

# IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

**T**HERE are always a number of people who devote much time to the work of gathering statistics on the subject of Matrimony. It is generally believed that widows are, as a rule, content with their first alliance. London Tit-Bits, however, gives some statistics which would lead one to believe the contrary is the case. Here is what that authority has to say in relation to both widows and widowers:—

Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. Widows are more inclined to marry than spinsters. Both sexes are eloquent in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony. For one bachelor that marries between the ages of 50 and 55 seven widowers remarry between these ages. These are marriages out of equal numbers of each class. The actual number of bachelors married will be greater only in proportion as they exceed by seven to one the actual number of widowers living at these ages.

Under the same conditions, for every spinster married between 30 and 45 two widows are remarried. Inasmuch as the total number of spinsters far exceeds that of widows, and the figures given refer to marriages out of equal numbers, this disparity is not so noticeable. Its existence, however, is beyond dispute.

Similarly out of an equal number of widowers and bachelors between 25 and 30 years of age, 30 widowers remarry for every 13 bachelors who enter the bonds of Hymen for the first time.—London Tit-Bits.

People talk of open jealousies; but the secret heart-burnings that arise from misunderstanding, half-understood, or wholly false positions between men and women are much worse. It is the unuttered sorrows, the unadmitted and impossible-to-be-avenged wrongs which cause the sharpest pangs of existence.

Emily Rayner, writing in the Irish World, discusses the subject of overwork in a very practical manner. She says:—

Overwork is more often, I think, the result of ignorance of right methods of work. You may quietly ascend a high tower; seat yourself, and look at the scenery; rest, and return. You are none the worse for the long climb. But start at the bottom and run with all your might up the long flight of stairs, stand panting in the wind at the top, then turn and run down, and you will very likely drop dead, or for weeks be an invalid victim of your own folly. You have gone over the same space in either case, but the different results depend upon how you do it. So it is usually with the victims of overwork. In nine cases out of ten the evil has arisen rather from the way of doing the work than from the amount of it. The women, especially, do not know how to divide the needful and the needless. Many a woman who falls by the way, unable to keep her place in the home, would have been saved by having each day one hour's rest in a rocking chair, or a stretch of weary limbs on a lounge, and fifteen minutes with an entertaining book, and fifteen minutes for a short walk.

Why did they not allow themselves this hour and a half? They could not. Very likely they spent it at the sewing machine, putting six pin tucks in the body of their shirt waists and its sleeves; edged ruffles in their little girls' frocks, and rows of lace insertion in their own lawn gown, or a dozen other foolish ways that needlessly absorb their vitality. The main reason of the falling health and attendant catastrophe is caused by a lack of common sense and the forgetting that our God given bodies must be nourished and rested, that good health is more than tucks and ruffles, and that a long, good bestowing life is better than a little out-doing of our friends in the matter of dress and furnishing.

A case in point is given as follows: I know two sisters who belong to a family who are now in "reduced circumstances." They have been able to retain their home, but a servant is at present an unknown luxury, and the work of a family of five is now done entirely by the two young women. Long before the neighbors are stirring they are busy, striving to get their work done, when no one is about to see them do it; the windows are polished surreptitiously, as if it were something of which to be heartily ashamed, and the ironing of their Summer finery is done in secret, behind closed blinds. Presently, dressed in white or dainty lawn gowns, with ruffles upon ruffles shaking out their airiness over petticoats with frills of embroidery, these sisters are seen for a little while sitting on their piazza, the very picture of the luxurious ease that belongs to a life of wealth, such as they once knew. These poor, senseless young women claim to their intimate friends that they have no time for mental improvement; they complain constantly of aching backs, shattered nerves and sleepless nights, caused by overwork. They forget that, should rest could be had if their pride did not prompt them to so much needless work: the hours spent at the sewing machine, in the tucking and frilling of their Summer gowns and at the ironing board, "doing up" white dresses and embroidered petticoats, would afford them ample time for rest. In their circumstances, these same white gowns and skirts are an extravagance and a sin, since they foolishly absorb health and time, and produce withered victims of overwork.

Necessity is a bad recommendation for any kind, which as seldom fall to those who really want them as to those who really deserve them.

## HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

**M**OST people who burn hard coal in the kitchen and in the cellar heater, says an old and experienced authority to a correspondent of the New York Sun recently, have a great deal to learn. They don't keep up with the times at all. They burn coal like their grandfathers did. Now, that's all wrong. You never hear of old and experienced railroad men or miners in the coal regions burning egg coal in their cellar heaters. There was a time when most everybody had the idea that that was the only size of coal to burn in a heater. Egg coal costs from \$4.75 to \$5.50 a ton, according to the distance the buyer lives from the mines. Pea coal costs about \$3.15 per ton. Now, I use pea coal in my kitchen range and in my front cellar heater and I save a good deal in the winter.

Being asked how he could use such small coal in a large cellar heater, he replied:—

The secret is in the raking. If you use small coal in your cellar heater and rake it down too closely you will lose your coal. That is, all the fire will be likely to drop through the grate bars into the ash pan. What you want to do is to keep a bed of ashes on your grate. Don't rake down your fire too sharp. The bed of ashes you keep under your fire will prevent the hot coals dropping through the grate and it will also protect your grate bars. A great many people who use big coal rake down their fires too much until the red-hot coals get down and then they wonder what has warped their grates. By using small coal and keeping a bed of ashes on the grate all the trouble is averted.

To fire a cellar heater with small coal takes a little more trouble than with big coal. In using large coal a heater may be charged in the morning to carry all day until evening. When pea coal is used the heater must be looked after at noon. Sometimes on real cold days the fire will need a shovel or two of coal at noon. Other times it will not, but it is well to put on some. This will give your house a smooth even heat all day.

At night just shake the grate a little. Be very careful not to rake too hard. This will keep heater dust from the house furniture, keep a bed of ashes on the grate and give you plenty of draught in the heater. You can get as much if not more heat from a ton of pea than you can from a ton of egg, and save \$1.50 a ton, which is an item. It is a subject worth considering by housekeepers. Most everybody knows how to burn pea coal in the kitchen range. Don't rake the fire too hard. A good free burning pea is better in my opinion than any chestnut coal.

The most effectual purifying of bed and bedclothe is cannot take place if the proper time is not allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done; and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practicable, left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

The way in which the face is washed has much to do with retaining its youthful appearance. The water should be quite warm, as cold water will not remove the dirt, and a little powdered borax should be added to it. Nothing softens the water so well as borax, and it will not injure the most delicate skin; in fact, it is nature's own cosmetic. Use none but the purest soap, and rinse the face in cool water.

A simple remedy for a hacking cough and sore throat is to dissolve one salt-spoon of salt and two teaspoonfuls of vinegar and sip frequently. This preparation is also recommended in attacks of colic or nausea.

The household time-keeper needs regular care and superintendence if it is to keep time accurately. When not regulated weekly by a clockmaker, a responsible member of the household should be put in charge of it, to wind and regulate it. A clock should be wound as far as possible at one stated time, and be regulated at fixed periods; it should be kept locked so that mischievous persons may not play with it, and its face, hands, etc., should occasionally be delicately dusted. A periodical oiling may also be necessary, and for this purpose employ the purest oil, purified by a quart of lime water in a gallon of oil. Well shake this, allow it to stand for a few days, and then carefully pour off the pure oil without disturbing the sediment. The oil should be applied to the works with a fine camels' hair brush.

For earache roast a small onion until soft, dip it in sweet oil and insert in the ear. When the pain is relieved take out the onion and put raw cotton in.

To cure a felon, take a lump of common rock salt, dry it in the oven, pulverize it, moisten with turpentine, spread on a cloth and wrap the finger in it.

Do not trouble because a sick person does not eat; in cases of acute diseases they are better without food for a day or two. When nourishment is absolutely needed it should be given sparingly and frequently.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a throbbing heart, outraged by an infamous life.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

**R**ICH in texture and coloring seems to be the rule in fall dress goods.

Poplins and crepons return to us in new and wonderful varieties.

Poplins are not the smooth-faced material of our grandmother's time. Poplin velour, two-toned poplins and broken and shadow plaids poplins combine the most beautiful coloring. The plain poplins come in rich deep reds, blues and purples, with bayadere stripes of black plush. These are fashioned into handsomest gowns.

The crepons come in the most exquisite multi-tones, the elaborate designs and fine texture making them suitable for most elegant gowns.

The nuns' veillings for autumn are taking the direction of small, close set spots. Sometimes the groundwork in gray, blue or white, spotted with black or white. Silk or chenille dots are grouped in sets of five, three quarters of an inch apart, the edge having congested chenille dots, to form a border. Solid blue and red veilling finely creased with silken lines of white or black is a popular fabric for useful gowns. Sometimes the creasing lines are broad and of shaggy weave, making the material quite suitable for the coldest weather.

For early autumn wear alpaca is highly favored. Another popular fabric for the early season is a combination of striped silk and cashmere. This old-time material returns in all of the fashionable colors, and a number of the handsomest imported gowns are created from it.

Buttons are to adorn every gown of note. Wonderful camels of enormous size, amethysts, emeralds and other jewels are surrounded by paste ornaments and used for buttons. They are round, oval, square and diamond shape, and are the prominent feature of every costume.

Nearly all of the gowns save the coats fasten in the back. Princess gowns are the favorite of the moment. Many of these have their plainness relieved by panier effects produced by the application of flat trimmings.

Sleeves grow smaller and smaller, and evening gowns have only a strap as a reminder. Bodices are very tight-fitting, the pouch effect being absolutely out of style.

Tafteta of the best quality is the lining that leads in style. Vain efforts have been made to supersede the tafteta, but its qualities of usefulness and durability give it first place. The bodices are silk lined and feather-bound. Nothing heavy or stiff is ever used for lining purposes now.

Cyano is one of the newest colors. It is a rich ruby, and becoming alike to dark and fair.

A dainty lace jacket is made of accordion-pleated liberty silk, which fall unconfined, back and front, from a square shirred yoke of the same material. The plaited sleeves reach only to the elbow.

The popularity of velvet for wraps and gowns this winter is already assured. This will be good news for it is a fabric that is universally becoming. Manufacturers, fortunately, have reduced its weight by about one-half, and so the only serious drawback that this material had is removed. It is said that pointed cloth draperies will be worn over velvet skirts joined to bodices.

There is an unwritten law that every toque shall turn up from the lace, and there is also a decided inclination to bring the brims of autumn hats down closer to the head at the back. Wings, feathers, and velvet and satin bows are placed across the front of hats and toques to produce a wide effect, which is very becoming to the average face. Black is employed a good deal for foundations in this season's millinery, but it is relieved by ecclesiastical violet, pinkish reds, leather tones and blues approaching the periwinkle tint. Mirror velvet is also much employed, and peacock feathers, impayan and guinea-fowl plumage are called conspicuously into play. Many hats show startling combinations of one color running, say, from a brilliant scarlet to delicate pink, or a deep orange to palest lemon. Frequently feathers are spangled in quite a new way all over, a method of decoration which does not add to their beauty. Again they are very little curled, and one side of the rib is left plain, while the other shows a pleating of net or other thin material starting from an overlapping row of spangles or mock gems.

Ribbon lace is another novelty, and a very fashionable one, in black and colors. The pattern is wrought on net in baby ribbon and outlined by chenille, and further embellished by the introduction of mock gems. As many as four different shades of the same color appear in one gown nowadays, and the new chenille laces, which come in every imaginable color, are used extensively in carrying out these color scheme dresses, as they are called.

Striped piques with miniature flowers between the stripes are being largely employed for single and double breasted vests, as well as for those showing no opening, to be worn with tailor-made gowns. Vests are also fashioned of bandana handkerchiefs, the effect being striking under a dark coat.

One of the newest sleeves is made in one length, but in two parts, the under side being strait and unimportant. The

upper part of the sleeve shows three large tucks at the top and these are repeated at the wrist, the lowest one forming a bell-shaped cuff over the hand. This sleeve gives that somewhat broad effect to the shoulders which nearly every woman needs and at the same time it preserves the close small effect is essential to style.

There is as yet no further variations in skirts, except that they grow tighter and plainer about the hips and in the back, continuing to cling with eel-like effect to the knees, and then flaring out into the most extravagant of folds. One of the whims of the moment is the adorning of skirt pocket holes with all manner of trimmings. Some are fastened with half a dozen small fancy buttons, but small bows of velvet ribbon, in any color harmonizing with the gown and finished with tiny steel or jeweled buckles, are also called into use for this purpose—a pretty conceit, but easily overdone.

## AN AFFLICTED MOTHER.

**NURSING HER DYING CHILD HER HEALTH GAVE WAY.**

**ANEMIA, FOLLOWED BY NEURALGIC PAINS RACKED HER SYSTEM—HER FRIENDS FEARED THAT SHE COULD NOT RECOVER.**

From the Enterprise, Bridgewater, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Diehl, who live about one and a half miles from Bridgewater, are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Diehl has passed through a trying illness, the particulars of which she recently gave a reporter of the Enterprise, as follows:—

"In the spring of 1896 my health gave way. In addition to my ordinary household duties I had the constant care day and night of a sick child. In the hope of saving my little one, it did not occur to me that overwork, loss of sleep and anxiety were exhausting my strength. Finally, my child passed away, and then I realized my physical condition. Shortly after I was attacked with neuralgic pains in the shoulder which shifted to my right side after three weeks and settled there. The pain in my side grew worse and after a few days I became unable to leave my bed. In addition to my bodily trouble I became melancholy and was very much reduced in flesh. My friends regarded my condition as dangerous. I remained in bed several weeks; to me it seemed ages. It is impossible to describe the agonies I suffered during that time. A skilled physician was in constant attendance upon me. He said mine was the worst case of anaemia and general neuralgia he had ever seen. After some weeks he succeeded in getting me out of bed and after a few more weeks I was able to do some light household work. But I was only a shadow of my former self; my appetite was very poor and that maddening pain still clung to my side and also spread to the region of the heart and lungs, darting through and about them like lances cutting the flesh. Every few days I had to apply croton oil and fly blisters to my chest, and had a bad cough. My friends gave up, thinking I had consumption. I, too, really thought my end was near, fearing mostly that the pains about my heart might take me off any day. During all my illness I had never thought of any medicine other than what my doctor prescribed. It happened, however, that in glancing over the Enterprise one day my eye fell upon the statement of a cure made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case resembled mine in some respects. I read and reread the article. It haunted me for several days notwithstanding I tried to dismiss it from my mind. At last I asked the doctor whether he thought these pills would help me. He looked at me a moment and then remarked, 'well, perhaps you had better try them. I believe they do work wonders in some cases and if they do not cure you they will certainly do no harm.' That remark opened to me the door of life, for had he said 'no' I should not have used the pills. When I had used two boxes I began to feel better, my appetite improved and there were less of those pains about the heart and chest. The cough too was less severe. I kept on till six boxes more were taken, and to make a long story short, I was myself again, appetite good, spirits buoyant, pains gone and I could do my own work with comfort. I have been well ever since and have no doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and restored me to my family. I am ever ready to speak their praises and in my heart am ever invoking God's blessing upon their discoverer.

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont., Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

Nothing more exposes us to madness than affecting to make ourselves different from others, and nothing assists more to maintain our common sense than a life spent in the common way amidst general society.—Goethe.

The hero of the world is the man that makes a bustle—the man that makes the road smoke under his chaise—and four, the man that raises a dust about him, the man that manages or devastates empires!

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The prices quoted in Spring and Summer Catalogue on Staple Goods may be used in ordering until the New Fall and Winter Catalogue is ready, which will be in about two weeks time. A perfect mail order system enables the company to deal promptly and satisfactorily with any resident in Canada no matter how far distant. Write for anything you want, or send for samples and information and the mail order department will send you a prompt reply.

# Highly Attractive Jacket and Cape Specials.

In the Jacket and Cape Section; it will be even more so Monday, when ladies come to know of the great specials that have been chosen for this day's selling. No such stylish garments have been shown anywhere this season at the prices you will see them marked on Monday.

## SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. LADIES' FALL JACKETS.

Ladies' Stylish Fawn Beaver Cloth Jackets, latest cut, shield front, but tons close up to neck, with inside velvet collar. A thoroughly tailor finished garment; special price, \$6.75.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Jackets in fawn, drab and black, tight fitting back and velvet collar, \$10.00.

Ladies' Box Beaver Cloth Jackets in fawn, drab, green and black, lined throughout with satin and trimmed applique and fancy stitching; very smart garment; special price \$12.50.

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## SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. LADIES' KID GLOVES.

A shipment of the latest Fall Novelty in Ladies' Kid Gloves just received at The Big Store, and go on sale Monday for the first time.

Ladies' 4-button Kid Glove in tan and brown; special price, \$3 pair.

Ladies' 7-button Lacing, 2 stud, 4-button Stylish Kid Gloves in all the latest shades, with heavy silk points in black and white and self colors; special price 75c.

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My lamented predecessor, Rev. J. J. Kelly, acuted by his zeal for the sanctification and salvation of souls, with the approbation of the late Archbishop of Kingston, built this Church a few years ago. Father Kelly saw that the few Catholic families in and around the village of Athens, being for the most part very poor, could not pay for this truly beautiful church, so he set out for his native Province of Quebec and collected a large sum of money among the good people there who knew and loved him. It was Father Kelly's intention to continue collecting in Quebec until the church should be paid for, but alas! hard work brought his death sickness upon him and hence the good work of collecting had to be abandoned. After Father Kelly's death I was appointed by the late Archbishop to succeed him. I am a stranger in this country, not known to the Bishops or priests or people, outside the diocese of Kingston, consequently I could not ask collections from them. It is conceded by all that I have the poorest mission in the diocese of Kingston, and therefore it comes particularly hard upon me when I have to draw on my own scanty resources to keep the interest of the debt paid. May God inspire you to aid me in this good work.

All those who will send me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, prayers and all the other good works that may be done by me until my death.

Please send your subscription in registered letter to:

Rev. J. J. COLLINS, Trevelyan P. O., Leeds County, Ont.

In connection with the above it is impossible for me to write and acknowledge every dollar that I receive. However, I beg to return my most heartfelt thanks to the good priests and people who have so generously and so promptly responded to my humble and pathetic appeal. May the God of Charity bless their generous hearts and may He give them and their friends a place in His own most Sacred Heart. It is humiliating to me, beyond expression, to have to beg, but I do not beg for myself. I am in great trouble, fearing that my little church will get into the hands of the Sheriff, and which will eventually happen unless many, very many more, will come to my aid besides those who have done so already.

Surely there are two thousand charitable people in this fair Dominion who can give the sum of one dollar in a holy cause and not miss it, but on the contrary will receive many blessings.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum. 10

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