

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Revels against Wedding Rings—National Dressing in England—Society Girls Imitating Facial Expressions—General Notes.

Revels Against Wedding Rings.

If marriage is not a failure there isn't a question as to the different regard in which the wedding ring is held. Even the jeweller has a semi-contemptuous way of presenting the tray of plain gold bands, and a tantalizing preference for diamond ones, which he hands or whistles softly, but none the less indignantly, as he makes a note of the insignificant. Very young brides take to the yellow band, but in small circles wear the yellow band, but in small circles wear the yellow band, but in small circles wear the yellow band...

Learned at the Opera.

It is nothing new for society girls to imitate the tricks of facial expression and head pose of dramatic stars. Everybody has observed that the fair ones are not above this lolly. They have not set hours in a theatre during the season for nothing. They have not been students of stage beauty without unconsciously unconsciously adapting to their own personalities many a characteristic for the increasing of their own attraction. Ah, what countless new airs and graces, as well as new costumes, the Boston society young woman takes off with her for the summer's campaign at Newport or at Bar Harbor! Never yet has it quite been recognised what universal models, what potent teachers of pretty tricks of coquetry that enslave, or are supposed to enslave, the masculine heart, these actresses are. Who has not seen at every ball or reception some stately Mary Anderson, some black-eyed, French field Mlle. Rhea? And now who is the new little lady whose quaint, whimsical jork of the head is all the fashion? Julia Marlowe, without doubt.—Boston Advertiser.

Rational Dressing in England.

"Miss Mantallin" hears that the divided skirts are being worn more extensively than you would believe just now. They are made of silk, beige and cotton. It will be some little time before they will be worn as dresses in the place of ordinary walking dresses. At the Rational Dress Depot, in Sloan street, London, it is stated that the skirts find favor with women who do mountaineering, and with Americans particularly. A neat specimen of an outdoor costume, built on the "rational" lines, was of dark brown material, with a narrow gold stripe. The bodice was made with a Zouave jacket. "Now that small waists are not fashionable," Miss Mantallin says, "the advocates of rational dress are getting a little attention from an intolerant public." The rational dressers insist on having their stockings, hosiery, and corsets made of pure undyed wool. The latter must be innocent of whalebone and tucks, and made to button down in front. They wear braes, partly elastic, in order that the garment may be hung from the shoulders, the proper place for all the weight to rest.

Ironing a Shirt.

After the shirt is washed and dried take the bosom wrong side out and fold it together in the centre. Moisten a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water, then add a pint of boiling water, stir until the whole is perfectly clear. Dip the bosom, wrong side out, into this starch, dip your hands in cold water, and wring the bosom while it is still very hot. Rub the starch in thoroughly, taking great care not to get the least particle on the right side of the bosom. Rub it in, and if you find all parts are not sufficiently moistened, dip it in the second time. When the shirt is perfectly starched shake it out and fold both sides of the bosom again together, thus bringing the side seams together also, straighten the sleeves. Now fold the sides of the shirt over the front, and beginning at the neck, roll it up tightly. Fold it in a towel and put it in a cold place several hours or over night. I say a cold place, because the starch would sour if kept in a warm place many hours. Now for the ironing. Iron first the neckband, then the front, and last the bosom. Put under the bosom a rather hard smooth bosom board; cotton flannel is the best material for covering, and one thickness under a plain muslin cover is quite sufficient. Spread over the bosom a wet cloth, and iron it over quickly with a very hot iron, they remove the cloth, and with a perfectly smooth iron, as hot as can be used without scorching, rub the bosom rapidly up and down, not across, at the same time holding and pulling the bosom into shape. If you have a palatine iron use the rounded part of the iron, thus putting all the friction on a small part at one time, giving full benefit of the gloss of both starch and linen.

Varieties.

A woman and her husband are master and engineer respectively of a trading steamer on the Columbia river, Washington. Countess Grosy, a lady who belongs to one of the oldest Austrian families, has just started on a tour as director of a travelling circus. For some time past she has been per-

fecting herself in riding in Vienna, some of her lessons being taken in the company with the Empress of Austria.

Professor Huxley's daughter, Mrs. Albert Eckersley, has come over to Mexico to live, her husband being engaged in railroad building there.

There are only two women living, it is said, who have gowns embroidered with real pearls. They are Queen Margherita, of Italy, and Mrs. Bonanza Mackay.

A new industry has been invented by a clever English girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expenditure whose heads have not taste for the work.

The Empress of Russia, like her sister, the Princess of Wales, never wears high crowned or large brimmed hats, which, indeed, would be unsuited to the delicate type of her beauty. Everything must be small and neat and compact, whether hat or bonnet. Her favorite colors are pale blue and mauve.

Housekeepers complain that there is an unusual plague of moths this year. They are not only more abundant than ever, but they seem to defy all the ordinary remedies. They thrive on tobacco and fairly revel in camphor, while the numerous patent sars deaths for them merely give them better appetites.

The young women of New York, says The Harvard Crimson, do not seem to be possessed with an overpowering yearning for a higher education than is afforded by Public Schools and Seminaries. At the opening of the Columbia College annex the other day, when all the candidates were requested to present themselves, only three young women appeared.

"New," said the bridegroom to the bride when they returned from the honeymoon trip, "let us have a clear understanding before we settle down to married life. Are you the President or Vice-President of this Society?" "I want to be neither President nor Vice-President," she answered; "I will be content with a subordinate position." "What is that?" "Treasurer."

The wife of Count Tolstol, the Russian novelist is like the wives of many literary men, the business member of the family firm. She has sole charge of the sale and distribution of her husband's books, and is his amanuensis, reviser and translator. Besides all this she superintends the bringing up and education of their thirteen children, looking after domestic matters meanwhile.

One of the most enterprising business men in Carmel, Ark., is a woman. Miss Annie Lancy, of that town, having leased a mill property there, is doing a big business, operating the same day and night. She employs fourteen men and can make every one of them hustle, too. During the day she runs a rotary on long lumber and at night her gang stand by the shingle and lathe machines.

Mme. Etelka Gerster still overbears the hope, in which she is encouraged by experts, that she will recover the full use of her voice, and she works and practices as methodically as in the stirring days when she used to star in the United States. Her famous baby has grown into a chubby little girl, who has already shown signs of possessing a voice worth training. The whole family are living a quiet, happy life in a villa near Bologna.

Mme. d'Orlan, a Russian Princess, died in Philadelphia last week, and, at her request, her entire wardrobe was packed in large trunks and sent to Johnstown. There were finely-woven silk hose, French-heeled slip pers, silk underwear, silk, satin and plush costumes, and fine women's wear of all descriptions. This noble young woman's heart was undoubtedly in the right place, but the articles will not be handed out by the Distributing Committee for some time yet.

The new Duchess of Portland is said to look very young, though she is so tall. Her coloring is perfect, but not to be sketched with pen-and-ink, complete, as it does, dark brown hair with an aureole gleam where it catches the light, violet blue eyes with large pupils, and a complexion of milk and roses. A London writer says: "It is not sweet and nice of her to let a country dresser make her wedding gown because she promised her, long ago, that she should! Perhaps neither of them dreamed then that it would be the bridal dress of a Duchess."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A pretty lamp is made out of the ordinary ginger jar. Do not paint it or paste anything on it. Leave it in its pretty blue and the wicker covering, removing only the handles, and get a common brass lamp that will fit in to the jar.

Coffee stands first in the list of beverages for the breakfast table, though for nervous people, or those who are afflicted with palpitation of the heart, it is not to be recommended. Now let some equally good authority tell you directly the opposite.

Scientific authority claims that it is a mistake to clean brass with acid, as it soon becomes dull after such treatment. Suet oil and patty powder, followed by soap and water, is recommended as one of the best mediums for brightening brass or copper.

There never was better advice given than that which Washington Irving gave to a lady: "Don't be too anxious about the education of your daughters; they will do very well; don't teach them so many things; teach them one thing." "What is that, Mr. Irving?" she asked. "Teach them," he said, "to be easily pleased."

Fresh boiled salmon, cold, is an inviting dish for a hot summer's dinner. Take care in boiling to keep the fish whole. Put it on the top when done, to cool. It will take an hour or two to be not only cold, but firm. Serve with Mornaise dressing with a good deal of lemon juice in it.

For extracting the juice of meat to make a broth or soup, soft water, unsalted and cold at first, is the best, for it much more readily penetrates the tissue; but for boiling, where the juices should be retained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while the water is boiling, so as to seal up the pores at once.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Planting Corn in Dry Weather—How They Handle Young Horses in France—Wintering Bees—Among the Poultry.

PLANTING CORN IN DRY WEATHER.

These suggestions on corn-planting from the American Agriculturist are timely: When the ground is dry, corn requires a heavier and firmer covering. It is sometimes said that the later the planting the heavier and firmer should be the covering; but this is true only so far as it holds good that the later in the season the drier the ground. Some times it contains more moisture in May than in April; then the May covering should be lighter and looser. Generally, however, toward the close of the planting season the ground has lost so much moisture that not only should the covering be heavy, but it may well be composed of a stroke with the hoe or even by tramping upon it. If the planting is done with a two-horse planter, the runners are properly set to go deeper and the firming action of the wheels is not disturbed. In fact, if the ground is unusually dry, it is advisable to go over the field with a heavy roller two days after the corn is planted. Germination has not yet reached the stage where the displacement of the earth by the roller will prove injurious to the corn, while this displacement will kill myriads of weeds that have just started near the surface. If used early enough a roller is a good weed destroyer. If, on the other hand, the ground is damp, as it is most likely to be early in the season, less covering is required, and the covering should not be compacted with the hoe or foot. If the planting is done with a two-horse planter, the narrow should follow close after, to loosen the covering compacted by the wheels. The amount and density of the covering should be modified by the character of the soil. A light, loose soil—therefore one that dries out rapidly—may well be compacted above the seed when a heavy, clayey soil should be kept looser and the covering of the former should be heavier than the latter. The general principle is that the covering should be sufficient to keep moisture about the seed, but not of a character to retain an excess of moisture or to shut out the warmth of the sun; and the shallowest covering that will secure the essential conditions of germination is the best.

WINTERING BEES. To winter well, bees must go into their quarters strong in number, as many generate more heat than a few. Animal heat is necessary to keep the colony alive. How can bees be prepared to withstand cold? In the old fashioned hives bees commonly stop all ventilation at the top, obviously to keep the heat from escaping. They also build a double comb on the outside of the cluster. Acting on these suggestions, I place an outer covering on my hive during the cold weather in this way: "Cutting boards ten inches larger than the hive, I nail them tightly together without disturbing the hive (probably some cold day). This leaves five inches of space all around the hive. A place for the bees to pass in and out must be provided and the space half an inch high must be roofed between the outer covering and the hive. Then the space can be filled with sawdust and roofed against the rain. When not in use, these hives can be taken apart and stored and will last for many years. Good stores of real honey, not pollen, should be left in the hive. It is a question whether it pays to substitute sugar for honey for it makes some work and risk. Some bee keepers never give their bees any special attention for winter and repeat every spring when they realize their losses.—American Bee Journal.

HOW THEY HANDLE YOUNG HORSES IN FRANCE. Horse breeders in Normandy and Lincolnshire spring prepare them for the change by angling the ration of carrots: the latter are cooling and aqueous, and suit admirable the transition. The feet of the foals are carefully pared flat before putting the sheds. It is during this period that foals ought to be studiously well fed, hence, select appropriate pastures. In Normandy there are meadows having a special repute for the rearing of foals. If the latter be of pure blood and destined for the saddle, it would not be right to place them in an over-rich pasture; that would be rather to fatten them at the expense of their development. On the contrary, foals which promise to become large and heavy in build ought not to be brought up on meagre pastures; such would tend to make them flat-sided and spindle-legged. Many breeders supplement the poverty of the herbage by auxiliary rations of crushed oats or barley; but nothing can replace good meadow feeding in May or June, united to continual exercise. When several foals of different ages have to be reared together the youngest are allowed to enter the meadow some time in advance; this plan enables them to nip the delicate ends of the grass, for the older stock will be ever able to find sufficient for themselves. When the foals are not the product of the native, that is, acclimated races, it is better to enclose them under sheds during night. A foal in robust health will eat nearly all the night. In July, when the supply of grass diminishes in warm climates, it will be necessary to augment the auxiliary grain rations. If the season be very dry the foals are brought into the stables, from eleven to five, and given a supplement of hay, etc.—Michigan Farmer.

ART IN BEE KEEPING. At a convention of apiarists in Indiana, a paper was read on "The Artistic Side of Bee Keeping," in which the essayist laid a great many articles are judged mainly by their appearance, and honey is one of these articles. There are a few simple primary rules for preparing honey for the market which it may be well to note. First, extracted honey should be carefully strained through two thicknesses of some kind of thin cloth before bottling or putting away in any shape. Second, clear flint glass jars should be used for packages, as common glass makes the clear, golden yellow of the honey look a muddy, greenish yellow. Third, plain, neat labels, with the name of the producer, kind of honey, etc. It will be well for honey producers to heed these suggestions.

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IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

BURKE—BOTTLE—June 4, at Carrickrossung R. C. Church, Compton, county Armagh. John Burke, organist, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Michael Boyce, Post Office, Bessbrook.

CORRYGAN—DELANEY—June 24, at the Catholic Church, Carron, county Down. Corrygan, eldest son of the late James Corrygan, Killybeg, Carron, to Mary Agnes, only daughter of the late Michael Delaney, Closh, Carron, Queen's County.

DUNN—LEE—June 24, at St. Michael's, Kings-town, co. Dublin. J. G. Dunn, Durham place, Kings-town, to Mary, widow of the late Thomas Lee, Esq., Kildare.

HEALY—ROUSE—June 24, at Kill, Joseph, son of the late Nicholas Healy, of Bishardstown, to Kate, daughter of the late Thomas Rouse, of Dara, county Kildare.

LAWLER—LAWLER—June 19, as Dublin, Edward, son of Edward Lawler, Marshallstown, to Bridget Hennessey, daughter of Edward Lawler, of the same place.

O'HANLON—MURPHY—June 18, at the Catholic Church, St. Michael's, North Anne street, Dublin, John, third eldest son of the late John O'Hanlon, Inspector of National Schools, Oatlow, to Mary, only daughter of the late Patrick Moran, of Dublin.

SWANBY—CARROLL—June 26, at the Church of the Servite Fathers, Fulham road, London, S. W., by the Very Rev. J. Canon Bourke, P. P. Cummer, county Galway, Ireland, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Prior of the Servites, Michael Geoffrey Sweeney, of Dalefield, Castlereagh, county Roscommon, third son of the late Bernard Sweeney, Esq., Cloonroan House, Castlereagh, and the Rev. Canon Bourke, of the late Giovanni Carozzi, Esq.

WILSON—HEFFERNAN—June 24, at St. Andrew's Church, High st., Dublin, by the Rev. D. Heffernan, O. C., uncle to the bride, Robert Wilson, Russellstown, son of the late Thos. Wilson, Haselcragh, co. Julienne, daughter of Mark Heffernan, Ashby.

DIED.

BYRNE—June 22, Matthew Byrne, Albert place, Albert road, Kings-town, formerly of Glenmalur, county Wicklow.

BYRNE—June 21, at her residence, 11 Davis place, Dublin, Rosanna Byrne, aged 18 years, only daughter of Joseph and Jane Byrne.

BRAY—May 11, at Melbourne, Australia, Jas. Bray, eldest son of the late Sir F. Brady, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, aged 48 years.

CLANCY—June 25, at his residence, 3 Berkeley road, Dublin, of acute rheumatism of the heart, Patrick J., son of James and Mary Clancy, Post Office, Clifton, co. Sligo, aged 38 years.

COGAN—May 6, at Harrow, Australia, Owen Cogan, Esq., aged 44 years.

CONOLLY—June 25, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Margaret, wife of John Conolly, 43 Warren street, and only daughter of the late Jas. O'Loughlin, Killymon, co. Wicklow.

CARROLL—June 23, at his residence, Ballycabill, Hospital, county Limerick, Margaret, widow of the late Edmund Carroll.

CASEY—June 27, at his residence, Cruboy, Navan, Christopher, eldest son of the late Edward Casey.

CLARKE—June 27, at the Hospice for the Dying, Haroldcross, Dublin, Mrs. Ellen Clarke, late of No. 17 O'Connell street.

COLLINS—June 23, at the City of Dublin Hospital, Mrs. Collins, widow of Michael Collins, late of 17, Upper Abbey street, Inchicoole, after a long and painful illness.

DONNERY—June 25, at his residence, Ballsbridge Mills, Dublin, Thomas Donnery, after a long and tedious illness.

DUNNE—June 25, at his residence, Greenhills, county Kildare, Mary, wife of James Dunne, and eldest daughter of Michael Laffan, late of Old Mill.

DUNNE—May 7, at the Convent of Mercy, All Hallows, Brisbane, Australia, Ann O'Connell (in religion Sister Mary Paul), third daughter of the late James Dunne, 15 Deaneborough parade, Rathmines, Dublin.

DUGAN—June 23, at 55 Dublin street, Carlisle, William Dugan, aged 48 years.

It Should be in every Irish Home.

Messrs. CALLAHAN & CO., Gentlemen—The Obituary of Mr. Farnell, issued by you, appears to me to be an excellent likeness, giving, as it does, the habitual expression of the Irish Leader.

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TO SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—A Teacher, holding a First Class Elementary Diploma from the Catholic Board of Examiners, Montreal, wishes for a situation. First-class Testimonials. Apply stating salary, "TEACHER," 48 Junor St., Montreal. 49-3

Province of Quebec, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court No. 1764. DANIEL MARIE LECHEVALIER, of the City and District of Montreal, in and of Montreal, petitioner, vs. DANIEL PROVINCER, painter, of the same place, defendant. An action in separation of biens as against her husband. CHOLLETTE & GAUTHIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, June 27th, 1889. 50-5

Province of Quebec, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. DANIEL MARIE LECHEVALIER, of the City and District of Montreal, in and of Montreal, petitioner, vs. DANIEL PROVINCER, painter, of the same place, defendant. An action in separation of biens as against her husband. CHOLLETTE & GAUTHIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 17th July, 1889. 51-5

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