. It is often a malady remediless by medical means. Avoid, then, all over effort of mind and body; it is suicidal. Whatever you do, get enough of sleep; whatever you do, take enough of rest to restore the exhausted energies of each preceding twenty-four hours.

THE VIRTUES OF APPLES.

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analysists say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethican, of the brain and spinal cord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood, that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feable and infirm, restored to this food for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits, whose lives are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

TO PREVENT A BLACK EYE.

There is nothing to compare with the tincture or a strong infusion of capsicum annum mixed with an equal bulk of mucilage of gum arabic, and with the addition of a few drops of glycerine. This should be painted all over the surface with a camel's hair pencil and allowed to dry on, a second or third coating being applied as soon as the first is dry. If done as soon as the injury is inflicted, this treatment will invariably prevent the blackening of the bruised tissue. The same remedy has no equal in rheumatic stiff neck.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF ANGER UPON THE HEALTH.

Instances where anger has proved fatal are many. According to one writer, the Emperor Nero died of a violent excess of anger against a Senator, who had offended him. Valentian the first Roman Emperor of the name, while reproaching with great passion the deputies from the Quadi, a people of Germany, burst a blood-vessel, and suddenly fell lifeless to the ground. 'I have seen,' says a French writer, 'two women perish—the one in convulsions at the end of six hours, and the other suffocated in two days—from giving themselves up to the transport of fury.' It is well known that John Hunter, the great English surgeon, fell a sudden victim to a paroxysm of anger. He had a bad temper, and not only often got angry, but very angry indeed. During the late years of his life he suffered from heart trouble, and was in constant jeopardy from his ungovernable temper.' In fact he once made the remark that 'his life was in the hands of any rascal who chose to annoy and tease him.' One day he got into an altercation with one of his colleagues, who contradicted him point blank. Hunter hurried into an adjoining room, and when barely across the threshold fell lifeless to the floor. It is said that Dr. Bogdanovski, died recently while engaged in an operation. He was about to amputate the arm of a patient, and had already begun the operation, when he was angered at the awkwardness of a student who was assisting him. He spoke to him sharply, and suddenly fell fainting to the floor. He soon recovered consciousness and was about to proceed with the operation, when he fell again, and died in a few minutes. If an outburst of anger of any considerable intensity does not prove fatal, it at least generally upsets the system. Its effects upon the appetite are well known; let a person get into a quarrel at the table, and he at once loses all relish for the food before him. A choleric person is almost always subject to attacks of indigestion, which are the direct consequences of his getting angry. Pain, cramps and diarrœa are likely to follow a severe fit of anger if it occurs soon after a meal is eaten, because digestion stops with the out burst, and is slow in starting up again. The liver, of course, shares in the disturbances, and a bilious attack may be expected after a 'tantrum.' As for the effects of anger upon the different secretions, there is an old theory that the saliva may become poisonous through rage; that most animals, when goaded to intense anger inflict a wound which is more irritable and heals less readily than one administered when they are not excited. That seems very reasonable; it is all speculation, however. But the effects of anger on the mother's milk we know positively is exceedingly hurtful. There is reason for believing that convulsions in nursing children are quite often the consequence of the mother being greatly disturbed either by anger or by fear or grief, all of which passions have the same effect upon her milk. And so it is clear that, if one expects to live to a good old age, he must learn to govern his temper and avoid as much as possible those influences likely to excite anger. As for those who have been generous livers, and those who suffer from heart trouble of any sort, let them live as wisely as they may, and yet if they be irritable and prone to give away to anger, they are, as it were, over a mine which is liable to explode at any time and destroy them.—*The Family Doctor.*

PECULIAR SYMPTOM IN TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

A description of an interesting symptom in tubercular meningitis is given by Dr. Skeer, of Chicago, in a paper on the diagnosis of that disease. This symptom, it appears, is a small circle which forms in the iris near to and completely surrounding the pupillary margin; at first it is very indistinct, and resembles a wreath of white clouds, the edge of which extends at first to the free border of the iris, but in from twenty to thirty-six hours the whole margin of the iris will be involved, having become of a yellowish or whitish brown color, and appearing irregular, thickened, and somewhat granulated. The attention given by Dr. Skeer to this subject gives weight to his conclusion, namely, that when in a case of cerebral meningitis the wreaths of white clouds appear in the iris, the question of diagnosis is settled beyond a doubt.

According to the United States Coast Survey reports, the polar axis is 26 miles shorter than the equatorial axis.

An immense flue, four and a half miles long, is to be built at Spokane. The pipe is to be made of steel and will be 22 inches in diameter.

A German has invented an apparatus for forcing sidewise the swell in front of fast going ships by means of gas jets from a nozzle under the water at the bow.

It is proposed to reduce cows' milk to a dry powder, as being better for transportation and superior to condensed milk. The idea originated in Switzerland.

Experiments with the 25,000 candle power search lamp show that vessels three miles off can readily be detected, and that, by throwing the light on the clouds, signalling is possible at a distance of 50 miles.

Sending pictures by telegraph is one of the latest inventions. The salient points of the picture are established by a previously agreed upon system of co-ordinates, and the details filled in by the descriptive words added.

A very ingenious electrical device has lately been patented by which the hands of a clock set to a certain hour an made to complete an electrical current connected with the kitchen stove so that the fire is started when the given hour arrives.

Pembolano is the name of a plant found in Mexico, the root of which is said to contain a substance analogous to, but more powerful than, quinine in its antiperiodic action. It has been found to cure rebellious intermittent fevers that had resisted the action of quinine.

Observations of the tides of the Harlem at Fordham Landing with those of the Hudson at the mouth of Spuyten Duyvil Creek show that the level of mean high water in the Hudson is nearly a foot lower than in the Harlem and that the mean rise and fall of the tide in the Hudson are a little more than two feet less than in the Harlem.

A new calculating machine has just been invented in France and obtained a gold medal at the exhibition. The inventor is M. Bollee, of La Mans, a clever machinist, already very favorably known by other useful inventions. The machine does addition, multiplication and division with astonishing rapidity, and all by the turn of the wheel. M. Mascart recently gave an account of the invention before the Academy of Science.

An apparatus is invented which is intended for prevention in collision in time of fogs. A large funnel is mounted on the fore part of the vessel and turns round at the rate of five turns a minute. The waves of sound caused by the movememeet of another vessel are received by a membrane and transmitted by means of a microphone to a receiver, which indicates by means of electro-magnets from which point of the compass the noise comes. These are indicated by white disks marking the direction, and an electrical bell also sounds. Several receivers are intended to be worked from the same transmitter, for the captain and also for the engine man, who could stop at once, or slow down if the vessel was coming in the opposite direction.

TO THE DEAF.

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

Mr. O'Brien's Future Bride.

The *Star* says—Miss Raffalovitch has been for many years one of Ireland's most effective, though at the same time most modest and unpretending, champions. In the columns of nearly every Liberal French journal her lucid and vigorous pen has described the hopes and justified the claims of the Irish nation. Indeed, her constant, zealous, tireless, and intelligent advocacy has been largely instrumental in procuring the extraordinary consensus of opinion in favour of Home Rule which exists in France. It was this keenness of common views that first produced those feelings of sympathy between Mr. O'Brien and his future wife, which developed into warmer emotions. It is significant of the completeness with which Miss Raffalovitch identifies herself with her bridegroom that she will adopt Mr. O'Brien's religion. It has been stated that Miss Raffalovitch is a lady of fortune. This may or may not be true; the last man in the world to know anything about it would be Mr. O'Brien; and those who are acquainted with his lofty disregard of all meaner things well know that to him a bride would be dearer in proportion to her want of means."

FARM AND GARDEN.

CELERY.

Probably no class of people suffer more with rheumatism than farmers and yet the remedy for this dreadful disease is, or should be, right at hand. If celery were eaten freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease—they simply develop it. Acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause. If celery is eaten large an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. It should be eaten cooked. Cut it into bits and boil till soft in as little water as possible. Add to this half as much milk as there is water in the celery, thickened with flour and season with butter, pepper and salt. If you cook it nicely and give it a fair trial I am sure you will as soon leave potatoes out of the daily bill of fare as celery. It is nice as a sauce for any kind of cold meat or game of any kind. Children will like it poured over boiled potatoes or it may be drained from the sauce, mixed with mashed potatoes, formed into little cakes and browned. A ready witted woman will find numerous ways of serving it.—Country Gentleman.

OBSTRUCTION IN COW'S TEAT.

"I have a cow four years old. One quarter of her udder seems to be caked, but the milk drawn from it is as good as that drawn from the other quarters of the udder. It requires considerable effort and time to get the milk from this teat, and after being milked the udder is quite natural and apparently all right, excepting a small lump the size of a grain of corn inside and about the upper part of the teat. What can I do for it? It has been this way for some ten days and does not seem to get any better."——The obstruction you describe is due to a hardened lump of milk that is too large to be forced down and out of the milk duct. The proper treatment for this case is injections of warm water. A proper syringe must be secured and the warm water injected into the teat and held there for five minutes or longer and then allowed to escape, and it may be necessary to force it out as in milking. The operation should be repeated three or four times daily until the lump is dissolved and run out. The water used should be quite warm but not scalding hot. Be sure to get a syringe that you can insert into the end of the teat and that will do no injury. This treatment is very good in cases of garget also; and in this class of cases the water used must be quite warm.—[*New York World.*

CUTTING SEED POTATOES.

Experiments in cutting seed potatoes after various methods have been carried on each season since the organization of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, of which a brief summary of the conclusions arrived at will be of general interest. In 1889 the work was carried on upon a much larger scale than formerly and with a greater number of varieties. As found by Mr. J. W. Green, the agriculturist, other conditions being the same, the larger the cutting the greater the total product—that is, the total product varies in about the same ratio as the size of the cutting. The marketable product also increases as the size of the cutting is increased, but does not follow the same ratio as the total product, the rate of gain being less. A crop grown from whole potatoes matures at an earlier date than from small cuttings. Small cuttings require soil that is more highly enriched and thoroughly prepared than large cuttings and whole potatoes in order to secure a good stand and produce a profitable crop. The question of relative profit as between the use of small cuttings and whole potatoes depends upon the cost of seed potatoes, the date at which the crop is to be harvested and sold and the condition of the soil at planting time. In ordinary practice it will usually be found that neither extreme as to quantity of seed used will be found to be profitable. The safest plan is to use large, well matured, healthy potatoes and cut to two and three eyes.

RENEWING WORN-OUT SOILS BY PLOWING UNDER HALF-GROWN CROPS.

Worn-out soils can be renewed with manure and fertilizers, as all well know but when soils are partially abandoned because of the expense of restoring them by purchase of fertilizers the farmer has at his command the opportunities of green manures. The old system of farming was to recuperate the soil by allowing it to rest for a year or two, by not compelling it to produce a crop. This was known as "fallowing." Fallowing land, however, is a practice that has been abandoned, the intelligent farmer knowing that it is more profitable to grow a crop and turn it under. That fallowing will enable the land to secure nitrogen from the atmosphere (brought down by the rain) is known to be true, from the fact that when the land was permitted to "rest" for a while it was able to produce a partial crop. But as the land can better appropriate nitrogen by the aid of growing crops that are plowed under the advantage is in favor of the green manurial system.

When growing green crops the expense should be reduced to a minimum, as the loss of the use of the land while improving it is of itself an expense. The crops should be of a kind that entail but a small cost for seed. Some prefer to begin in the fall, after removing the regular crop from the land, by seeding down to rye, but the work may also profitably begin in the spring, when oats may be seeded. The soil may not be capable of producing corn or oats, but nearly all soils can supply plant food until oats are from one foot to 18 inches high, when the crop may be turned under, about ten bushels of lime applied per acre and millet or Hungarian grass seed sown, the second crop to be turned under when of height, following with rye, which can remain until spring. Here are three crops turned under, and if lime is added after each plowing the soil will be very materially benefitted in a year, but it will pay to continue the process another season and seed down to clover.

If nothing is added to the soil but the lime it may appear doubtful if green crops can benefit the land, but a soil may sometimes be impoverished at the surface, though fertile below. The roots of plants go down into the soil and bring out fertilizing elements to the surface to be stored up the growing plants, while the lime and decomposing crops exert a chemical influence on the soils. The leaves of plants and the rains also gain fertilizing material to the soil, which feed the plants to be returned again to the soil as manure. Nature permits all soils to gradually recuperate by the aid of growing vegetation, and when the farmer turns under green crops he simply hastens the process. Of course any application of manure or fertilizers will be an additional advantage.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

A well-managed creamery in a community will give the community a prosperity that is has never before known.

Lime will disinfect and purify the cattle stall, but it injures the value of the manure. It has been found more advantageous to use plaster. Dry dirt purifies the stalls and absorbs odors, and a supply should always be available for winter use.

Any animal which gives milk is thereby to a great extent protected from disease. What would otherwise cause sickness has an escape valve through the milk secretion. The mere statement of the fact ought to emphasize the necessity of giving milch cows pure water. The unhealthfulness of milk in summer, from which so many children sicken and die, is more frequently caused by giving the cows impure water than by anything else. The cow should not be allowed to drink what is unfit for a person.

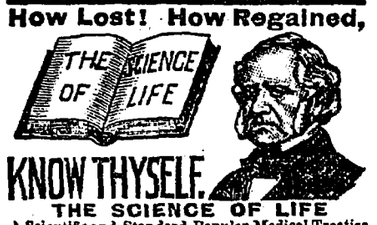
In an address given by Edmund Hersey of Hingham, before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, November 30, 1885, he states as a result of seven years experiments: "1. Whole potatoes will produce a crop from a week to ten days earlier than cut potatoes. 2 Small whole potatoes will produce for many years in succession just as good, if not better, results than large potatoes cut out the size of the small ones." Experiments made at the experiment station of Massachusetts and New York seem so far as they are carried, to show the same thing.

It will soon be time for the young turkeys, and as they are very tender, something should be done for them before they are hatched, and that is to get rid of lice from the old birds by cleaning up their roosting places and dusting them well with insect powder. Hundreds of young turkeys die because of the large, gray lice that infests the heads, and as these pests never show themselves, they are seldom seen. They pass from the old birds to the young ones, and the loss of young turkeys is often ascribed to some other cause than lice, simply because the lice cannot be found, though they are doing the injury.

The horse breeders who have sent their horses to South America during the past few years will be interested to learn, that the Argentine Congress has voted to place no import duty upon fancy and thoroughbred horses. The rate of taxation is for the present fixed at 25 per cent. on the valuation. Strong opposition was offered to the measure, on the ground that such importations were invaluable in improving native South American stock, but the needy condition of the government necessities the passage of the bill. It is no secret that the strongest influence in favor of the duty was exerted by those who have been actively engaged in the importation and purchase of fine stock from Europe and the United States, and who now, having secured fine studs of thoroughbred horses, are no longer in favour of free importations.

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH VITALITY!

How Lost! How Regained,



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.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES

Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BERGIN—MEANEY—April 28, at the pro-Cathedral Marlborough st., Dublin, Laurence Joseph Bergin, of Kilkenny, to Mary Anna Jane, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Meaney, of Dublin.

DUNNE—HUNT—April 29, at the pro Cathedral, Marlborough st., Dublin, John Dunne, Killenaule, county Tipperary, to Josnna Hunt, eldest daughter of John Hunt; Lavally, Clonmel.

DIED.

BRYANT—April 29, at her residence, 36 Bayview avenue, North Strand, Dublin Mrs. Sarah Bryant, relict of the late William Bryant, of 18 Crow street, aged 54 years.

BYTRE—May 2, at her residence, Bray Head, Anne, relict of the late Richard Byrne, aged 82 years.

BARNETT—April 26, Thomas Barnett, late of Duleek, co. Meath, aged 62 years.

BEATTY—May 1, at Ranelagh avenue, Dublin, John, infant son of Michael and Margaret Beatty.

BEHAN—May 1, at the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, Mrs. Margaret Behan, 1 Hamilton row, only daughter of the late Jame Dooley, aged 25 years.

BALLESTY—April 25, at Simonstown House, Mullingar, Rita, second daughter of Michael and Mary Ballesty, aged 15 years.

BRIDE—May 2, at his residence, Skiddew, James Bride, aged 87 years.

BERGIN—April 21, at his grandmother's residence, Homestead, Cabra, county Dublin, John C. Bergin, aged 3 months, infant son of Daniel J. Bergin, North King st.

COYLE—At his residence, 139 Upper Abbey st., Dublin, after a protracted illness, James Coyle.

DUGGAN—April 27, at her residence, Nelson st., Dublin, Louise M. Duggan, wife of John R. Duggan.

DANIEL—April 27, at the Hospice for the Dying, Dublin, Wm. Martin.

DUFFY—April 26, at her residence, Fuxton Arms Hotel, Ardee, co. Louth, Mrs. Duffy.

DOYLE—May 2, at his residence, 4 Royal terrace, East, Kingstown, Wm. Doyle, eldest son of Denis Doyle Sydenham House, Dundrum co. Dublin.

DOOLEY—April 30, at his residence, Mount Briscoe, King's County, Samuel Francis Dooley, Esq., J.P., aged 71 years.

ENNIS—April 30, at the residence of his mother, 35 Summer hill, Dublin, Laurence J., only surviving son of the late Patrick Ennis, Townsend street, aged 29 years.

FULLAM—April 28, at her sister's residence, 50 Blessington st., Dublin, Mrs. Sara Fullam, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Feeron of Warrenpoint, co. Down, and sister of the late Dr. Feeran.

GRANT—April 26, at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital Dublin James Grant, aged 54 years.

GUNNING—April 27, at his residence, 41 Upper Gloucester st., Dublin, Patrick Gunning.

GUNN—April 24, at her residence 31 Park street, Upper street, Islington, London, Mary Gunn, beloved wife of James Gunn, and only daughter of W. J. Murray, of Cork.

HARRINGTON—April 30, at Canny Court, county Kildare, Mary Josephine, daughter of John Harrington, aged 22 years.

HORE—April 30, at Rockfield, Wexford, Mrs. Jane Hore.

HORAN—April 24, at the residence of his son-in-law, Templemore, William Horan, ex Sergeant R.I.C., a native of Portarlington, King's County, aged 80 years.

HYNES—April 20, at his residence, Bayfield, New Quay, co. Clare, Michael Hynes, Esq.

JONES—April 30, at her parents' residence, 23 Newmarket st., Dublin, Annie, daughter of Thomas and Annie Jones, aged 12 years.

JENKINS—April 26, at 16 Montpelier parade, Monkstown, county Dublin, John Jenkins, Fleet Paymaster, R.N.

KENNEDY—April 28, at 8 Duke street, Dublin, Mary Josephine, infant child of John and Rose Kennedy, aged 6 months.

KEANE—April 27, at Maynooth, Anne, wife of Edward Keane.

KING—April 30, at the Mater Misericord in Hospital, Dublin, after a short illness, John King, No. 14 Upper Liffey st., aged 43 years.

KYLE—May 1, at his residence, 37 Upper Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, Rev. Samuel Moore Kyle, D.D., aged 90 years.

MCGUINNESS—April 25, at 42 Phibsborough road, Dublin, John, son of Michael and Mary McGuinness, aged 4½ years.

MCCABE—At the Hospice for the Dying, Harold's cross, Dublin, Mary Ann McCabe, of 74 Capel st.

MADDEN—April 29, John Madden, 28 Bachelor's walk, Dublin.

MARTIN—April 28, at Portlaw, county Waterford, James Martin, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, eldest son of the late William Hill Martin, of Maryborough, Queen's County, aged 77 years.

MURPHY—April 29, Edward Murphy, at his residence, 4 Little Britain st., Dublin.

KENNA—April 25, at his residence, Kilcock, county Kildare, Mr. Coleman Kenna, aged 89 years.

MCCORMACK—April 20, Thomas McCormack, of Cork, latterly of Northbrook avenue, North Strand road, Dublin, aged 75 years.

MCKENZIE—April 20, at his residence, 20 Colemine st., Dublin, John McKenzie, late of Sutton.

MCLOUGHLIN—At Leixlip, co. Kildare, John Stanislaus, second son of Jane and Christopher McLoughlin, aged 7 years.

MAHONY—Feb. 2, at Christchurch, New Zealand, Mrs. Margaret Mahony, eldest daughter of the late John Jennings, Abercorn, terrace, Rathgar.

MAHON—April 21, at his residence, Ballinrobe, Dr. Nicholas Mahon, formerly of Galway.

MCDONNELL—April 26, at Anghnavalgue, Lenamore, Edgeworthstown, co Longford, Patrick McDonnell, aged 72 years.

NEVILLE—April 1, at Eblana terrace North Circular road, Dublin, Jane, daughter of late Samuel Neville, Esq.

NEYLAN—April 27, at her brother's residence, Bramblys Lodge, Basingstoke, Hants, England, Ellen Lucy, the beloved daughter of John Neylan, Grattan parade, Drumcondra, Dublin.

O'CALLAGHAN—April 28, at Woodbine Cottage, Bundoran, Ellen, youngest daughter of Patrick E. O'Callaghan.

O'NEILL—April, at the Convent of Mercy, New Ross, county Wexford, Mother Mary Alphonsus O'Neill, in the 21st year of her religious profession, daughter of the late John O'Neill, Montebello terrace, Bray, co. Wicklow.

POWER—April 29, at her residence, 8 Elgin road, Dublin, Mary, relict of Wm. Joseph Power, Esq., Lieut. 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, only surviving daughter of the late John D'Arcy, D.L.

PURCELL—April 26, Margaret, wife of Joseph Purcell, Arles.

WALL—April 29, at his residence, 49 South William st., Dublin, Joseph Wall.

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co'y

1890—SEASON—1890.

The following steamers will run as under and call at the usual intermediate ports;

When channel is clear of ice Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL will leave Montreal daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 p.m.

TO TORONTO—Commencing Monday, 2nd June, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 a.m., from Lachine 12.30 p.m., from Cotean Landing at 6.30 p.m.

TO THE SAGUENAY—Commencing about 1st May, leave Quebec every Tuesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m., and from 20th June to 15th September four times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

TO CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN every Tuesday and Friday at noon.

TO THREE RIVERS—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

TO CHAMBLY—Every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p.m.

TO BOUCHERVILLE, VARENNES, VERCHERES and BUT DE L'ISLE—Daily (Sundays excepted) per Steamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at 2 p.m.

LONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil, 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal, commencing at 6.30 a.m.; last trip, 8.30 p.m. See time table.

TO LAPRAIRIE—From now until 5th May, 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. from Montreal. From 5th May to 25th May, 7 a.m., noon and 5 p.m. Sundays at 2 and 6 p.m. From 26th May to 1st September, from Montreal, 6.30 a.m., noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m., 4 times a week, and on Tuesdays and Fridays 6 a.m. and 2 a.m., noon and 4 and 6.15 p.m.

EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 3rd, by steamer TERREBONNE, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m. for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contrecœur, returning the same evening at about 8 p.m.

For all information apply at Company's Ticket Offices, 136½ St. James street, Windsor Hotel, Belmoral Hotel, Canal Basin and Richelieu Pier.

ALEX. MILLOY, Traf. Man. JULIEN CHABOT, Gen'l. Man.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, IN THE Superior Court. No. 2358. DAME PAOLA MASSARDO, of the City and District of Montreal, has to-day instituted an action in separation as to property from her husband, EDWARDO FERRERO, of the same place, trader.

GIROUARD & DE LORIMIER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th May, 1890. 42-5

$5 to $8 a day. Samples and duty FREE. $5 Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mic