The second secon

The Widows and Widowers of the World-Belle Starr's Fascination-Bints for the Hest.

### Widows and Widowers.

There are over 800,000 more widows than widowers in England. In france for every 100 widowers there are 184 widows. These facts lead the Westminster Review to treat the grawing disposition of men to marry late in life as a very serious evil of modern society. Such men usually marry younger women, who, in the natural order of things, may be expected to survive them. Even where widowers enter again into matrimony, they do not often take for wives women of a corresponding age, but young maidens, who are likely to be left widows.

The greater longevity of wemen has even induced some philosophers to advise that, on the centrary, the wife should be elder than the husband, and there have been some notable marriages where that was the case. The Bareness Burdett-Coutte and Madame de Stael, for instance, where much older than the men they married. But the law of nature commonly stands in opposition to such unions, though it cannot be denied that the woman with whom a lad first falls in love is very apt to be much his senior. He would marry her if she would have him for a husband, but she looks on him as a mere boy, and usually refuses to take his love seriously. The natural tendency of women to marry older men seems to be as strong as it is for men to marry younger women, else the amorous lads would receive an amount of encouragement which might put the average superiority in

age on the side of the brides. Nature therefore arranges all that in a way from which it cannot be diverted by any review article. We agree, however, that it is best for the man and for the race that he should marry early if he is to marry at all. Any great disparity of age between husband and wife is a misfertune. It is better for them to grow old tegether, so that in the usual course of nature the man and the weman will reach the end without any great difference in time between them. N. Y.

### Belle Star's Fascination.

Despite her lack of beauty, Belle Starr, the female bandit recently killed in India Territory, had a wonderful power of fascination over men she cared to influence. On one cocasion a wealthy cattleman whom she met at Dallas entrusted her with \$2,500, and she clung to it so tenaciously that its owner never got it back again. She was arrested and convicted for breach of trust, but before sentence could be pronounced the cattleman rose in cente ne pronunciat the case and a court and said;—"Judge, it's all a darned lis. She ain't got a nickel of my money, and if she has she can keep it. I wouldn't see her sent up for twice the sum." Bella was then released and rejected a proposal of marriage from the comptaining witness. At the time of her death Bella was engaged in writing her autobiography for publication, in which she was to present many thrilling incidents in her wild life. She is said to have been a clever writer, employing good clear English, with a rare strength of characterdrawing and accuracy.—From a Eufaula (1.T.) Letter.

### London Balls.

A ball in London is not very different from a bail in New York or Buston, writes Arthur Howard Pickering to the Boston Saturday Gazette, excepting that a woman dees more as she pleases here than at home. Men have to accept her word as law. She never gives her programme to any one she does not care te, and refuses one man and yet accepts another almost before his face. The men are obliged to put up with all her whims, and never show they are annoyed at anything she Mills gave a large ball at Westminster Town hall. It was a very pretty sight. The hall room was beautifully decorated, and the floor and music were admirable. It is a great pity that the majority of the Englishmen and women dance so badly. The constant revolutions, without any reversing, are really tended to a woman who makes her house so hard work, and the ball-room is not so pretty a sight as at an American party, where the that her friends so into it with fear and waltzing is more varied and graceful. This ball was given in honour of Sir Henry and Lady Loshe, who are on their way to Cape Town, It was naturally rather a colonial party, almost everyone present being in some way connected with the Cape of Good Hope. There was a tea and office-room, and also a supper room, where timblefuls of ice cream, little cakes, champagne and claret cup, and lamonade were served. Light suppers are all that are necessary during the London season, for everyone dines so late that there is no time to provide a second appetite.

# A Comedy of Errors.

An Albany girl mistock a burglar who called the other night for her lever, who had agreed to come at about that hour to be the best man at a high-toned elopement. The burglar was quick-witted, and led the young lady away while his pai went to reb the house. Then the young man came, and burglar No. 2 pretended to be the young lady and followed him out into the night with his pockets full of plander. They passed under a light and the lover was dismayed to find that his companion was a man, probably the angry father of the girl. The young fellow accordingly decamped. About the same time the girl discovered her mistake and hastily returned to the house. She was found in a thoroughly repentant mood on the deoretep the next morning. Fate added another drop to the young man's cup of bitterness by causing him to be charged with the burglary.

### Not Much of a Game.

A young man well-known in society oircles, who has a billiard-room in the house, was one evening teaching a young lady, in whom he was somewhat interested, to play. The small boy of the family went up to view the game, but was evidently net greatly pleased with its progress, and soon came down. Some one of the family asked him how the game was going on, and he said :-"The game is not going on at all. Unole is not playing at all; he is just attending there holding Miss ——'s hand. That's all he's doing, and I don't think there's any fun in that sort of a game."-Indianapolis

# Hints for the Home.

Green tomato preserve is very rich and looks like preserved figs. Select those of pounds of the tematees add seven of sugar, the juice of four lemons, half an ounce of Remove from the kettle with a perforated ladle, and cool without breaking. Boil the syrup slowly till thick and then pour over the tomatees in the jars. Do not cover till

in pure melted tallow, then wash out the tallow and the ink will come out of it. A silver speen put into a glass jar will temper it se that it can at once be filled with It is a Good Thing to Oppose to the Darkness anything hot, even to the boiling point,

When resipes call for a cupful it means just half a pint; this amount in granulated sugar weighs just half a pound.
Chemists say that it takes more than twice

as much sugar to sweeten preserves, sauce, eto., if put in when they begin to cook, as it dees to sweeten after the fruit is cooked. Salt should not be added to catmeal until it has boiled at least ten minutes.

A good way to clean an iron sink is to rub well with a cloth wet in kerosene ell. Cold ten is the best thing with which to clean grained wood. Never use ammonia for

work Individual plates for vegetables are not used much now. Unly salade are separately

For hard boiled eggs, cook them twenty minutes in water just bubbling. The yolk of an egg cooked ten minutes in rapidly boiling water is tough and indigestible; cooked twenty minutes it is dry, mealy and easily digested.

A raw cranberry, cut in two, and half of it bound over a corn is recommended as a re-

After washing a wooden bowl dry it at s distance from the stove, so that it may not warp or crack.

### SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE.

Woman Says About the Way to Have a Happy Home.

A sensible woman makes this centribution to the question-Is marriage a failure? She Bays:

A woman makes a failure of marriage unless she makes an effort to do a great deal more than is implied in her marriage contract. It is supposed that the husband sup-plies the material for the home, and they are very raw materials indeed unless the wife takes hold of those means with the hand of a creator, huilding up out of them helps and associations loved and needed by both. And a woman must put her soul into her house, or it is a hollow and sounding shell.

As high as we must rate the accomplishment of good housekeeping, it is not all in the making of a heme. I know a lady who was a marked failure as a housekeeper who was the idel of her husband, and who trained a family of accomplished and honored children. And there are women who in pain and weakness are confined to their own rooms, yet who manage to hold the power in an orderly house and fill it full of lovelight and happiness sufficient for the comfort of all who cross its threshold.

It is the quality of recognizing and filling the need that is the essential quality of success in marriage. Practically, if a man comes home from business with a headache, hungry for a bit of sympathy and love, and a good deal of quiet, and finds his wife in a reging excitement over an elaborate dinner, and is erdered to keep out of the way and amuse the children till the great proceeding is colminated, he is about as unfortunated as the man who brings a college friend home to dinner and finds his wife in wrapper and slippers deep in a French novel. But the woman who spiesthecoming friend from the window, slides out of her wrapper in a twinkle and appears upon the scene in due time with a soul-cheering cap of French coffee, is the weman who makes her husband envied among

Unfortunately women have hobbles, and ride and ride and never perceive that they are bearing their companions to death. There are men who would go to the war to get rid of paper flowers, rugs, tidies, and what not; and there are men who think art and music are inventions of the evil one to make people miserable. Any one, anywhere, who cultivates a hobby at the expense of other people's comfort is making a failure of life; but true politeness of the heart between friend and friend, man and wife will obviate the danger

of overdue amusements. It is easier to forgive virtuous excess of zeal, and it is mostly excess of zeal for excellence of sems kind that causes some women to be more exclusively house-wives than wives of men. The greatest charity should be exthat her friends go into it with fear and trembling, for she is afflicted with a virtuous zeal, and has only overdrawn a very good

thing. Housekeeping has its frantics and martyrs as well as any other good cause. But housekeeping conducted as a means o happiness and comfort, either in a cabin or a palace, is a science that no wife can neglect if she wishes to sustain the law of mutual helpfulness in marriage.

A wife expects her husband upon marriage to begin a course of toiling for her support without remission or any suspension of re-sponsibility, and why should he not expect her to aspire to the greatest excellence in home-making? Just here is where the wedge dissolution frequently enters. A woman fails to give as much as she receives—that is, she works from compulsion more than from a desire to keep up her side of the partnership

with dignity and grace.

But one says; "I work all the time; I work like a slave." Yes, my dear, you do work like a slave-just like a slave, and not like a responsible being seeking an end and not the means. You have braided little Eva's dress up and down all over, which does not help little Eva, and your husband would have appreciated you more had you spent your evenings with folded hands and happy face in rocking chair by his side. Yeu spend hours of time on unnecessary things and forget the essentials of your partnership, which is to involve as much peace and com

fort as possible out of your materials.

The science of good housekeeping in these days when we can buy so many conveniedces, is not se much superiority in any one thing as a general excellence in every thing. We do not need cooking schools for girls so much as schools where all branches of homemaking are taught, in order to preserve the balance of usefulness in the girl's mind. A man does not want to marry a chef de cuisine, and it is no wonder the papers make fun of ceeking-schools. To learn one department of house keeping to neglect everything else

is ruinous, If a woman is to marry there is nothing so much to be valued as good health and good sense and a very loving heart, and then it will follow that she will adapt herself to the calls upon her ability. When a woman mar-ries for a life of ease and doesn't get it, there is certainly no remedy in her case so long as she forgets that life is a struggle anywhere, uniform size and shape and prick each with a and feels that she should be excused from coarse needle three or four times. To eight helping to carry the burdens of those by whom she may be surrounded.

The mutual bearance and forbearance of Singer and half an eunce of mace. Heat all life is as greatly the secret of happiness in marriage as anything else. We have to telerate unpleasant things in our companions in any relations of life, and why try to build up

The yolk of egg alone is the better for invalids, and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected.

To take ink out of lines, dip she ink spot.

The yolk of egg alone is the better for invalids, and will be frequently relished when the white would be rejected.

To take ink out of lines, dip she ink spot.

Arch St., Phila, Pa. 

### CHEERFULNESS.

of Melancholv.

There is a sadness which is bad, which offends God, repulses our neighbor, terments itself, checks virtue, and promotes

Again, their is a sadness, which is good, a andness unto salvation. It may appear bitter, but is not without consolation. It is like a thunder storm whose clouds gradually dis-solve into fruitful rain, and through whose bright rifts, the clear blue sky may be seen

beyond. The sainess of passion is bitter, comfortless, restless, violent; it depresses the mind, and easily degenerates into perfect chaos and despare. It frequently resembles the ocean, whoselfrothing billows dash up heavenward, orash and break, rushing back into the abyer, in order to again renew their loaming assaults

upon the strand. There is also a certain natural sadness. It is the melanchely of an over sensitive mind, which every trifle overwhelms with gloomy feelings. Sadness degenerates into darkness, the will grows lame, and the imagination con-

jures up a hundred shadowy evils. This sort of melancholy is very frequently met with among the young people of our times. What? you say, when our young folks are so full of life and merriment, and their modes of amusement are so varied and multiplied! Just therein is the very root of the evil. The desires of youth are too manifold; the gratification afforded, too translent; the contrasts, too strong; the transitions, toe violent; the sudden emptiness breaks upon them with too destructive a shock.

Add to this the effeminate education in vogue in certain circles, the early introduction into society, and the repeated and excessive excitement of the senses. Consider, also, the many necessities to which even the young people of our days accustom themselves from childhood and which seem almost indispensable to their maturer years, -and the pheno-

mera are easily explained. Where will you find strong characters among our modern young men? Do not the great majority yield themselves without resistance to every passing impression, and deliver themselves over to exaggerated fancles and exuberant feelings, thus wasting their best pawers, and rendering themselves unfit for every day life? Truly they verify the words of the Holy Ghost: "The sadness of the heart is every plague." (Ecclus. 25: 17) And again: "As a moth doth by a garment, and a worm by the word, so the sadness of man consumeth the heart." (Prov. 25:10) Yes, sadness hath killed many, and there

iz no profit in it. (Ecolus. 30 : 25 ) Self-control and union with Ged are the nole means of exercising a gloomy spirit.

True cheerfulness, the objet characteristic of a virtuous young man, is opposed to all

this darkness and melancholy. Cheerfulness is the special prerogative of virtue. Ne one has a right to be merry and cheerful, but he who can presume to be in love and friendship of God. Let the slave of sin tremble, let the enemy of God lament, and shudder at the thought of hell, which is yawning under his feet.

True cheerfulness has for its foundation, purity of heart. It arises from the comforting assurance: I am the friend of God.

True cheerfulness is rooted in the sweet consoling reflection : God is my Father, he loves me, he provides for me, he ordains all that happens to me, and orders it all for the best. True cheerfulness finds its nourishment in

the blessed food which religion alone furnishes it. The thought of the omnipresent God refreshes the heart, the fulness of grace, which the Church offers us, animates our courage, and the hope of a blissful eternity fills the soul with hely joy. Chee falness, therefore, means peace. No

confidence in God may break through and illumine the sonl. Cheerfulness manifests itself in the whole

outer man. Ine happy, peaceful heart is depicted in the features.

The countenance is serene, the eye bright the brow clear, the carriage sure, the gait

quick and lively.
Cheerfulness, however, is not devoid of gravity and earnestness when and where cir-cumstances demand, but it is a gentle earn-estness divested of all barshness and bitter-

ness, and limited by a prudent sweetness. Cheerfulness loves to communicate itself to others. The cheerful man is accessible, affable, friendly. In his hands the darts of fun and good humor are not weapone that wound, but rather airy arrows whose flight amuses and delights the listeners.

Cheerinlass is not noisy or bolsterous. As it proceeds from the equanimity of a wellordered soul, so it manifests itself without any disorder. This is the chief characteristic of genuine cheerfulness: To possess itself in peace, and to rejeice therein.

A joyful mind maketh age flourishing : a enrowfal spirit drieth up the bones." (Prov. 17. 22) It is becoming to youth to cultivate cheerfulness, that it may be a blooming age

in name and in reality.

Avoid sin, and especially impurity. By so doing you have removed the greatest obstacle to true and lasting cheerfulness.

Keep your passions in check, especially your predeminant passion, if you would overcome the chief disturber of your heart's Ba pioue, and cling to God, and you have

ain of joy and consolution. "O yes, "the fear of the Lord shall delight the heart, shall give joy, and gladness, and length of days." (Ecclus. I. 12).

pened for yourself the most excellent foun-

# CANADIANS IN CAVALIER COUNTY,

DAKOTA.

The thriving town of Langdon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakets, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

### England's First Printer a Model Oatholic.

"The art preservative of all arts," was Catholic in its erigin, and everywhere en-couraged in its infancy by the Church. In Germany, the Catholic Guttenberg, printed the first bible; in England, Caxton, a medel for every Catholic, introduced printing, under the festering care of the Abbot of Westminis-

ter. The first book printed in America was issued in a Convent at Mexico; and even in the north the first book printed west of the

Caxton, bern in Kent about 1412, had been a successful merchant, but wishing to give mind of which kindness will make a greater England the new art of printing, went over impression than upon that of the horse, to the Lew Countries, made himself familiar. Without the latter, patience, no man can with it, and returned home with the necestary type and press. A man of education and man who can patiently develop the good

tion took place of all Cathelic books, yetseme have come down to us and we know the titles of others. It shows his true Christian spirit that among his first junct was a "A Cordial; or, a Treatise on the Last Four Things;" and among his last, two on "The Art and Craft to knew well How to Die." He died plously himself in 1492.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

A New Butter Extractor—Good Horses for Farmers-Pure Seed-Some Friendly Advice to Farmers.

THE NEW BUTTER EXTRACTOR.

An ingenieus iellow in Sweden has invented a machine for making butter from milk nearly fresh from the cew and it now looks as though a great revolution in butter making is about to occur, brought about by this won-derful machine. But Hoard's Dairyman says there is no doubt of its success. Experiments for a month past at 90 Wall street, in New York, shows that it takes sweet milk at a temperature of 62 degrees, runs it through the machine at the rate of 1,500 pounds per hour -the skimmed milk—there is no buttermilk about it-coming out at a point on the periphery of the howi, and the granulated butter from the center. The nachine is much like the Danish-Westernseperator, as to the bowl; and it has inside of the said bowl another device called the "disturber" into which the cream enters as it seeks the center, and as we understand it from the cut and the explanation, a secondary separation is affected in the disturber that eliminates all the serum of the milk from the fat, save a little more than I per cent. of the caseine matter. As the most perfect churning of the purest oream obtainable, by any of the processes leaves one per cent, ; and the great bulk of the butter has 2 to 3 per cent. and some of the poorest from 6 to 7 per cent, it will be seen it turns out butter essentially the same as to freedom from the matter that makes butter go rancid, as we get from the best churning. It is also true that to get good butter, as free from caseous matter as good butter makers get it, the cream has to be acidified. and put in a condition to have the decaying matter washed out as much as possible.

From this fact, asks the American Farmer, have we not assumed that cream must be acidified, in order that the cream may have long keeping qualities, when in point of fact, all weaccomplished was to get rid of the caseous matter, and in doing so, did ne good to butter fat, and may be damaged it a little, by forcing it to be in contact with matter it ourselves. But however it may be the butter Extractor takes out the said matter, almost entirely, that without decomposing it a particle, and gives the fat nearly pure. Not having the said caseous matter in it, that is found in greater per cent. In most butter being nearly pure fat, will, when salted and packed, keep longer than average butter, and for immediate use is unsurpassed in sweetness, freshness and high flavor.

An investigation at the Delaware Experiment Station shows that the farm and garden seed found in the markets of that state has a germinating powerup to the average standard. The purity of the seed, too, was found to be above the average, and yet the report makes it very plain where most of the farmer's weeds come from. He sows their seeds, and he sows them on well-prepared land, where they are sure to thrive. For example, a moderately pure clover seed, with but a trifle more than one per cent of impurity by weight, was found to contain the seeds of plantain, rag-weed, smart-woed and fox-tail grass in sufficient mists envelop the cheerful spirit, even if numbers to put one seed every foot in drills clouds pass ever it, they are surely not so fitteen inches apart if the clover seed were dense, but that the sunny beams of refreshing sown eight pounds to the sore. In another instance, a very clean sample of alfalfa seed, with less than one-half of one per cent of impurity, and that mainly dire, showed the presence of the minute seed of the clover dodder (Custuda Trifolii) at the rate of 720 to the pound. If the alfalfa were sown at the sufficient for herself—they twain shall be one rate of fifteen pounds to the acre, this would place one seed of cusouta every two feet in drills two feet apart. The sowing of so much of this seed would be a dangerous proceeding, for when this dodder once winds wiry about a clover plant and begins to suck its juices, the doom of that plant is sealed, and the dodder is soon reaching out its arm for a new victim These seed tests were made by Pro-fessor F. D. Chester, and the bulletin containing his report furnishes some instructive reading for the farmers and gardeners of Delaware. - Garden and Forest.

# GOOD HORSES FOR FARMERS.

If more of the farmers and business men throughout the country knew the value of and the advantage of having first-class driving horses there would be more of this kind found in the hands of those who till the soil for a living. The unalloyed pleasure of being able to pull the reins over a horse that is well trained and well adapted to road purposes ought to be incentive enough to make farmers want to possess something fine in this line, but the pleasure afforded in this connection is but a small part of the consideration. In cities and business conters the distance from one point to another is often designated by the number of minutes it takes to travel it. Thus a residence is from three te five minutes from a railroad station or a street car line, meaning that it takes so many minutes to walk to the station or street-cars. If farmers reckoned the distauce they live from their markets, postoffices, churches etc., they then might appre-clate more nearly the value of the horses that travel well. A horse that will travel ten miles while another travels six will place his owner just as near his objective points, reck-oning in this way, as the owner of the slower nag, although there may be a difference of four miles between them. This being true the advantage of having the better class of horses is apparent. - Louisville Courier-Journal.

# MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

Firmness, kindness and patience are three of the essential elements in the make up of any one who is a success in handling horses. Without the first a man would naturally be a failure. The condition of the horse when under the subjection of man is unnatural, although no demestic animal submits to its surroundings more gracefully and cheerfully.
To centrol him perfectly the one doing it
must be master of the situation under all circumstances. A firm man will prevent disas-ters where a faint one would fail. When a horse is to be brought under subjection it must be done by conquering his will and not his strength. It would be a dismal failure if Alleghanies was the Episties and Gospels in his strength. It would be a dismal failure if French and English, issued at Detreit from the reverse were true. As to the second the press set up by a Catholic priest, Father element, kindness, the more of this the better. No horse was ever speiled or injured by kind treatment. There is no animal upon the mind of which kindness will make a greater

The first of the state of the s

plety, he translated many works, which he traits of an animal and discourage the vicitien printed, Many of these are now lost, as at the "reformation" a wholesale destruction the horse of bad habits into one that will be valuable. These points are certainly apparent to every thinking man, and the man and the "three graces" should be acquired, if not already possessed, by all who have the man-agement of horses to look after.—National Stockman and Farmer.

### TURNIP PASTURE.

Few farmers in this country know the

value of a turnip pasture. We generally like to take things too easy to put in turnips and gather them, although they will help out wonderfully with the fattening cattle and the sheep, and are mest excellent for the young stock. Hardly a farmer knows what nice mutton turnips will make, and that turnips have made English sheep so famous and the mutton so superior. There is another use surnips can be put te of great importance, to make pasture or food after the fronts kill the grass, and even after quite cold weather has come. On most very farm there is a field of run-out meadow or pasture, which could be plowed up and fitted in August for turnips to feed off on the ground. The land need not be plowed deep, but it must be made mellow, and well manured on the surface either with yard manure or superphospate. The seed may be sown broadcast and may be covered with a bush harrow or by rain. A plot of ground well fitted in this way will afford a large amount of food, and be in a most admirable condition for any kind of crop to follow. We consider the turnip pasture so valuable that we repeat the anggestion. It is a more excellent plan than summer fallowing .-Practical Farmer.

### FRIENDLY ADVICE TO FARMERS.

To labor with vigor and energy is well, but just beyond the boundary of judicious and well directed effort is the dangerous extreme that ought to be avoided. The advice of the farmer's best friend will be, "Don't work too hard." When you have labored to the limit of your strength, stop, rest, recuperate, no matter if something is left undene Health and strength are your working capital. If you overdo, the reserve fund is exhausted to a greater or less extent. Nothing that you are striving for can be seener gained by the sacrifice, or will be worth it when gained. To you the life is more than meat, and a sound body than raiment. Around you are farmers—perhaps a near neighbor, possibly your own father—bent and orippled, enduring an old age of pain, as the penalty of too hard work in the prime of lusty manhood. Husband strength and you will accomplish more in the long run, and when your season for man's full share of labor is over, be able to enjoy the afternoon of life. Not least among the advantages of your vocation is the by forcing it to be in contact with matter privilege of regulating your hours of labor to just in the first stages of decomposition? We suit yourself. The farmer has no overseer or raise the question—we are hardly clear about timekeeper.—Hartford Times.

### The Marriage Ring.

Who were the first ring? No one knows. Nevertheless, it is certain that rings are of great antiquity. They were always worn as tokens of trust; as insignia of command; as pledges of faith and alliance.
When King Pharac confided the charge of

all Egypt to Joseph, he took off his ring from his own hand and placed it upon the hand of Joseph and said: "Behold! I have appointed thee over all the land of Egypt. Without thy command no man shall lift up his band or foot, in all the land of Egypt." And when the seven years' famine began to come-when the people cried to Pharac for bread—his reply was: "Go to Joseph and do whatso-ever he shall command you." From that day on, nething that was done, was done without Joseph's will or permission. Why? Pharao's ring was a significant pledge of the investiture of royal authority, and rendered Joseph so invested, supreme over all the land of Egypt.

The giving of the marriage ring has a deep significance. It is the significant plodge of investiture of authority. It reminds the mar ried couple that there is no question of su periority or inferiority between husband and wife. The wife was given to be with her husband, but not given to him. Man alone is not sufficient for himself, nor is the woman flosh. They shall have but one heart, one mind, one will-to serve God faithfully and live happily together in a holy union. The first woman was formed from one of Adam's ribs that he might love her as a part of himself. She was not formed from the head nor

from the feet of Adam, to show that she was neither to be his mistress nor his servant. but his equal, his inseparable companion, the shares of his joy and sorrow, of his prosperity and of his tribulation.

This wedding ring is round—a diminutive circle without beginning and without end as an emblem of eternity. It is an emblematic of the mystical and indissoluble union of Christ with his Spotless Spouse, the Church, "which he has purchased with his own blood," (Acts 20, 28.) It is emblematic of what their reciprocal love and affection, their conjugal faith and fidelity should be to the day of death—one continual, uninterrupted whole. The priest blessed it by the prayer of the church with the following words:

"Bless, O Lord, this ring which we bless in Thy name, that she who shall wear it may keep true faith and inviolable fidelity to her husband; that she may sbide in thy love, peace and will, and ever live in mutual charity! Through Christ Our Lord. Amen.' The priest aprinkles the ring with holy water in the form of a cross, and the bridagroom, having received it at the hands of the pricet, puts it on the fourth finger of the left hand of the bride, saying : "With this ring I thee wed, and I plight thee my troth. In the name of the Father and of the Son of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The marriage ring is placed on the left hand because it is nearer the heart, which is the seat of leve and affection. Woman wears it on the fourth finger (counting from the thumb) because on that finger she will find it less embarrassing in her domestic work, to remind her that she should be active and industrious, like the diligent and valiant woman mentioned in the Bible, and whom the Holy Ghost praised. Provs. 31-10.

# THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN REGION.

Thousands of acres of choice free government land, now epen for settlers, in the Tur-tle Mountain region o Dakota. Here was raised the wheat that took first premium at New Orleans Expesition. Rich seil, timber in mountains, good schools, churches, con genial society. For iurther information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Cheerfulness is one of the leveliest graces of the Christian character. It belongs to those noble natures whose very presence carries aunshine with them wherever they go.

The disagreeable sick headache, and fou stemach, so frequently complained of, can be apasally relieved by a single dose of McGALE's Butternut Pills.

# Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

Concoran—Hyland — August 19th, at the Catholic chapel Ballycom In, Queen's county, by Rev. J B-rgin, P.P., Philipsown, J. Corcuran, L. I C. Brackin, to Doroshy Dora Hyland, the youngest caughter of the late Thomas fly and of Philipsoan.

Duggan—Markey — Aug 20, at the parish church, Drungson, Cootehill, co. Cavan, by Very Rev. T. Brady, Rev. James Brady, Rev. Edward McDonald, Rev. Patrick Bright, Knockbride, and Rev. Patrick Bulton, Thurles, Michael Duzgan, Derby place, Belfast, and Kilmurry Lodge, county Tipppersry, to Kate, eldest daughter of Thomas Markey, Cootehill, and piece of the late Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Cootehill.

### DIED.

ALLEN—Aug. 22, at her residence, 13 Marrow-bone Lane, Dublin, Catherne Allen. ALLEN—August, at his residence, Greenbridge, Mullingar, co. Westmeath, John Allen, aged

45 years.

BEUTON.—Aug 21, at her father's residence, Poplar Lodge, Mill street, Dublin, Catherine Teresa, daughter of Patrick Becton, aged 14

BRENNAN-Aug. 19, at his residence, 13 King street, Cork, William Brennan, aged 54 years. Byanz-Aug. 23, at the residence of her hus-hand, Portobello, Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of

Thomas Byrne.
CAFFREY—Aug. 18, at his residence, 40 Upper Buckingham street, Dublin, ster a lingering illness, Patrick Cuffrey, late of Oldcastle, co. Meath, for 28 years in the employment of William Leaby, Esq. 39 Amiens atreet.

DOVLE—Aug. 20, at her father's residence, 17 Foyle terrace, Fairview, Dublin, Lizzie, daughter of Patrick Doyle.

DRUMMY-Aug. 23, at her residence, 47 Shandon street, Cork, Mary Jane Drummy, aged

Duggan.—Aug 23, at the residence of her husband, Kilcoskan, Dutlin, Mary, beloved wife of Peter Duggan. FALLON-August 24, at his residence, 10 Court-

any Place, Ballybough Road, Dublin, William Fallon.

Histors.—Ang 21, at his residence, Dublin, Thomas Higgins, Solicitor of Tuam, ared 78

Thomas Higgins, Solicitor of Tuam, area to years.

Kelly.—Aug 20, at his residence, 35 Middle Gardiner at., Dublin, John Kelly, aged 55.

Kitchin—Aug 20, at his residence, 36 Nelson st., Belfast, George Kitchen.

Lawrenson.—Aug 19, at his residence, Ardone, Co. Wicklow, Mr. Lawrenson, aged 75.

Lyons—Aug. 19, at her residence, Rathcoursey House (cast), county Cork, Jane Mary Lyons.

KEATING, Aug 10, at the residence of his father, 2 Kingston Villas, Victoria road, Cork, Robert, son of Robert Keating, aged 14. McChever—Aug 28, at his residence, 20 Hillman

street, Belfast, James McCreve.

McGowan—Aug 22, at the residence of her father, 35 Court street, Newtownards, county Down, Margaret Jane, daughter of Wm McGowan.

County Down, Margaret Jaue, daughter of Wm. McGowan.

MUHEAY—Aug. 21, at her husband's residence, 3 Hammond Lane, Dublin, Mary, wife of Patrick Murray.

O'SULLIVAN—Aug. 18, at his residence, 22 Quaker road, Cork, Michael Sullivan, after a protracted itlness.

REEN—Aug. 22, at his residence, 21 Christ Church Place, Dublin, Timothy Reen.

REID—Aug. 22, at his residence, 14 York street, Belfast, William Reid, aged 35 years.

ROCHE—Aug. 22, at his residence, Moatalicia, co. Carlow, Patrick Roche, aged 64 years.

RUSSELL—Aug. 22, at his residence, 14 Catherine Place, Bangor, co. Down, Rubert Russell, aged 81 years.

aged 51 years.
STOCKMAN—Aug. 17, at her father's residence, the Maze, Lisburn, co. Antrim, Florence, daughter of Samuel Stockman, VALSH-Aug. 19, at his residence, Balla, co. Mayo, William Walsh, aged 82 years.

# THE DEADLY TOOTHPICK.

A Physician and a Dentist Say That Chewing

"Do you know," said a physician to a Her-ald man yesterday, "that the great Ameri-can habit of toothpick chewing is responsible for a great number of human illa?" The young man was more than surprised. He said he'd be glad tolearn just how those evils are wrought by the apparently harmless and indispensable toothplok.
"Well," said the physician, " of course I

refer more particularly to the practice of chewing wooden toothpicks. And when I

modify my statement in this way! don't have any hesitation in reiterating that the wooden toothpick is an orgine of destruction. If you have ever noticed these things much you have observed that a good many people who take their meals at restaurants or hotel cafes, and rush out immediately afterward to hash ness, snatch on the way a toothpick, some-times several of them, and thrust the little wooden spears into the mouth. In nine cases out of ten they don't use the toothplok quick ly and as a matter of business, but they retain it in the mouth after all necessity for its function has ceased. They chew on it and wabble it about under the jawe, and finally the piece of wood is reduced to a rag-ged pulp, and then it is usually cast away. Very frequently small particles of the wood are swallowed, and I know one man was in the habit of eating his toothpick. I became acquainted with him, because he wanted me to give him something to heal his stomach. which was really in a lacerated condition. The small particles of food that are swallowed frequently lodge in the walls of the stomach somewhere, and induce gastic dis-turbance. I know several cases which proved fatsi. A man may go on chewing tooth picks for fifty years and never suffer any ill effects, but his less fortunate neighbor may chew them for a few days and die on account of it. I tell you a fact when I say that lots of trouble with the digestive apparatus and lots of more serious ailments may be, and have been by me in many instance, traced to the use of toethpicks as I have pointed out. The habit, I notice, is one that is growing rapidly, and said from the fact that it is an illbread and rade custom, it is to be detested on hygienic principles. I found out the other day that some restaurants dip their teothpicks in seme aromatic fiuld, like cinnamon, and this tends to cause a big spread of the toothpick chewing habit. The person who puts one of these prepared sticks in his mouth can hardly resist the temptation to chew on it. It's an awful habit and I'd like to see peopels stop it."

The Herald man saw his friend the dentist yesterday, and told him about the physician's warning and advice and asked him what he thought about it. "Well," he said, smiling, "I don't know that I eught to talk of such a thing. If we fellows give the public too much advice where will our trade come from? The fact is, the habit of toothpick chewing brings the dentist lots of customers. In a long practice I've seen how very destructive and dangerous the wooden toothpick is when chowed. It destroys the gums and the teeth, its chewed fibres lacerate the bronchial pas eages, get into the throat and head, and indure catarrh, bad breath and general disfigurement of the mouth. If I were a philanthropis instead of a dentist, I should mivisor everybody to avoid chewing toothpicks.—Bos - ton Herald,