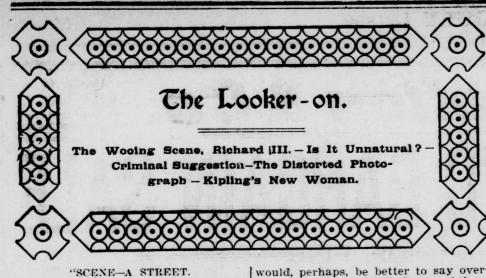
THE DAILY FREE PRESS, LONDON, ONT., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1899.



very hideousnesses of body and soul

which, under other pyschic develop-

ment, would be found so horribly re-

pulsive. Anne was a weak woman (she

-we use the word consciously-fasci-

nating man (are there not such to-

day?), compelling where he most re-

speare does nothing without reason.

* *

*

"SCENE-A STREET. (Corpse of King Henry the Sixth in an open coffin.) would, perhaps, be better to say over came and triumphed by reason of those very hideousnesses of body and sould Gentlemen, Anne, Gloucester.

It is a quarrel just reasonable, to be revenged on him that killed has sisters). Richard was a terribly my husband.

hy husband, te that bereft thee, lady, of thy husband, did it to help thee to a better husband.

better doth not breathe upon pelled, and out of the very ghastliness the earth.

Glo. - He lives that loves thee better than he could. drift for himself an atmosphere of grisly attraction. Grant this fascina-Anne-Name him. Plantagenet. Why, that was he. Anne Glo. - The self-same name, but one of better nature. Anne-Where is he?

14

(She spits at him.) Why dost thou spit at me? Anne-'Would it were mortal poison, for (Ilo, - Never sake!

Glo. - Never came poison from so sweet a place. -Never hung poison on a fouler toad. Out of my sight! thou dost in-fect mine eyes. -Thine eyes, sweet hady, have in-

For now they kill me with a living death. The drawn salt tears. Shamed their aspects with store of childish drops. These eyes, which never shed re-morseful tear.

ward wept To piteous moan that

Rutland mad When black-faced Clifford shook his sword at him Nor when thy child.

Told the sad story of my father's death, And twenty times made pause, to

tear: And what these sorrows could not thence exhale Thy beauty hath, and made them a prolongation of her initial immola-blind with weeping. seems to be the author's object, seems a prolongation of her initial immola-tion beneath the veil.

Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-

pointed sword. Which if thou please to hide in this true breast And let the soul forth that adoreth

thee. I lay it naked to the deadly stroke, And humbly beg the death upon my

connivance of his majesty the sun. knees. Nav. do not pause: for I did kill King Henry Brt 'twas thy beauty that provoked

Nav.

stet me on.

THE PERFET JJDGMENT. Long time I strove to mold the shapeless elay. After the beauty of my high intent: To body forth in line and lineament The thing I saw and heard and could not SAV And some there were who, passing by that way. Praised the poor craft, discerning what was meant. And others railed at me for time misspent, And mocked the labor of the weary day. Now, with the throng came God; and from my place whispered, fearful, "Lord, 'this poor and

rough But 'tis my best!" With pitying eye down-He smote it, and it fell down on its face. "Ay, child, thy best—yet it is not enough." My heart cried out. But I was well content Jeanette Bliss Gillespy, in the Columbia Literary Monthly.

ome

CANNING FRUIT.

of his moral and physical malformity grisly attraction. Grant this fascina-tion, complete and horrible, and then Annually great quantities of our finest fruits are wasted because proper read again those wonderful lines which care is not taken and right methods strike directly at the most vulnerable employed for its preservation, and point in the woman's character, and that which should have been tooththrow into highest relief the genius of the man's insight, and we think you will recall the decision "unnatural," some and palatable for the household during the long winter months is openand concede once more that Shakeed only to be thrown away-the time and labor of the housewife has count- disturbances of circulation may Speaking of criminal suggestions in ed for naught. In the first place in orwell-known novels, here is an odd one. der to be successful in canning fruit In Thomas Hardy's story, the Laodi- one must have the fruit in perfect concean, one of the points of the plot dition, neither green nor over-ripe. The fected mine. Anne-'Would they were basil'sk's, to strike thee dead! there is a good porcelain or hero (a photograph which displays) granite kettle, one that is used strict-Glo. - I would they were, that I might die hero (a photograph which displays granite kettle, one that is used strictthat luckless wight in an advanced ly for putting up fruit. Have the best stage of intoxication) being brought to granulated sugar and some good fruit teath. ose eyes of thine from mine have the notice of the heroine at a crucial jars, and we are realy for our mornstage in the solidifying of those softer ing's work. One should see to it that feelings for the young man, the devel- fruit jars after use are thoroughly opment of which it is the object of the washed, scalded, dried and put care-No, when my father York and Ed- book to narrate. Of course, all sorts fully away for the next year's use. The of complications arise, which compli- safest plan is to use new rubbers on cations are resolved to their elemental our bottles each year, but often the fore starting for the beach. forms and rendered harmless only by old ones are apparently so good that the when thy war-like father, like the unexpected magnanimous and, economical thing seems to be to drop humanly speaking, impossible con- them into a pint of water into which duct of the second lady in the piece, you have put a teaspoonful of pure who is herself in love with the hero. ammonia, let them remain a few min-

sob and weep. That all the standers by had wet Affairs for the principals now take a utes, and then use them again. Often Like trees bedashed with rain: in the raine beneath the raine beneath the the raine bene velopment, but emotional expansion, too, to use the lids year after year seems to be the author's object, seeks when new ones can be purchased so off the wet clothing and rub back, cheaply and preserve our fruit in bet-

ter condition. If such a thing as a distorted pho-Let us consider the subject of strawtograph produced from an ordinary photograph be possible (and we have berries a few moments. It is a well-Mr. Hardy as authority), there seems to known aphorism that there is nothing be no end to the mischief which manew under the sun, but when we learnlicious intent may accomplish with a ed a method at cooking school for canfew chemicals and the all-powerful ning strawberries and preserving them whole and natural, and successfully tried the recipe last summer, we de-Now that Kipling has "discovered" cided there were exceptions to some the American girl, has found, to quote aphorisms. For the benefit of those the American grin, has the is taught who may not know it I give the recipe stabled young Edward, this own word, "that she is taught who may not know it I give the recipe it 'twas thy heavenly face that to respect herself and that she is the berries in prime condition. If necesmore stringently bound by the very sary wash them. To one pound of Companion. measure of the liberty accorded her;" granulated sugar use sufficient water TUBERCULOSIS AND BICYCLING. Place on stove My attention has lately been called that because of that inperty which is exercised from her childhood up in a "bon camaraderie' with boys of her syrup add a pound of berries and let to cyclists, particularly those who sprint, riding rapidly, especially on an own age, she, by the time she reaches boil until it hairs. To this amount of upgrade or on a road that is sandy; womanhood, "knows the other side of syrup add a pound of berries and iet they almost all of them open their mouths, not because they have nasal the house-knows that a man is not a from the stove, cover and let stand in obstructions, but because the nasal demigod nor a mysteriously veiled a cool place six or eight hours. At the monster, but an average, egotistical, end of that time cleanse your bottle passages themselves are not sufficiently roomy to admit of a sufficient supwith hot water and fill with the bervain, gluttonous (the words are Kip- ries. Overflow the jars with syrup ply of air for the work they are doing. I have seen a number of cases of pulling's, not mine, brave reader), but on and seal tight. On the scientific prinmonary tuberculosis which have occurthe whole companionable sort of per- ciple that two bodies cannot occupy red in what are called "sprinters" in the same space at the same timevery powerful young men, which withson," has an "insight into the business in canning any fruit, overflow the botout the slightest doubt have been the employ and hobbies of men gathered ties with the syrup of the fruit and from countless talks with boys and seal immediately. We should first fill result of mouth breathing occasioned by rapid riding through dusty roads those mysterious conclaves to discuss berries and then work them down on what Tom, Ted. Stuke and Jack have been doing." "Thus it happens," Mr. as to fill the jar compactly with the Kinit and event all of the solution of t and highways, as I have described .--G. A. Evans. THE INFECTIOUSNESS OF COLDS. kipling continues, "that she is a com-kipling continues, "that she is a com-stir the syrup after it boils, but by Evidence that colds are infectious is furnished by what we observe among our domestic animals. Cats seem to will act as an automatic stirrer and be specially susceptible. Probably prevent the syrup from burning. Should the jars not be air-tight, dip a they often bring home from their nocpiece of writing paper in warm brandy, turnal rambles those mysterious caplace on top of liquid, and over this tarrhal attacks which so rapidly run place a layer of cotton batting. This will prevent the berries fermenting. through the house. It is an old saying, The cat is sneezing, we shall all have Raspberries canned in this way are colds." Sheep, too, are liable: a whole flock may suffer, and may show that curious eruption around the lips (herpes labialis) which we all know There are some fruits, such as gooseberries, that can be successfully cancase of "A" and "C" they contract and a peg above the Mrs. Gadsbys, Mrs. ned without the use of sugar and away Zuleikas, Mrs. Reveers, etc., of from the hot fire. In canning the only too well as one of the most unpleasant accompariments of a bad cold the Indian tales. Our side of the gooseberry, fill the bottles with the house has been scarcely flattered so stemmed fruit as far as the first screw in the head. On the Australian sheep duced means simply that "B" has an attraction for "A" while "C" has not, so we are forced back to first prinruns, when the shearing comes around, the men who congregate at the sheds are frequently smitten with an illness of a catarrhal nature, which rapidly all-round good fellowship of which cooled, and seal the bottle securely you speak so eloquently, we are able while under the water, wipe off the to understand and to some extent sym- jars, wrap in brown paper and set pathize with the limitations of the away in a cool place. Were our watakes hold of them, and often affects some ninety per cent. Sometimes it becomes very serious, and may even develop into fatal pneumonia. To all appearance it is caught from the sheep. ter free from all impurities, it would not be necessary to boil it, but as the chances are against any well of water being absolutely pure, it is best to be -Spectator

ping them first in hot water a minute, solled spot in any direction, which chen in cold water a minute, then re. causes it to spread; rub only towards Place in the jars move the skins. either whole or sliced, packing closely for spots, turn it upon the wrong side by working down on sides with silver and with the cloth or sponge quite wet, knife. Fill the jars full, put on rub- go over the linging lightly, making the which place your jars, and fill boiler with lukewarm water sufficient to cov- wrinkles in the material of gown. Fin er as far as the neck of the jars. As minutes. Then take out one jar at a time, screw lid on air-tight, and replace in boiler. When all have been replaced, steam eighteen minutes longer, being careful to have the water completely cover the bottles this time. At the end of that time remove the jars, allow them to cool, and screw the lids on tighter if possible .- Paper read by Mrs. J. S. McKenny, of Fairfield, Iowa, at the Farmers' Institute.

SEA BATHING. In proportion to the immense number of those who bathe in the sea every summer, very few are injuriously affected, and yet the absolute number Sea bathing is eminently tonic in its effects, but is not suited to all who are weak and need building up. Very thin persons, the anaemic, con:

valescents from severe illness, and especially persons with weak or diseased hearts, are not apt to be benefited by sea baths, and should, as a rule, avoid them. The effect of the cold water is to drive the blood from the surface to the internal organs, and the resulting disdangerous to those with heart orders or weakened blood vessels; for this reason the aged, especially, should be very careful. These remarks apply to still water

bathing as well as to surf bathing, but surf bathing in any case is distinctly unsuited to all but the robust. Certain precautions are advisable for

all who bathe in the sea. In the first place, bathing should never be indulged in when over-heated, nor within two hours after a hearty meal. On the other hand, bathing on a perfectly empty stomach, as before breakfast, is not advisable; it is a good plan for glass of milk and a soda cracker be-

the water The time of staying in must depend upon the individual; some people can stay in fifteen or twenty minutes without ill effect, but for most people a five-minute plunge is as much as is advisable.

The habit of going in and out a make for his bathhouse at the first intimation of chilling or teeth chattering, and should there immediately strip chest and limbs with a rough towel.

One of the most serious accidents from sea bathing is inflammation of the ears. No one who has a discharge from the ears should ever bathe in the sea, especially in the surf, and all would do well to stop the ears with a little plug of cotton before going into the water. Many people who cannot bathe in

the sea are greatly benefited by the sea air and by taking sponge baths, or even tub baths, in salt water in their own rooms every morning, this being followed by brisk rubbing with the rough bath towel. The tonic effect of this procedure is marked .- Youth's

the centre. When a skirt is sponged bers and screw the lids part way down. seams, also the portions interlined Place your boiler on the stove, put in the bottom of it a perforated tin, on with hot irons, keeping the seams flat and being careful not to iron any ish the pressing by ironing a fold in soon as the water boils, steam ten the middle of front gore, that trifle that always marks a new gown; it is a pardonable deception.

The bodice or jacket, being more complicated, needs different treatment as the entire surface cannot be pressed. First, see that the linings of wrists and choker do not need replacing. If very soiled, it is better to rip them out and put in fresh ones, than to try to cleanse them by sponging.

After dusting and shining the spots, hold all shiny places, also the creases formed by the bend of the elbow, over a steaming tea kettle, which will effectually freshen them. Dampen the lining and iron carefully, following the boned seams with the sharp point of receiving more or less injury is large. I the iron, under the bones; if ironed flat upon the bones the impression would show through the bodice and spoil the work. Iron sleeves upon the wrong side where they are plain, then turn and slip the small polishing iron into the arm size and move it up and down cautiously among the fullness to prevent creases.

Fancily garnished sleeve tops cannot be treated in this way, but can be somewhat freshened by steaming. Fin- thick coat. When dry, apply a coat of ish the waist by pressing choker, boiled linseed oil. To oil a new hard-wrists and bottom very flat, pressing wood floor, mix thoroughly four quarts upon the wrong side. In freshening jackets and coats do not put the iron directly upon the lin- nish. ing, but use a thin cloth between, to, prevent the objectionable "shine" that en hands which are now on sale and follows. It is also best to remove the buttons while the fronts are being these lasts is made adjustable, so that pressed.

very neat if basted together before be- the glove is stretched on the last and ing pressed. After removing the bast- tightly buttoned it may be cleaned ng the shape will be much improved. with a small sponge dipped in either 'A cleansing paste which I have used benzine or naphtha, care being taken ing the shape will be much improved. with excellent results is made of one to keep far away from artificial light dessertspoonful of Pearline and a generous half cupful of hot water mixed well, rubbing with the bowl of a spoon, fectly flat with the wrong side down; early morning bathers to take half a then boiled two minutes. Pour it in a the sleeve should be spread out smooth small jar and keep it up on the com- | ly and then folded back to the elbow mode ready for emergency; apply with until each end of the sleeve is even with a damp cloth. This paste is unequal the collar. Fold the revers back and ed for cleaning coat collars.

quickly to steam, which raises the nap quickly to steam, which raises the nap ing it out carefully so that there may to look like new. Crushed bows had be no wrinkles. The coat is then ready best be removed, ripped and pressed by | to place in the trunk or on the closet see-sawing them under a hot iron, then shelf. Unless space is limited do not who is hersen in for the principals now take a utes, and then use them again. Often Affairs for the principals now take a utes, and then use them again. Often turn which lands them beneath the the rubbers fit too loosely, but by plac-turn which lands them beneath the ing a second over the first one the lids wise. Of course one should invariably Transcript.

DISHES.

'A recent case of poisoning emphasize's again the danger of keeping foods or milk in dishes of metal. It would seem as if enough accidents had oc- shake them from the sides. Turn them curred to make all persons know that face downward to be swept, or the eatables should not be set away in tin or copper, says the Gardiner Reporter-Journal. Cases of poisoning from foods kept in glass or stone ware are unknown, but there is often something in food which acts upon the metal-or vice versa-and produces poisoning. Ovsters and fish often owe unhealthy effects to this cause, even when they are not strong enough to be called cases of poisoning. Every housekeeper too wet, and rub until nearly dry. are not strong enough to be called should direct and insist upon the order being followed, that all foods and



of raw linseed, two quarts of turpentine and one pint of best Japan var-

To clean gloves buy one of the woodput the glove upon it. The thumb of one may be made to do service for Old buttonholes may be made to look both the right and the left hand. When or fire during the cleaning process.

To fold a man's coat lay it out perthen double the coat over, folding it Velvet collars and trimming respond directly in the centre seam and smooth-Don't leave tea leaves to clean a delicate carpet. They will be sure to stain

USE GLASS OR STONE WARE it. Damp bran or newspapers dampened and torn will answer the purpose. Sweep the way of the nap of the carpet. Never shake rugs from the end; too much weight comes on them, and they are liable to be torn or strained; dust will be ground into them. Salt used on a carpet collects dampness and rusts the tacks.

For taking spots from carpets use ammonia or ox gall and water. For the former use two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia to four quarts of water. Half that amount will be all that will be needed usually. Use one tablespoonful of oxgall to a quart of Lime spots can be removed with vinedrinks should be kept in glass or crock-soot cover quickly and wash off. For drinks should be kept in glass of clock ery. Her family's health will be the better and more lasting for following this one easily learned rule, and she or coarse butcher's paper. Then wash with warm water and castile soap. Cover grease spots with pulverized The tops of dining tables, or any magnesia or cornstarch, fuller's earth or buckwheat flour. Cover with brown which have suffered from the effects warm iroh. Where the color has been of heated plates, may be restored by taken out it can sometimes be restored using a little oil, which must be well by sponging with weak vinegar, cr rubbed on, and afterwards a little spots made by an alkali by using chloroform.

Anne—I would I knew thy heart. Glo. —'Tis figured in my tongue. Anne—I fear me both are false. Anne-I fear me both are false. Glo. -Then never man was true. Anne-Well, well, put up your sword. Glo. -Say. then, my peace is made. Anne-That shall you know hereafter. Glo. -But shall I live in hope? Anne-All men. I hope, live so. Glo. -Vouchsafe to wear this ring. Anne-To take is not to give. (She puts on the ring.)"

Despite the prevalence of that modern science which we shall term, for want of a better name, "psychic diagnosis," and the vast advance which we have attained in all departments of mental research, are we today any nearer knowing, for instance, what it is that constitutes our personal fascination, the one for the other, than our fathers were? Why is it that with causes for attraction pretty equal we panion, in the fullest sense of the stir the syrup after it boils, but by like one man and dislike another? word, of the man she weds, zealous will act as an automatic stirrer and like one man and dislike another? They tell us it is because the atmosphere which surrounds "A" is sympathetic with the atmosphere which surrounds "B," and that the little feelers, of which atmosphere is composed, in the case of "A" and "B," all open up and respond, or, in other words, shak. God bless her!), perhaps we shall have hands with each other, while in the retire. But after all this is not particularly explanatory, and being reciples, and if we take refuge anywhere it must be in the old couplet :--

"The reason why, I cannot tell, But I do not like you, Dr. Fell."

Now, human nature, if we allow for the natural and artificial modifications of time, place, education and environment, is the same in all ages and all the world over: there are only a few great classes of men and a few great principles governing each class, we cite an incident in human intercourse of any given period we can be pretty sure, granted the modification before mentioned, the impulses governing that incident will be understood and appreciated at another. Cleopatra is the product of climate, cast and condition acting upon a given tempera-ment. We stand aside from history and call her gross. But are there not Cleopatra-women to-day, with modifications? St. Francis is but a type of the pure in heart who have at all ages undauntedly, because unconsciously, entered the "holiest of holies" and gazed upon ineffable secrets.

Now, all this brings us to the point which we were endeavoring to reach at the beginning and failed to reachecause, no doubt, of a natural volubility, said to be a weakness of the sex-namely, the function of the artist in representing the classes of men, and the function of the public in appreciating. Take, for instance, one of Shakespeare's masterpieces in psychic relation, the "wooing scene" from Richard III., quoted above. How many from readers will appreciate the truth of the representation. "It is unnatural!-forc-ed!-untrue!" nine out of every ten readers will exclaim. "No woman, following to its last resting place the body of the murdered father of her murdered husband could, in sight of his bleeding wounds, be successfully wooed by the very murderer himself. The thought is preposterous!" And yet this is exactly what Shakespeare makes occur, and it would be well to hesitate before we declare that he who, more than any whom have lived, except that Divine One who walked in Galilee, knew man, and what is in man-1s wrong. The fact of the matter is, we make our mistake in not allowing for the terrible fascination of the Duke of Gloucester, a fascination which could overcome despite deformity, and bookkeeper. triumph even in the midst of unpar-alleled wickedness; nay, which it junior partner. "Any drug store."

San Sal and .

that because of that liberty which is to moisten the sugar.

* * * *

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talks with other girls who find time at the jar about one fourth full of the for the interest of the firm, to be consulted in time of stress and to be called upon for help and sympathy in time of danger." Now, I say, that Mr. Kipling has discovered all these easily discoverable traits in the American girl (with equal fervor we claim the same good qualities for the Canadian girl, also very nice. some delineations of women characters

Anglo-Saxon idol, and, with anticipatory thanks, forgive.

FANFAN.

MIDNIGHT ADVENTURE.

"I walked up and down the upstairs landing all last night," said Brown, the junior partner.

"Baby?" asked the bookkeeper. "Worse than that," said the junior

artner. "Impossible," said the bookkeeper aghast

"Blame sight worse than that," repeated the junior partner, emphatic-

'What was it?" asked the bookkeeper.

"Well," said the junior partner, "it was a cross between cholera and smothering." "Sounds bad enough," said the book

ceeper. "The sound is nothing to the feel,"

said the junior partner there. "I thought was a goner at one time. I had a fearful pain in the stomach. I was walking up and down the landing groaning like sixty, and presently felt an awful sensation in my chest. I felt as if I was being smothered. I hung on to the bannisters, for I was perfectly dizzy, and then I distinctly felt my heart miss a beat. I always knew I had a weak heart, and I thought my time had come sure, so I crawled back to the room and woke my wife. What do you think she said? Said I'd been eating something indlgestible and gave me a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet. I knew I'd only had a supper of some cold ham and radishes and a glass of ice-water, but I swallowed the Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet like a lamb. Would you believe it I went right back to bed and was asleep inside fifteen minutes?"

"Get out," said the bookkeeper. "Those Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the finest things in the world," said

the junior partner. "How much are they?" asked the

"Fifty cents for a big box," said the

on the safe side and boil it. Every one is more successful with some kinds of fruits than others, and

in my labors success has probably een most apparent in my canning of peaches and pears. In canning either of them my method has been to allow one teacup of sugar to every quart jar. Dissolve the sugar in a very little water, let come to a good boil, put inand if this were not so it is uncleanly to it sufficient fruit for one quart which has been previously peeled and halved, and as soon as you can nierce the fruit with a silver fork fill the jar, overflow with syrup and seal at once. In canning the peaches two or three of the peach kernels should be dropped in the centre of each jar, as these give a flavor to your fruit which otherwise it lacks. If the fruit seems hard either steam it or cook tender in water before dropping into the syrup. During the years that I have put up fruit I have never had a can of peac pears to spoil in the least. I always wrap the jars in paper. Anything canned in glass should be kept in a cool, dry and dark place or wrapped in pa-per, as the light bleaches and injures so many of our fruits.

In speaking of keeping fruit, I cannot forbear digressing from my subject a moment to praise the use of paraffine in keeping our jellies and jams from moulding. Perhaps some one like myself may have had trouble in this direction, but paraffine has removed all trials. For 10 or '15 cents one can purchase a good-size cake of it. When your jelly is cool, shave off a little of your paraffine into a cup, set on the back of the stove and melt, then turn a little over the top of the A couple of teaspoonfuls is sufjelly. ficient for a glass of jelly, care being taken to cover every particle of the jelly. This is an extremely nice and economical way to care for jams and iellies.

Before closing my few remarks should like to tell you of the method stitches. The bottom of the skirt given by the cooking school teacher last winter for canning tomatoes. All who have tried it pronounce it the ciously, but the rattan will dislodge most successful of any method they it and put it in condition for sponging.

one thing.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS. other tables of mahogany or walnut spirits of wine must be applied. Ink

stains can be removed by the application of a teaspoonful of oxalic acid in a teacupful of warm water.

off with milk. Gilt frames require the greatest possible care in cleaning, and should never and perfect health take the place of times erroneously advised), as very shortly afterwards they will turn almost black. After being dusted, they may be sponged carefully with clean, cold water and a few drops of cloudy ammonia, or better still, mix about as much soft-soap as will lie on a shilling with half a pint of rain water, which has previously been boiled, and then add and shake well up a wineglassful of spirits of hartshorn. Apply this to the gilding with a soft camel hair brush, and after it has remained there a minute or two carefully wash off with clean water.

For some time the special value of cotton fabrics for summer-house service as hangings and draperies known. Their growing excelbeen lence in manufacture, which has brought lesign and finish almost to perfection, has promoted these fabrics to quite general town-house use. The fact that moths pay no attention to them makes them popular with house-The New York Board of Health keepers, particularly in this moth-ridden city. It would, perhaps, be a sururges housekeepers to refuse to buy prise to one who has not given the vegetables or fruits exposed to the matter recent attention to discover dust of the street. The dust that acwhat excellent effects can be produced cumulates on these exposed food proin hangings, furniture coverings and ducts is often laden with disease germs,

even rugs that are made of cotton. A paint that dries quickly, for floors, is made by dissolving with heat three ounces of glue in three quarts of water. Stir well, remove from the fire and beat in three pounds of yellow ochre. With a new whitewash brush apply a | tish Guiana.

"Circum stances" liter Cases."

In cases of dyspepsia, nervousness, catarrh, rheumatism, eruptions, etc., It should be put on quickly with a the circumstances may be altered by brush or piece of flannel, and washed purifying and enriching the blood with Hoods' Sarsaparilla. Good appetite and good digestion, strong nerves be touched with acids (as is some- these diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine and the best that money can buy.

> HOOD'S PILLS cure biliousness, sick headache.

Pity for the Man.

"I see," remarked the observant boarder, "that a San Francisco man, accompanied only by a cat, has started in a boat thirty feet long to circumnavigate the globe.

"I'm sorry for the man," said the cross-eyed boarder. 'Why'

"Well, the cat will come back."

Imitations.

Every good thing is imitated. There are lots of vile compounds of alum, etc., which crack the reet and injure the leather. These afford big profits to the seller, but if you want comfort and satisfaction ask for FOOT ELM and take nothing else. 25 cts. at drug stores, or postage paid from D. B. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont. m,w,s

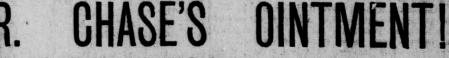
The young son of William Williamson, barber, of Owen Sound, was drowned in the River Pottowatamie Thurs-day evening. The body was recovered shortly afterwards.

The British Guiana delegates have left Ottawa. Sir Boyle goes to England and Mr. Deyonge returns to Bri-

Call Up the Witnesses

And let them tell how they have been absolutely cured of ITCHING

PILES by using the only guaranteed cure



Mr. John Puddicomb, 160 Sydenham St., London, Ont., gives in the following brief form an idea of his high esteem for Dr. susceptible to soilure. The suds, am- Chase's Ointment, which freed him from the agony of itching piles. monia or whatever was used, should be removed as completely as the cure for itching piles, and would consider it cheap at \$50.00 a box if it could not be obtained otherwise.'

Mr. Alfred Ball, Port Lambton, Ont., writes: "For over five years I suffered intense agony from itching piles. Tried every-thing but did not find relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Oiatment. The first application relieved me so that I had the first night's good rest and sleep that I had enjoyed for years. I can heartily recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Every claim made for Dr. Chase's Ointment is fully endorsed by scores of thousands of cured ones who declare it to be an absolute cure for piles, whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding. For sale by all dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

The best way to dust a garment is to hang it upon the line and whip it with a rattan rug beater, not as vigorously as if it were a tapestry carpet, but with sharp, quick strokes which will not injure the shape or break the catches the dust, and on account of have used. Scald the tomatoes, dip- | Many make the mistake of rubbing a

SPONGING AND PRESSING.

AN UNSANITARY PRACTICE.

Have you ever sponged and pressed a garment with the greatest possible care, only to find the spots reappear the first time the garment receives hard wear? This is because it was not thoroughly dusted beforehand, or because the cleansing preparation was

left in the goods. This last is a great mistake, as it leaves the spot very grease, or the result will not be satis-

factory. Do this by rubbing the place thoroughly with the cloth wrung out in clear water, rinsing it again if need-

and unsanitary. Meat, game and poul-try are rarely exposed, except in the lower tenement houses. While it is true that all such foods are washed, peeled and cooked before being eaten; it does not follow that all the germladen deposit is either removed or sterilized. Foods of all kinds should

