

IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

THE philosopher of the N. Y. Post in connection with the domestic concerns of this life, in dealing with the many aspects of the value of good cheer in the household, says:—

The very tone in which the head of a house says "Good morning" has its effect on your breakfast. It can be made to convey an idea of good fellowship, of pleasure at meeting after the hours of darkness, and subtly suggest that the coffee is fragrant and the bacon crisp. On the other hand, his early greeting may be made after such a fashion that you hesitate to chip the shell of your egg lest you should find it far from that condition which our English cousins call "new laid."

There is much gained, by the way, in the general kindness of family life, by carefulness about this morning greeting. Cordial welcome to the new day and its possibilities, a sense of pleasure in gathering round the table, persevered in as a habit, strengthens the family unity. It is cheerful not to extend this also to those who serve us; why should we not sweeten their dull routine of labor by wishing that this shall be a good morning for them as well as for ourselves?

In our material belongings we are scrupulous to keep the "seamy side" concealed; why should we not see in this instinctive, universal habit an indication of what is wise in our mental and emotional experiences? God knows the rents and rendings of our complex lives are often enough too harsh and deep to be concealed, but let us sedulously endeavor to hide that which mars and disfigures while it is yet trifling enough to be veiled, and set forth what is fair and sweet and pleasant to human eyes, as far as it is possible for us to do so.

Nature just now is busy day and night with labor to this end. Not a bit of trampled roadside, not a gaping hole dug out of the bosom of the earth, not a spot from which a sod has been torn, not a grave that has been heaped with bare earth, but finds her laboring in sunshine and shower to restore the green mantle defaced by man and embroider it with flowers. Not a bare rock on which she does not lap a patch of tender moss; not a dying tree-trunk she does not beautify with lichens.

In concluding, he says, to ignore trifling annoyances, to avoid ultra fastidiousness, to condone human frailties, remembering whereof we are all made; to think the east wind will "go around to the south," to believe that "the darkest hour is just before dawn," in a word, "to make the best of things," is to become a public benefactor, without profession of philanthropy.

The Indianapolis News refers to the Servant Girl problem. It says:

A girl has a right to expect a comfortable bedroom, warm and light. Have two beds in it if both domestics occupy one room. Very often the servants' room is a storehouse for old furniture. As human beings are governed greatly by externals, it is impossible to improve one's finer feelings and principles if one treats them as animals. Many housekeepers allow the girls to sit in the dining room in the evening, and see that they have papers and magazines. This is not spoiling them, but makes a girl worth having respect herself and her position, and consequently her mistress. It is customary to allow girls company one evening in the week, and it is wise not to interfere with the girls sitting up occasionally as late as eleven o'clock. When one realizes that the evening is the only time a girl has free from constant duty, it is hard to curtail that, and insist that servants should go up stairs at nine o'clock.

Teach a girl to open the front door with a pleasant though not familiar manner. Nothing makes a better impression upon a visitor than a polite and cheerful servant. Do not allow too loud talking or heavy walking about the house, slamming doors, etc. All these noises are merely bad habits, not necessary evils. A waitress should be careful of her hands, keeping the nails in order, etc., all of which is much in evidence when handing dishes to anyone. In a servant's former life such amenities were not dreamed of, and they must be taught by a patient, kindly mistress. If not kindly, all the patience in the world will not make a well trained girl, but with kindness much may be accomplished with a rough diamond, but, as Mark Twain puts it, do not select "one so rough that you cannot find the diamond" when looking for a girl to train. One week will prove, if the girl is willing, appreciative, quick to catch on, with a fair memory, for forgetfulness is many a housekeeper's trial, and capable of training; if not, do not attempt the task until a subject worthy of your efforts appears, and then may success crown your attempt.

This is my message to the women of America, says a woman, writing to the New York Tribune: Don't talk about the cruel Spaniards while you make graveyards of your heads for murdered birds whose little ones are starved to death that you may indulge in your cruel vanity. If we could have a phonograph of the poor little starving nestlings' cries for their dead mother resting on your headgear, perhaps you might get tired of hearing their wails and quit buying birds.

A starving child and a starving nestling are both pitiable objects.

A SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

There is no such thing. Scott's Emulsion comes, the nearest to it, but even this will not cure advanced cases; but in a short time it will cure this disease.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

FEW householders in this country understand the preparation of those delicious gingerbreads in which so many German housekeepers excel, says an authority in the New York Tribune. They are apt to regard gingerbread as a cheap cake on which it is not worth while to spend much time. There is a rooted belief apparently among a great many people that cheap things cannot be delicious, that like a great many other things that are cheap they must be inferior.

A well-made gingerbread is a much better cake on certain occasions than a fruit cake, and is quite superior to any cheap, coarsely made cupcake. A chocolate icing is especially nice on a molasses sponge cake flavored with ginger. A delicious recipe for this cake calls for two cups of molasses, one cup three-quarters full of butter, a tablespoonful of ginger and the same amount of boiling water poured over a tablespoonful of soda. Stir in enough of flour to make a batter as thick as for sponge cake. Pour the cake out in biscuit pans in sheets about half the depth of the pans. Bake the cake in a hot oven, protecting it at the top and bottom if there is any danger of it burning. When the cake is done lift it carefully out and let it remain in the tins until it is thoroughly cold. Ice it, if you wish, with the following icing:

Stir two squares of unsweetened chocolate with five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Add three tablespoonfuls of boiling water, and stir the mixture over the fire for several minutes until it is smooth and glossy. Spread this icing on evenly when the cake is a little warm, and let the cake remain in the pan until cold. Then cut it into even squares, and when the icing is hard lift them out. A good gingerbread to serve hot consists of one cup of butter stirred with two cups of molasses. Add an even tablespoonful of ginger and an even teaspoonful of salt. Sift over half a cup of flour, and pour over it a cup of milk dissolved in it and boiled about a minute. The moment the soda foams up in the molasses stir it vigorously. Add at once enough flour to make a batter as soft as it can be rolled out.

Roll it out about three quarters of an inch thick. Bake it in sheets in a hot oven: serve hot, with coffee and cream or with frothed chocolate.

An American dietic teacher advises elderly people to abstain from the use of stimulating foods. The need is indicated by natural inclination on the part of persons after they have passed the age of fifty-five to return to the simple foods of their childhood. Bread and milk, for example, is usually an esteemed diet by old people, and it is an excellent one. Another authority talking on longevity advises the free use of milk, but protests vigorously against too much bread, which to a person after sixty should be called the "staff of death" instead of that "of life."

Paper artificial teeth are now made in Germany. They are said to be not brittle, to retain their color, and to be lighter than china teeth, and they do not melt in the mouth.

A grocer caught in a confidential mood by the reporter of a Philadelphia paper admitted that the adulterations of his stock which were known to himself would fill a small volume. A cheap brand of tomato catsup, he said, was fairly three-fourths pumpkin, and the "bite" detected in cheap ginger snaps was produced, not by ginger, of which they are wholly free, but by cayenne pepper. He told more things, but these two may be taken as a fair sample. The public, perhaps, ought to be grateful if nothing worse than pumpkins or cayenne is used. It is the price, perhaps, that has to be paid for the convenience of ready made foods.

In a recent lecture at a gathering of matrons at New York, a physician, dwelling upon how to treat children's bruises, told of a simple method to sterilize a needle that was to be used to pick out a splinter or other foreign substance often jabbed into small boys' hands or knees through their reckless falling. If the needle is passed through an alcohol flame or boiling water, and used without touching the point with the fingers, it is safe. The average mother thinks if she uses a needle instead of a pin, she has conceded all that is required of her, but the surgeon, keen to the dangers of germ contamination, knows that a step further is necessary. The lecturer also spoke of the value in the mother's medicine chest of a little gutta-percha tissue such as every one who has had a tooth filled will recognize. This will be found to be of great service in covering any moist dressing of wounds, as it protects the clothing from the wet and also retains the moisture which it is needed to preserve in the dressing.

The New York Herald says:—Would you take up the very latest idea? Then cover your bathroom walls, ceiling and floor, every inch of it, with oilcloth. This is a plan that has aroused much enthusiasm, and the oilclothed bathroom is now exceedingly correct. Oilcloth is less expensive than tiling, and even easier to keep clean. It is made now-days in so many patterns that every one's tastes can be suited, and though those that have never seen a bathroom decked in this manner may not be inclined to think so, a bathroom that from top to toe, as it were, is of oilcloth, is a very artistic affair. The oilcloth chosen should be of a pattern that closely resembles tiling, and it is the best to varnish it thoroughly. One of the prettiest designs in the market is of a white ground with a blue figure. The border is of the "Wall of Troy" variety. Another good pattern is of green and white.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

An American writer in a paper deals with the question of how the fashions originate in the following manner. He says:—

Women as a rule note the change in fashions by pure intuition. They have a vague idea that the designs originate in Paris, but beyond that trouble their heads very little about the manner of their development.

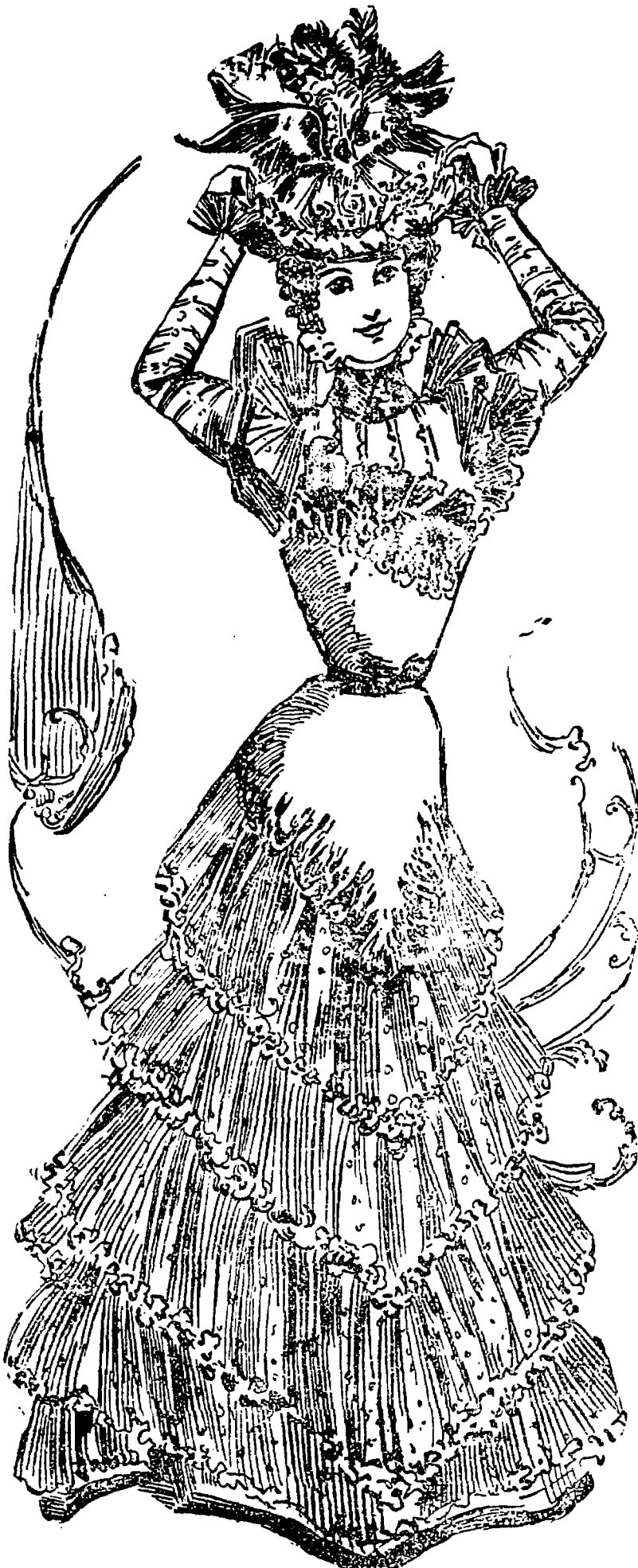
The designs for fashions are made by men in Paris, poor men dreamers with ideas about women's clothes, but with no money to carry out their ideas, who spend their time in the slack season thinking out novelties for the trade. These "fashions" they take to the large houses and dispose of the most striking of them for a few francs and a "Merci"

darker blue. Mauve and blue are perhaps the prettiest colors used in this manner.

This model for a house gown may suggest to some one a nice way of using a lace skirt that may already be doing duty with one bodice. The model presents a skirt of black net, embroidered with narrow black ribbon in the manner of Louis XV. festoons. A turquoise blue and black brocade makes the bodice, which is cut as a jacket in front and slopes away from the bust to the waistline, to form narrow tabs that reach to the hem of the skirt behind. A large bow of blue velvet closes the jacket at the bust, and chemisette and vest are of the net, embroidered to match the skirt.

The draped skirt seems to be more successful in lace than in any heavier fabric. Heavy laces, either black or cream, are generally chosen; the skirt is cut with demi-train, and this is gracefully drawn up on one side. A lovely gown of coru lace is made in this way, with jet embroidered blue velvet forming a yoke and empiement on the left side, where the lace skirt is lifted.

A fashionable gown for house wear is



A POPULAR STYLE OF SUMMER COSTUME

monsieur—and there you have a style. These men dressmakers live from hand to mouth mostly. After a prominent house buys their designs it has models made from them, retaining some and exporting some to America. Here women dressmakers copy and adapt while fashionable women like or dislike, but wear nevertheless.

There are very few women designers, and this would seem another lucrative field of money making for clever women with inventive genius. When women spend so much time, thought and money on dress, it is to be supposed they would be the best ones to originate their own fashions, but up to date this is an unexplored field as far as they are concerned.

New examples of jackets and jacket basques present themselves every day. A fashionable finish is made by cutting the basques in round scallops, the scallops growing more shallow but the basque pieces deeper toward the back. Indeed, basques are rarely finished the same length all around, and the bolero, short behind and out in front with points that fall well below the waistline, remains a fashionable model.

Fancy revers are a conspicuous feature of most jackets. A novelty is to have them of colored silk, on which are sewed many rows of narrow ruchings of mouseline de soie in several shades of the same color; others are embroidered in gold threads or in ribbon in some strongly contrasting color. Buttons of the most elaborate description form an essential feature of these garments.

There seems to be a liking for several shades of the same color in a costume, hat and parasol acting as aids to the same color idea. Shaded mousseline de soie ruffles are an illustration of this fashion. A light blue dress, for instance, may be trimmed by several shades of

a white cloth, trimmed with black lace. One of this sort is made with attached flounce edged with black lace and trimmed with several lines of entreeux. The bodice is a blouse, with the lace arranged in rounded points and held by waistband of coral velvet.

The Dmegal linsens of everlasting wear, says the fashion oracle of the N. Y. Post, are made into stylish tailor costumes, plain, braid trimmed flounced, finished with ruffles, bordered with linen, lace insertions, or with yoke, or vest and revers of white duck, the skirt completed by many bias rows of the linen piped with the duck. Vestings of lighter linsens than that used for whole suits come in basket weaves in red, green, cream, etc., with dots or lines of black, blue or dark brown. The Galatea trills are again made into cycling, boating and sea beach morning suits for women as well as children.

DO YOU READ

What people are saying about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curi g the worst cases of scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism and all forms of blood disease, eruptions, sores, boils and pimples. It is giving strength to weak and tired women. Why should you hesitate to take it when it is doing so much for others?

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PARAGRAPHS FOR THOUGHTFUL PEOPLE.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, and finding it was beginning to rain, caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang towards him, exclaiming: "No, no; that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet; and I'm sure it shan't be wetted now." Some folks religion is of the same quality. It is none the worse for wear. It is a respectable article to be looked at, but must not be damped in the showers of daily life. It stands in a corner, to be used in case of serious illness or death, but it is not meant for common occasions.

There is to day in the English speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching, vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering this monstrous evil. It is at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes beneficent energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly inspired power, which at every point threatens social and national advance; which gives to ignorance and vice a greater potency than intelligence and virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and sordidizing them below the plane of savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Home Rule for Ireland, in 1893, closed one of his brilliant speeches in the following sympathetic words:—

"It would be misery for me if I had foregone or omitted in these closing years of my life any measure it was possible for me to take toward upholding and promoting the cause which I believe to be the cause not of one party or of one nation, but of all parties and of all nations. To these I say, let me entreat you—if it were my latest breath I would so entreat you—let the dead bury their dead, and cast behind you forever recollections of bygone evils; cherish, love and sustain one another through all vicissitudes of human affairs in times that are to come."

If you can say nothing good say nothing at all. Remember the legend of the stranger who stood unknown in the crowd that was curiously gazing at a dead dog. The poor creature had many blemishes, and they were all enumerated by the lookers on, but one mild voice was heard saying, "He had beautifully white teeth." They turned in surprise, and a woman whispered, "It must be the Christ, for He alone could say anything good of a dead dog." The example is worth following. And how much better the world would be if in lieu of speaking evil we should rather utter words of praise and encouragement or maintain a charitable silence.

The great cannot exist without the small, or the small without the great. In all things there is a mixture of different elements, and in this mixture there is profit. Let us take our bodies as an example. The head without the feet is nothing, nor the feet without the head. The least of all our organs are necessary, and serve the whole body; all conspire together and obey one principle of subordination for the preservation of the whole.

It is true that the Roman Empire, at various epochs, sternly persecuted Christianity, but the republics would have made it impossible. Even Judaism, but for the pressure of Roman authority, would have been strong enough to stifle it. It was the Roman magistrates who prevented the Pharisees from killing Christianity.

Speaking of the rapidity of thought an English scientist says that "if the skin be touched repeatedly with light blows from a small hammer, the brain will distinguish the fact that the blows are separate, and not a continuous pressure, even when they follow one another as rapidly as one thousand in a second."

The founders of Imperial Rome were really the pioneers of Christianity by the fact of their many victories, after which they were able to combine their victims into one great personality, and thus, when Christianity was ripe for preaching, it smoothed the way for the Apostles.

There is a kind of liberty which often finds it more advantageous to treat with kings and princes than with jealous and narrow-minded citizens.

Absolute power is vexatious in precise proportion to the narrowness of the area over which it is exercised.

The true heirs of a great man are not his kinsmen in blood, but those who continue his work.

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DIVIDEND NO. 65.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two and a half (2 1/2) per cent. for the current six months equal to a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution, and will be payable at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after Wednesday June 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1st to May 31st inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the Bank at Montreal on Wednesday, June 15th next, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.

TANCREDE BIENVENU.
General Manager.

MONTREAL

City and District Savings Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of EIGHT DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. V. BARBEAU.
Manager.

Montreal, May 28th, 1898.

LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. for the current half-year (making a total for the year of six per cent) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after **Wednesday, the 1st day of June next.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at its Head Office on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board.

W. WEER.
President.

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