AUGUST 7, 1889.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

The Penaltiles of Fashion-A Particularly Hamane Prima Donna-The Prejudice Against Red Hair-Pantry Etiquette.

### Little White Peacemaker.

It was only a simple flower, Bus it touched use quick to the heart ; I, in anger, and for a trifle, Had determined that we must part.

He plead not in justification, He uttered no sigh, not a mean, No word of regret, no versation, But rising, he left me alone.

As I sat there, silent, unheeding, My eyes turned coldly away; Approaching unseen, the white flower On my folded hands he lay.

He knew that I loved it the dearest. Of all the fair garden's rich yield ; And quickly it filled its commission ; Most eloquently it appealed.

It was only a simple flower, But it sweetness entered my heart; With penitence deep and contrition, I recalled him, ne'er to depart. —Inter Occan.

### The Penalties of Fashion. From the Boston Herald.

The penalties of fashien inflicted on both man and woman are many and severe. Undeubtedly woman is made to suffer the most, because she is most often defiant of the rules of health. A perfectly healthy person of either sex is hard to find, and women who nearly approach the ideal state are also few The ailments peculiar to their sex appear to have been quite theroughly dis-No one can know too much on the subject of personal hygiene ; were is proper to make a distinction, it might justly be said of women that they need enlightment most. Female weakness, derangements, and malpositions have many different causes, but the common cause is undoubtedly to be found in their clothing, or in the wearing of the same. Specialiste in the treatment of women's discases have always vehemently protested against the unreasonable decrees of fashion, but all to no purpose. Being men, women have felt that they could not judge understandingly, and, hence, have found it easy to believe that their remonstrances were made partly through ignorance, but largely through prejudice. And so the evil consequences of dress have been multiplied as well as perpetuated until a healthy woman is a phenomenon. Fortunately for their sex, the number of women physicians is growing, and ultimately they may work the reforms their eppealtes have been powerless to effect. One thing is very evident, that not only ara errors In dress accountable for many female weaknesses, etc., but in such troubles-even in many cases which are now treated by the surgeon's knife-hygienio means promise the best results in the way of treatment. But, unfortunately, at the present time they are the last resorted to, and then almost always most reluct intly.

### A Hamane Little Body.

A particularly humane little body is Mile. Nikita, the American prims donna, as is shown by an incident of her last visit to Prague. Opposite her hotel was a high tower -part of the old battlements of the townwith several statues at the summit. One day when she fancied she saw a hird fluttering Fetching

their intellect more accomplished, because as comparative cheapness in operating and of the mixture of the four qualities."—All the freedom from risk in case of use for military pliances requires twice that time for the reconnoitering. The United States with its present appliances requires twice that time for the same task. Rear[Admirel Luce, of the United States with its present appliances requires twice that the for the same task. Rear[Admirel Luce, of the United States with its present application of the United States with its present ap

The mistress should lend her co-operation in the task of making the pantry look attractive. Papers should be supplied for the shelves, either plain white or the gaily cut costly. An excellent plan is to cover the shelves with white marbled oil-cloth, tacked on neatly, that the edges may not curl. This can be wiped off with a damp cloth at less expenditure of time and labor than would be required to scrub the bare shelves. The bright papers may still be used along the edges.

Eliquetic of the Pantry,

It is not enough simply to keep the pantry looking neat, it will need to be overhauled every week, and each article wiped, inside and out, as well as the shelves on which they stand. The tins should be brightened once in a while, and the stone china and pressed glass in use here should be kept as clean and bright as the finer ware in the dining-room. Added diligence must be practised in hot weather, when flies abound. No ntensil should then be used without having first been rinsed eut. No pots or pans must ever be put away after washing without taking care that the inside is perfectly dry. Rust gathers quickly, and is not readily removed. While the cook sheuld be supplied with a

unfficient inumber of dishcloths, mopcloths, and towels, it is not wise to be too lavish in this respect. Profuseness on the part of the mistress breeds extravagance in the maid. "Easy come, easy go." The towels are made to do duty as iron holders, to open oven oven doors, to scrab the floors, or to scour out the sink. There should be cloths provided for all these offices and the towels reserved for their own especial use. They should be washed out daily, and when greasy be thrown into hot water strong with borax or househeld ammonia. At least once a week they should have a hard rubbing and be boiled, appear to have been quite united give the grass. There is no reasen why they nor should any opportunity be neglected to give them a bleaching, either on snow or on among the consequences of womanhood, and ebould become the stained malodorous rags among the consequences bear them resignedly. Into which they are quickly transformed even in otherwise well regulated kitchens.-Harper's Bazar.

### WHO CAN GET GOVERNMENT LAND IN DAKOTA?

All settlers in taking free government land in Daketa are protected from obligations to the amount of 160 acres of land, and seed, stock, implements and provisions to a reasonable amount ; and also, are not liable for obligations incurred in other countries. —

# DOMAIN OF SCIENCE.

Т Determine Whether Lif is Extinct of not-Weighing Thoughts-Pyrotechnic Photography-General Notes.

According to the Enginere there is no pro perly recorded instance of a locomotive attaining a greater speed than eighty miles an henr. Back preasure and various resistances. including that of air, will, it is asserted, provent any higher speed then this being reached.

An average of five feet of water is estimatto fall annually over the whole earth, and, assuming that condensation takes place at an average eight of 3.000 feet scientists conclude that the force of evaporation to supply such rainfall must equal the lifting of 322,000,000 pounds of water 3,000 feet in every minute, or about three hundred billion horse power constantly exerted. Of this prodigious amount of energy thus created a very small the young singer was standing on the plazza portion is transferred to the waters that run tack through rivers to the ses, and a still smaller fraction is utilized by man ; the re-

CULTIVATED MUSE. Artificial, or rather cultivated, musk, if we may believe what seems to be a very wellanthenticated statement, appears to be a thing of the near future. The announcement borders that come for the purpose. The lat-ter show dirt less than white, and are not heltsant, in Berlin, a Japanese physician named Kitisato, a pupil of Koch, has iselated a microbe from an infusion of hay which has the property of producing a powerful odor of musk. The microbe can be cultivated in any of the nutrient media, but thrives best on the potato and rice preparation. The cultures are at first reddish in color, afterwards becoming rust or tile-colored. When the cultures are exhausted with sloohol, the latter possesses the color of tincture of musk.

# THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURE

### Details of the Capture of the Canadian Sealer Black Diamond.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.-The steamer Dora, from Behring sea, brings the first detalled news of the capture of the British sealer Black Diamond by the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush. On July 11 the Rush overtook the Black Diamond and ordered her to heave to. The Captain of the Black Diamond refused. Thereupon the commander of the Rush ordered a lowering of ports and running out of guns, which caused the schooner to heave to. Captain Shepard and Lieutenant Tuttle boarded the English craft and asked for her papers. The officers of the Black Diamond offered no armed resistance, but refused to deliver the papers. Capt. Shepard at once broke open the cabin and forced the hinges off the strong box and the captain's chest, thereby securing the papers. A search of the vessel disclosed 10,300 sealskins, which he had been taken in Behring sea. Capt. Shepard placed a non-commissioned efficient from the Rush in charge of the Black Diamond and ordered the vessel to be taken to Sitka to await further instructions.

THE CANADIAN CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The captain of the Black Diamond stated that when in Victoria he had been ordered to pay no attention in case he was overtaken by the Rush and requested to heave to. He said he would not have surrendered if the Rush had had an inferior force to his own. On July 1 the schooner Triumph was also boarded by Captain Shepard, but no arrest was made, the skins on board having been captured in the Pacific.

A passenger who arrived on the Dora said : "On our way down from St. Paul's island we saw six scalers and the Rush pursuing. Undoubtedly by this time the Rush has made additional captures.

LAW UNDER WHICH THE VESSEL WAS SEIZED. WASHINGTON, July 30.-A telegram from Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, states that he seized the British schooner Black Diamond for violation of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes. This section was incorporated in the President's proclamation of March 21st on the subject of seat fisheries. It forbids the killing by unauthorized persons of seal and other furbearing animals within the limits of Alaska or in the waters thereof. The penalty provided is a fine of from \$200 to \$1,000 or imprisonment for not exceeding six months or both, and the forfeiture of the vessels violating the law.

BANGOR, Me., July 31.-Secretary Blaine here this evening denied the statement of a paper that he had declared that Behring Sea is distinctly American water. Mr. Blaine further stated that everything done on the fur seal question since the 4:h of last March was in ] terel compliance with the directions contained in the act of Congress approved by President Cleveland on the last day of his

term.

States navy, in an article in the North American Review says the ironolad Chloago which was begun in 1883 is not yet ready to go to sea and the building of the Maine or ITANS, IWO newly authorized vessels, will require seven or eight years. The Rear Admiral concludes, "Making the most liberal allowance for increase of skilled labor in

iron building it would be 20 years at least be-fere the United States could get a flest of battle ships to sea." During that twenty years the almost sels defence of the great coast cities of the United States against an enemy would be antiquated forts, terpedees, which are as yet neither sure nor unconqurable, or dynamite, which present experience shows to be more dangerous to the defenders than the assailants. There is a dispetition on the part of the Republic to mend this state of affairs, and to do it at once, but they cannet do it at once, no matter how hard they work, and until they are out of the woods they should shout less.

HARDLY DIPLOMATIC ENOUGH TO BE GENUINE. WASHINGTON, August 1.- Assistant Secre-

tary of the Treasury Tichenor, in an inter-view says: "There will be no child's play about this administration. Officers of the revenue outters in Behring sea have plain and unequivocal orders. They will seize every vessel, American or British, found vielating the law. Great Britain claims a right to the fisheries, it is true, but Great Britain is in the habit of claiming everything. All idea of redress or indomnity under the circumstances is absurd. The matter will be treated as a small trainass."

Commissioner of Customs Holliday said 'The only trouble is we have not enough vessels in Bebring sea at present to properly defend the fisheries. If anything is done by the English Government it will probably be as an offset to our claims on the Canadian fisher**les.**"

### Home Rule in Austria.

Home rule, on a much more substantial plan than Mr. Gladstone ever claimed it for Ireland, is the law of the land in Anstria. Every one of the so-called "urown lands," that is to say, the component parts of the monarchy, has a Parliament of its own which has entire charge of all matters which do not concern the other states or provinces. Joint affairs are dealt with by the Reicherath, which is the common Parliament of the whole monarchy oxcept Hungary. Since Count Tasife, a man of Irish descent, became prime minister ten years ago the Home Rulers have had it all their own way, and the so-called Centralists have been nowhere. Now, however the former are going the wrong way to work, and in so doing are playing the game of their worst enemies. At last week's election for the Bohemian dist the Old Tcheks. who are in favor of leaving well alone and who advocate an alliance of the Nationaliate with the Catholics, were beaten in many places, and now the Young Tcheks, who are gans, such as colic, inflammation of the opposed to the Catholic church, will carry bowels, etc., but the exciting causes of everythicg before them in the Bohemian these diseases, however, are more frequently Parliament. Unless they take timely warning and units for the common good, they will ruin the national cause for which Count Taaffe has been working these ten years and more. They manage these things differently in Galicis, where the majority of the Dist, Polish Nationalists to a man, proclaim the necessity, first of all, of going hand in hand with the Catholic clergy. Count Tarnowski, the speaker of the Diet, expresses this tendency very clearly in the words : "Next to religious liberty of teaching, not only in the church, but in the schools as well. I know in our country the clergy enjoy more in fluence than elsewhere ; but were it extended instead of being restricted it would be a step

in the right direction." It is Home Rulers of the Tarnowaki type who really keep the Austrian monarchy tigether, by accord and concord and not by violence and coercion.

# FARM AND GARDEN.

Money Invested in the Dairying Business-Worms in Herses-Making Cheese en a Small Scale.

OCHANS OF MILLS. "There are \$2,000,000,000 invested in the

dairying business in this country," said a citizen with a predilection for statistics. "That amount is almost double the money invested in banking and commercial indus tries. It is estimated that it requires 15,000,000 cowe to supply the demand for milk and its products in the United States. To feed these cows 60,000,000 acres of land are under cultivation. The agriculture and dairy machinery and implements in use are worth over \$200,000,000. The men em. pleyed in the business number 750,000 and the horses over 1,000,000. The cows and horses consume annually 30,000,000 tons of hay, nearly 90,000,000 bushels of corumeal about the same amount of ostmesl, 275,000, 000 bushels of oatr, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, to say nothing of the brewery grains, sproute, and other questionable feed of various kinds that are used to a great extent. It costs \$450,000,000 to feed these cows and horses. The average price paid to the laborer necessary in the dairy business is probably \$20 a month, amounting to \$180,000,000 a year.

"The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000.000 gallens. Twelve cents a gailon is a fair price to estimate the value of this milk at, a total return to the dairy farmers of \$\$10,000,000, if they sold all their milk as milk. But 50 per cent. of the milk is made into cheese and butter. It takes 27 pounds of milk to make I pound of butter, and about 10 pounds to make 1 of cheres There is the same amount of autrition in S pounds of milk that there is in 1 pound of beef. A fat steer furnishes 50 per cent. of honeless heef, but it would require about 24,000,000 steers, weighing 1,500 pounds each, to produce the same amount of nutrition as the annual mirk product does."

### WORMS IN HORSES.

Of worms inhabiting the intestinal canal o the horse there may be said to be several kinds. The lumbricodides or round worms are very common, and are frequently seen in the fuces of horses, which are kept the greater part of their time in the stable. These worms have a resemblance to the com mon earth-worm, but are rather thicker in the middle, and gradually tapering toward either extremity ; and they vary in length from three to twenty inches.

Another class of worms, much smaller than the former, are often found in great num bers in the large intestines. These are small and vary in length, from half an inch to an Inch. Other varieties have also been noticed such as the exymes, which are usually found doubled up in the form of a dauble comb.

Worms are frequently blamed as a cause of a great many diseases of the digestive ordue to the audden changes of food, etc., than to worms. No doubt, when they are present in large numbers, they give rise to irritation and to disease.

Horses in which these parasites are numer ous are generally in a poor unthrifty condition Their muscles, instead of being hard and firm, are soft and flabby, and they perspire easily on the least exertion. In some cases the verge of the rectum and anus are covered with yellow colored incrustation. which, as a simple means of disgnosis, should

not be overlooked. A great many different remedies are recom mended for the removal of worms. An old and excellent remedy is oil of turpentine in doses of from one to two ounces, combined with four or five ounces of raw linseed oil, to be given every second morning, an hour or se before feeding, and to be continued until three or four doses are given. Another very ond, and nerhans a safer remedy than tur pentine, is tartar emotio and powdered gentian, of each one drachm, to be given every night until eight or ten doses are given, alter which a briak dose of purgative medicine should be given. Assafutida and aloss in small doses is another good vermifuge. When the horse is under medicine be should be carefully and moderately fed on easily digestible food. One good dose of purgative medicine, as vix to eight drachms of aloes, will frequently he sufficient to remove worms without anything else.

# It Should be in every Irish Home.

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erneiale and humane, should have a bit placed in their own mouths and have it jerked by some brutal fellow who would enjoy giv. ing pain. In breaking colts be very careful about the mouth ; and never bit an animal that has a sore mouth while it continues sore. The month of the horse should be more frequently examined than it usually is of Sometimes there is influmntion that needs attain tion, and occasionally it may even be necessary to draw a tooth. It is by ne means un-common that the poor condition of a borne oan be traced to some allment of the mouth which prevents the proper mastication of the food. It is not much trouble to open the mouth and look into it, and it will olien prevant trouble.

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### MARKIED,

CAREW - BUTLES-July 9, at Kilmoyler Church, by the Hay. Martin O'Counor, C C., Richard by the R.w. Martin O'Coinor, C. C., Richard Carew, of Kilmoyler, to Mary J Butler, of Casale street, Oabir. 49'acress 1 7 KELE-O'HANLON-July 9, at Joseph's Church Berkelev road. Dublin, by the Rev. Father Ryan, C.C., William McEniry Kelly, only son of S. Kully, Dundalk, to Mary C., only daughter of the late Thomas O'Hanlon, Dublın.

MEADE-WALSH-June 29, at the Parish church, St. John the Baptust, Tralee, Retily Anthony, second son of the late Richard George Meade,

eccond son of the late Richard George Meade, of London, to Minnie Josephine, daughter of John Waleb, The Square, Trales. • MAHON-WHITEHEAD-July 10, at the Church of the Assumption, Dalkey, county Dublin, Thomas C., youngest son of the late Thomas Mahon, 5 Summerhil, to Maggie, fourth daughter of the late James H. Whitehead,

Dalkey. MURPHY-MORGAN-July 9, at the pro Cathe-dral, Mariborough street, Dublin, by the Rev. S. Gorman, C.C., Mr. M. Murphy, Thon as street, to Norah, third daughter of the late John Morgan, Amions street.

### DIED.

BRENNAN-At Johnstown, Macaney, Statia Mary, the beloved daughter of Joseph Brenn+0.

COFFEY-July 12, at 5 Harcourt terrace, Dub-Jama Mary Colley, widow of the late Jamas C. Coffey, Q O. aged 70 years.

COSTELLO-July 12 at Frenchpark, county Roscommon, Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Costello, J. P., of Gurseen, county Sligo.

COOKE-July 9, at bis residence, 145 Rathgar read, Dublin, Hugh Cooke, Esq, of the Rules Office, Queen's Bench. CAREY-July 6, at his residence, 1 Orwell Park,

Rathgar, Dublin, Michael Carey.
 OAMIBELL-July 10, at Palmeraton House, Droghead, William Campbell, late R. I.O. of congestion of the lungs, aged 70 years.

DoyLE-As Kellystown House, Leilip, county Kildare, the beloved wife of O. Doyle, and nices of E. Molloy, aged 38 years, DoyLE-July 5, at her mother's residence, 33

Belvidere road, Dablin, Mary, the beloved daughter of Mrs. Mary Doyle.

daughter of MITS. Mary Doyle. DURE-At his residence, 7 Cannon place, Dub-lin, Thomas, fourth son rf Edward and Ellen Duke, After a tedious illness. DorLE-July 21, at her father's residence, Castle-berrace, Phibeborough, Anastasis, youngest daughter of James Doyle, aged 19 years. vears.

years. FITAGERALD-July 11, at his residence, 73 Had-dington road, Myles Fielding (late of the National Education Office), youngest ron of the late James Fitzgerald, Dutlin, aged 58

FLANAGAN-July 4, at his residence, Bracken Hill, Rosenslis, Edward Flanggan, in the 77th year of his age. GIHSON-July 7, at Stafford Lodge, Battersea Park, London, S.W., William Gibson, in the 60th age. Park, London, S. W., William Gloson, in the (8th year of his sgo. HAROLD-July 11, at his residence, 59 South Circular road, Dublin, Wm. Harold. HRELAN-July 9, at her residence, 51 Main street, Tipperary, Nora, wife of David Heel-an, and eldert daughter of the late John Con der Bull londers. don, Ballylanders. KILMURRY-July 9, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Smith, Patrick Kilmurray, youngest brother of the late Timothy Kilmurray, forn.erly of Corn Markes, Dublin. KRAHMER-As 16 Newgrove avenue, Sendy MDAHMER-AU ID Newkrove Avralle, Sendy-mouth, Dublin, Rev. Oscar Krahner, of 76 Stephen's Green, in his 57th year. KELLER-July S, at Elm Ville, Cullenswood avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin, Anno Mary, wife avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin, Anno Mary, wife of Denie W. Keller KELLY-July 8, at 3 Great Longford street, Dublin, William, son of Abraham and Gather-ine Kelley, aged 20 years. KELH-July 8, at the residence of his father, after a long illness, Richard Joseph, second son of James Kelsh, Fennor Cattage, Slane. KEABNEY-July 6, at Derrindown, Maynooth, Mary, relict of the late James K-arney. KENNY-July 6, at her residence, 31 Dartmouth KENNY-Ju'y 6, at her residence, 31 Dartmouth road, Leeson park, Fizzie, the belived wife of W. P. Kenny, 132 St. Stephen's Grein, Dablin Dublin.

g the statues. its wings amon opera glass Nikita descried a dove entangled in the stonework, and could plainly see blood trickling from one of its limbs. Her pity aroused, Nikits sent word to the commissionaire at the hotel \_entrance that she would give him fifteen florius if he would fetch the bird down. The man replied that he would gladly oblige Mademoiselle, but he was afraid of injuring the statuary, which he dared not do. A message to the Mayor brought a reply more ernate in form, but very similar in effect. Nikita was in despair; the poor bird was bleeding to death and she could do nothing. The nextmorning she induced thefire brigade, on promising to indemnify them for any damage done to the statues, to bring their escape to the spot. But it was too short to reach the summit of the tower, which was about 250 feet high, and could only be gained by a perilous climb. A large crowd had gathered, having heard of the strange action of the young and famous foreign singer. Nikita was sorrowfully thinking that the dove must be abandoned to its fate, when a young workman rushed up to her and offered could accept his services he was mounting the ladder and climbing to the summit. Havbird for a fortnight, and then having to leave -N.Y. Tribune.

### Red Hair.

The prejudice against red hair is both ancient and widespread. For centuries the popular mind throughout Europe has associated hair of this unlucky color with untrustworthiness and decelt. An old Latin "Col-lection of Proverbs," by Henry Bebel, published in Germany in 1512, has the following: "Rara breves humiles vidi ruffosque fideles." (Proud are the short, and untrustworthy the red-haired.) The Italians have a milder say-ing: "Capelli rossi, o tutto o tutto mosci." (Red hair, either all fire or all softness.) There is an old French saying dating from the seventeenth century, which says: Salute a red-haired man or bearded woman at thirty feet off with three stones in thy fist to defend thee in thy need.

The same sentiment of dislike and distrust is found continually cropping up in our older literature. It did not pass altogether with rebuke. Writers on vulgar errors occasionally denounced the prejudice, and a Gascon writer and soldier of the seventh century, Cyrano de Bergerac, the author of various humorous and satirical pieces, boldly praised and glori-fied the despised color. His work on the "States and Empires of the Sun" was translated into English, and in it he says : "A brave head covered with red hair is nothing else but the sun in the midst of his rays, yet many speak ill of it, because few have the | ed with a shutter which opens and instantly honor to be so." And, again, that flaxen hair betokens fickleness, and black obstinacy ; but wisdom in favor of red-baired men hath lodged virtue, so their flesh is much

### mainder is dissipated in space, WHEN LIFE IS EXTINCT

Many tests have been suggested to dotermine whether or not life is extinct where death has appeared to occur. One of the most recent, and held to be one of the most reliable, is called the ammonia hypodermic test. In using this test the eperator injects one hypo-dermic syringeful of strong solution of ammonia under the skin of the arm or some ether convenient portion of the body. If the body be not dead-if there be produced on the skin, over the point where it injected, a bright red patch, on the surface of which raised red spots will appear ; but if there be absolute death there will be produced a brown dark blotch, which is definitely conclusive against any possible vitality.

### WEIGHING THOUGHTS.

Starting with the idea that the hand varies sensibly in size with amount of blood in it at any moment, Prof. Mosso, and Italian phystologist, has made some interesting investi-gations. In his first experiment the hand was to make the ascent. Almost before Nikita placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the slightest action of the body or the brain, the ing secured the wounded dove he had to be slightest thought or movement, was shown by let down by repes. The descent was safely the rise and fall of the fliquids in the narrow accompliabed, and running to Nikita the neck of the vessel. With a large balance young hero placed the bird gently in her cn which the human body may be prised, he hands. Nikita, full of gratitude, took eff a has found that one's thoughts may be literally hands. Nikita, full of gratitude, took eff a has found that one's thoughts may be literally diamond ring from her finger and gave it to weighed, and that even dreams, of the effect the delighted workman. Nikita tended the of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the bal-Prague, and the dove been well, she allowed ance of the head. The changing pulse even it the liberty it had nearly lost with its life. told him when a professional triend was reading Italian and when Greek, the great effort for the latter duly affecting the blood flow.

### NEW PROCESS OF WIRE MAKING.

### Wire is now being manufactured-whether Iron, copper or brass-by a new and greatly improved process, and at a considerably reduced cost. The machine devised for this purpose consists of a series of rolls in a con tinuous train, geared with a common driver, each pair of rolls having a greater speed than the pair preceding it, with an intervening friction olutch adapted to graduate the speed of the rolls to the speed of the wire in process of rolling. The entire operation of producing the smallest-sized wires from rods of one-half inch is done cold. It is alleged that this method obviates the danger of un-equal annealing and of burning in the furnace, In addition to this, the wire being more flexible and homogeneous than that made by any ordinary method, is capable of sustaining greater longitudinal strain. In the case of copper wire there is said to to be a greatly increased electrical conductivity.

### PYROTECHNIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

A curious photegraphic apparatus, in which a camera is raised by a rocket and lowered by a parachute, is being developed by a French inventor, M. Amedee Denisse, In its experimental form the cylindrical camera has twelve lenses around its circumference, with a gensitive place in its center, and is providcloses as the apparatus commences to fall. The descent is eased by the opening of the etween both, he says, is the medium. "Where attached parachute, which is drawn back to the operator by a cord attached before the firing of the rocket. For securing bird's-eye mere delleate, their blood more pure, their views the phote-recket offers esveral important an ironclad in three or four years to a band cutter and the owner of the machine splitts more clarified, and, consequently, advantages over balloon photography, such supplement its already gigantic navy, are dead.

### WHAT IS THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The State depart-ment has no efficial advices respecting the seizares of the schooners Triumph and Black Diamond by the outler Rush, for resling in Behring sea. A prominent official said to-day that whatever might have been the policy and feeling of the last administration, it was evident the present administration did not look with dislavor upon the seizure of British or other vessels suspected of poaching upon the United States seal fiebing grounds. As to the report that an understanding existed by which the British Government was not to take notice of each seizarer, he knew nothing. If such understanding existed he was not aware of it.

The case of the seizare and search of the Triumph, which was afterwards released because no sealekins were found on board, this official intimated, might be a more serious matter than the seizure and detantion of the Black Diamond, for it involved the right of the United States to seize and search suspected vessels ontride of what is conceded to be the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. This Government, he said, claims that right within a limit not yet acknowledged by England, and the settlement of this question, after all, is to be one of juris diction.

### UNCLE SAM'S SHORTCOMINGS.

OTTAWA Aug 1 -- The Evening Journal (independent), in an article entitled "Uncle Sam's Shortcomings," has the following :--The United States has shown a bulling confidence in its own strength in its dealing with the Hayti and Samoan questione, and Canada, and the tone of its press on international subjects indicate on the part of our neighbers to the south that although they may not be in the bablt of maintaining a formidable peace armament they are able at short notice to successfully tackle any other nation on the face of the earth. They are justified in feeling so in regard to their internal safety. The war between the North and South proved that the United States can put several million good soldiers in the field inside of a year should it require them. No nation would dare to attempt a military invasion of the States. The result would be the loss of the invading army were it the largest ever sent forth in the world. becure at home the mass of the American people who are confident that their en ormous national resources, their surplus revenue of a hundred millions a year, and com-paratively small national debt, would enable them to soon whip any country reckless enough to stand up against them. Our neightors do not probably generally realize on the situation. Away from the sea they are safe; on the borders of the sea they are at present

at the mercy of any super-naval power. It may be that the rapid advance of the science of marine defence might enable them in a year from the outbreak of war to protect to some extent the inhabitants of their coast offices. But no one, or two, nor five years of the utmost exertion will enable the United States to strengthen its navy sufficiently to make it a match for the fiset of Italy, or [For THE TRUE WITNESS.

## " HOME."

BY JAS. T. NOONAN.

My home ! my home ! my native home ! Thou're in my mind wher'er I roam. Without a rival or a peer-Without a rival or a peer-Bound by affection, pure, sincere-There's nowhere under Heaven's dome, So dear to me, my home, my home.

My home ' my home ! my childhood's home The wind might how!, the wave might foam, The clouds might lower and thunder crash, The tempest shrick and billows dash, But heedless, caring not to roam, I cling to thee, my home, my home.

My home t my home t my boyhood's home ! Thy wildwood haunts I loved to ream; Freedom my guide and joy my star, To lead my wandering steps afar-Afar, but still beneath that dome, That marked thy sphere, my home, my home

turned my steps from thes to roam ; Ambition now my will controlled. And to mestartling wonders told-Of fair lands far across the foam. Surpassing thee, my home, my home.

My home ! my home! my much-loved home ! I found too late 'twas rash to roam, The tales were false, the stories wrong That lead my wandering steps along; My only hope 'neath Heaven's dome Was far with thee, my home, my home.

My home ! my home ! my long-lost home ! Once more returned, no more I'll roam ; Let others wander where they will My heart was thine, and is so still : I've seen all lands by rock or foam-Thou'rt fairest far, my home, my home.

Glen Tay, Ont., July 20th, 1889.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY OF MINNE

Has reached the front rank as the most productive grain-raising region on the continent. Soil richer than the valley of the Nile. Single countries raise millions of bushels of grain yearly. Single stations ship from 300,000 to 900,000 bushels of grain oach year. Abundant portunities still open to the homeseker. For further information, maps. rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St.

How many regrets, how many sighs, how many tears are oftentimes the price of one thoughtless word !-- Ven. Julienne Morel.

### TO THE DEAF,

A person cured of Deafness and poises 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,

ANDERSON, Ind., July 31.-A stick of dyna-mite was fed in a threshing machine in the western part of this county yesterday. The machine was blown to pieces. Three men were torn to atoms and two teams killed. The eld Peanut Gang feud has recently been renewed. France, or Germany, or Russia, to say no and some of the parties concealed the thing of Great Britain, who can build dynamite in a sheat of wheat. The feeder,

### MARING CHRESE ON & SMALL SCALE.

For the manufacture of cheese on a small scale are required a cheese hoop about ten inches in diameter, with a follower, a new washtub and a press. The milk should be taken perfectly fresh from the cow and atrained through a cloth into the cheese tab. As a gal'on of milk will make one pound o cheese, the precise quantity used at a time should be noted. Part of it should be warmed so that the temperature of the whole, when in the tub, shall be raised to 83° Fahrenheit. The renet, thoroughly cleaneed and prepared should be then added, enough being used to produce curdling in about forty minutes. As soon as the ourd will break smoothly, it should be out with ourd knives into squares and then allowed to stand until all the whey runs off. Part of this whey is then heated, the mass of curd is lifted and broken into minute pieces and warm whey is added until the temperature of the whole is raised to 98 ° Fahrenheit. When cool this operation is repeated until the ourd becomes crumbly, easily falling to pieces when pressed in the hand The whey is then all drained off, and the card put into the cooler and cut up with curd knives; when the temperature has fallen somewhat it is turned over and left until it assumes a flaky condition. When nearly dry salt is added in the proportion of four pounds of ourd, and the whole is mixed thoroughly with a curd mill. It is then put into the bandage inside of the hoop and is put on the press. After remaining there from two to four hours it should be taken out and turned. The next day it may be taken from the press and put on the shelf to cure. While curing it should be watched closely to keep all fless from it, should be rubbed over daily with warm melted butter, and daily turned. It is fit for use from six to eight weeks after it is pressed.-Indiana Farmer.

### WATER FOR THE COW.

It makes no difference how we feed the cow; if she is not supplied with plenty of water she will not do her best. Cows are great drinkers. They must necessarily be. Cows that are in milk drink a great deal more water than fattening cattle do. It has been found that a cow giving only twenty pounds of milk per day will drink forty pounds more water than will fattening cattle of the same weight. We see, therfore, that feed the best we may, if we neglect the water supply our science will be very defective. There is an erroneous impression in some minds that too much water injures the quality of the milk. This is not true according to careful examinations that have been made. The quantity of the milk will be increased and the quality will not be injured.

THE MOUTH OF THE HORSE. Be careful of the horse's mouth. Men who jerk the reins because they are too mad to be a

. . . . .

LENNON-At 20 Wellington gusy, Dublin, after a long and painful illness, L zzie, the beloved sister of Pairick Lennon.

stater of Patrick Lendon.
LYNCH-July 7, at the residence of his parents, No.2 Longford Cottages, Monkatown avenue, co. Dublin, Thomas David, eldest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Lynch, and grandson

Thomas and Elizabeth Lyncb, and grandson of Timothy Keane, of Courttown Wexford. LEE-July 8 at St. John of God, Stillorgan Michael C. Lee, of Kildare. MONKS-July 12, at his residence, Coolatrath, Christopher Monks, sged 41 years. McGOBMAOK-July 11, at 3 Trafalgar terrace, Meath road, Bray, John, second son of John McCormack, late Collector of Customs, Sun-derland, in the 86th year of his age. O'TCOLE-July 10, at his residence, 5 Love lane, West, Timothy O'Toole, late of Spitalfields, Dublin.

Doblin.

Dobin. O'Bhren-July 8. at Horistown, Slane, county Meath, John O'Brien, aged 77 years. Power-July 12, Michael, eldest son of John Power, Eyre street, Newbridge, aged 19 years.

PULLEN-July 12, at 104 Thomas street, Dublin, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late James Pullen.

PARKER-July 4, David Garvey, son of Farmer Parker, solicitor, Dungarvan, sged 16 years. Parker, solicitor, Dungarvan, sged 16 years. PETTI-July 5, Nannie, the dearly beloved wife of John Pettis, Granad.

wife of John Pettit, Granard. RYAN-July 7, Anne Josephine, child of Patrick and Bridget Ryan, of 71 Church street, Dub-lin, aged 11 months and 7 days. REID-July 10, at 10 St. George's place, North Circular road, Dublin, Mary Ellen Ignatius, daughter of James and Annie Reid, aged 3

years. RYAN-July 11, at 10 George's quay, Dublin,

years.
RTAN-July 11, at 10 George's quay, Dublin, Thomas, eldest son of James Ryan, aged 10 years and six months.
REILEY-July 11, at 22 Lower Dorset street, Dublin, the residence of his mother, Wm. Reilly, cooper, late of Findlater's Brewery, aged 14 years.
RCONEY-July 12, at No. 6 Connaught street, Phibsborough, Catherine, eldest daughter of Lawence and Martha Rooney, aged 14 years.
STALLABD-July 7, at Parliament street, Kli-kenny, George, child of George and Mary Anne Stallard, aged 2 months.
SMITH-July 12, at his residence Pótato Market, Drog: eds, Patrick Smith.
TATLOB-July 6, wife of Walter T. Taylor, in vne dist year of his age

SOTA AND DAKOTA

Paul, Minn.

Montreal.

My home ! my home ! my manhood's home !