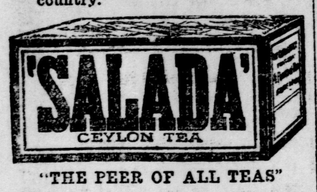
AN INTRODUCTION

of your teapot to "SALADA" will do more to convert sceptics and disbelievers than all the eloquence and advertising zeal in the country.



"THE PEER OF ALL TEAS"

Sealed lead packets only. By grocers all over.

In the Net.

And they had been believed, and believed on the testimony of a stranger! It was but one example more of what a few flattering words and pious pretenses can accomplish.

Miss Pendleton—the informant could be no other—knew how to tell her tale, with what seeming reluctance, with what excuses, with what expressions of devoted attachment, with what doubts, and above all, with what piety! And her correspondents lacked the penetration to see that, if really reluctant, she need not have told; if doubtful and friendly, she would have sought to disprove such absurdities; and if really pious, she would have shown some mercy and nobility of soul. The proof of the dispositions of a story-teller is not in the professions which she makes, but in the effect which she produces.

"Are they imbeciles?" cried Valeria fiercely, crushing the letters in her hands and flinging them away.

Two others remained. She tore them open, and found traces of the same work.

Both were from correspondents of Mrs. Harwood; and the writer of one of them, who, for some mysterious reason, assumed that that lady was a person of infallible judgment, and the most devoted friend that Valeria ever had, insisted that she would never have approved of what had been done without the best of reasons, and that she had acted on the surest information which she could obtain.

"What has Mrs. Harwood to do with the matter?" Valeria exclaimed, flinging this letter after the others, and taking up the last one.

And here, at length, was a beam of light through the chaos which surrounded her. A woman of extreme sensitiveness and delicacy, but of a clear and independent judgment, this writer had not been imposed upon by authorities nor by phrases; and she considered Valeria's confinement an outrage. The same reasons for it which had been written to the others had been given to her also, and she scornfully pronounced them null and void. Living at a distance—she was in England—she could do nothing personally; but she could procure the intervention of a high foreign official in Rome, who would demand an investigation of the affair.

It was useless. Unless he knew all the story, or should bring these people before her, it would avail nothing. As long as they could talk unanswered, they could always conquer. Their strength was in their secrecy. There needed a bold and resolute questioner, who would oblige each one to prove what she should assert, or give her authority, and who would tell Valeria everything. So pursued, they would have melted like shadows. They would have heard from someone. Would have forgotten whom, would have shirked responsibility. They would have been a retiring fog, which could not be grasped, though they had been a thick fog to suffocate.

But she could not hope for such an investigation.

Neither could she hope for any active partisanship from the people of the Manicomio, kind as they were. Official reserve and Italian caution would prevent their taking any aggressive part. But that they would do anything against her she could not believe. The most that she could expect, and all that she could ask, was that they should make her detention as tolerable as it could be made.

But in this moment, even liberty was almost lost sight of in the misery of this inevitable inferno of wagging tongues.

"Oh! who will ever give me back the silence of my life?" she cried out.

Into the solitude where she had meant to hide herself with nature and art and religion for companions, had broken the full pack of yelping gossips.

There was a tap at the door, and Sister Agnes put her head in. "Well, signora," she began, "I hope——" then broke off. "Why, how red your cheeks are! What is the matter?"

"You hope that I have had pleasant news," Valeria said. "Come in and hear them. Sit down. Excuse my standing and walking about. And don't be alarmed if I should catch you and shake you. I feel as if I were a tempest shut into the puny form of a woman."

"Why signora——"

"Listen!" And Valeria told her story.

The sister was shocked. She began to murmur consolations and exhortations, saying the best she knew. She begged Valeria to leave all in the hands of God, who would surely protect her, and raise up friends for her. She must try to forgive.

"Forgive!" Valeria burst forth. "I would like to drive over them with wild horses!"

"Oh, don't speak so, signora! Try to wait; and God will right you."

"Oh, I must wait, for I am tied hand and foot!" she cried, wringing her hands. "But you may be sure that the time of God to right me will come the very first moment that I can right myself."

"But signora, a Christian must bear patiently——"

"Ah! ma soeur," Valeria interrupted, sweeping away the gentle voice, "nous avons change tout cela."

The sister was silent a moment. Then she said: "Miss Pendleton has been here."

"She has! Keep her out of my sight!"

"She wished very much to see you," the nun went on. "She says that if you will receive her, she will never again interfere with your affairs in any way. And she wanted me to tell you that she loves you just as well as ever."

"I have no doubt that she does—just as well. Keep her out of my sight. Don't allow her to be in the garden when I want to walk there. And assure her that I do not love her as well as ever, nor at all!"

"I told her that the director does not allow her to see you," the sister said.

"I do not allow her to see me!"

The sister had an inspiration. "Wouldn't you like to take a little walk?" she asked.

It was the best diversion possible. They went down stairs and out through the garden, Sister Agnes stopping to gather for her companion a bunch of purple pansies out of the crowd that stool all facing the sun, each with the image of an oriental beared face painted on its rich petals. They went up the avenue under the delicate foliage, crossed the little bridge that would soon be draped with purple wistaria and snow-white multiflora roses, and came to a large green in Villa Gabrielli, where a few benches were set in the lee of a wide semicircle of laurels joined thickly into a hedge. And here the sister left Valeria in the company of a nurse they had met, and returned to her own duties.

The green was bright with daisies. In summer the grass would be over the head of the tallest man there. Everything in that place was luxuriant with a dancing growth.

Valeria seated herself by the laurels, and the nurse went about gathering daisies for her.

It was one of the days when the Manicomio was open to visitors, and two gentlemen were wandering about not far away. Then went down the avenue toward the bridge, then turned back on to the green.

"Don't take any notice of them," Valeria said in a low voice to the nurse. "They show very little discretion in coming here."

She turned away in speaking, and began to examine the dark laurels behind the bench.

The steps came nearer, and the voice of the nurse was heard talking with one of the strangers. In spite of the charge she had received, it was impossible for the girl to resist the compliments and inquiries addressed to her.

Hearing a step beside her, Valeria turned to go away, and found serself face to face with the Count Belvedere.

He looked at her with eager excitement, too much engrossed in the object for which he had sought her to even salute her.

"Signora," he said hastily, and in a low tone, "is is possible that I see the American of the casuccia in this place?"

"If you have any inquiries to make about the place, it would be better to go to one of the men-servants," she said coldly. "I do not play cicerone."

He regained his composure immediately.

"I do not wish to intrude," he said respectfully. "I only wish to say that I am sorry to see you here, and to ask if you have anything to say to me."

"Who sent you?" she asked.

"No one."

"And, pray, what could I have to say to you?"

He had dropped his eyes. He now raised them and looked at her fixedly.

"I should be happy if I could be of any service to you. And I fancied that you might have something to tell me."

"I have nothing to tell you," she replied.

He continued to look at her with steady and penetrating eyes. "We were sorry to learn of your severe illness last autumn," he said, "and I am glad to see you looking so well. Your apartment is as you left it, and ready for you whenever you wish to return."

"Thanks! but I do not wish to return there," she said. "It was already been relinquished—without my authority, it is true—and I do not wish to renew the lease."

"Is that all?" he asked, as she made a motion to go. "You are resolved?"

"It is all, Senor Conte. Good-morning."

[To be Continued.]

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HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A Brighton, England, young man has killed himself because his wife made fun of him for kissing the servant girl.

Squandered a Fortune.

How often we hear the expression, notwithstanding the fact that those who use it are perhaps spending their money foolishly in medicines which only give relief without removing the cause: Merrill's System Tonic cures heart, stomach, kidney, nerve and liver troubles—because by purifying the blood, regulating the bowels and toning each of these organs the cause of disease is removed. Price 50 cents per bottle, at W. T. Strong & Co's drug store. Descriptive pamphlet free.

A hemlock tree recently cut down in Appleton, Me., showed 360 grains, and this was taken as an indication that the tree was nearly four centuries old.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Always use Shake in Your Shoes when breaking in new boots. 25 cents. 86tf

The Fly has come to the front. 24 tf

IN FINE FORM

Premier Hardy's Powerful Reply to Mr. Whitney.

The Government's Condition Better Than Before.

Mr. Whitney Cornered on the Constable Question.

The Opposition Leader Attacks the Government—Mr. Pettypiece and Mr. Clark Distinguish Themselves.

Toronto, Aug. 5.—The galleries of the legislature were crowded yesterday afternoon to hear the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was moved by Mr. Pettypiece, East Lambton, and seconded by Mr. Sam Clarke, of Northumberland. Both gentlemen are new members of the house, and their addresses were listened to with marked attention by the house. They spoke well, and received the hearty congratulations of their fellow members. In the evening the galleries were uncomfortably crowded with visitors, who anticipated a brilliant debate, and they were not doomed to disappointment.

Mr. Pettypiece at once captured the sympathetic attention of the house by reminding it that the county from which he came was connected with great names in the history of Reform—The names of Brown, Mackenzie, Pardee and Lister—and added to the effectiveness of this statement by alluding to the presence of Mr. F. F. Pardee, son of one of these fathers of Liberalism, who was seated to his left. The government side warmly applauded these happy references. The mover then dealt with the various clauses of the speech seriatum. With reference to the right of constables to vote, Mr. Pettypiece evoked hearty "hear, hears" by the statement that their legal right to vote had never been questioned until now, and that their moral right was not even now questioned. They had been voting unchallenged for 30 years, and it was a case where Lord Granville's dictum that "custom is a law" eminently applied.

Mr. Clarke, West Northumberland, quite captured the house by the readiness and humor which he manifested. He is likely to be a considerable addition to the debating talent of the assembly.

MR. WHITNEY.

The house rose when he concluded, and when it resumed Mr. Whitney took the floor, amid the applause of his followers. After the customary compliments to the new members who had so well performed their task, he plunged almost immediately into the two questions of the right of election constables to vote and the constitutionality of having two departments of the government unrepresented by ministers on the floor of the house. The first point he made was that the Opposition was not endeavoring to deprive any man of his right to vote. If there was a doubt of the right of constables to vote it was owing to the neglect of the gentlemen on the treasury benches. The government had called the legislature together at an unusual time last year, rushed through the business at race-horse speed and then made an appeal to the electors. In spite of the fact that the contest was made on most unequal terms, the government, although it had not been defeated, had been practically condemned by the electorate. Two of the ministers had been defeated, and the government appeared in the house with a bare majority. The legislature had again been called together at an extraordinary time of year. It was a proof of the state of scare in which the government was. If the election had been held on equal terms the Conservatives would now be on the government side of the chamber with 25 of a majority. He enumerated the unfair conditions to be the presence and active aid of an army of officials, the support of the liquor interest and the active aid of the Dominion Government, headed by the premier. He boasted that despite these influences he had come back to parliament with 20 more members, and, he added, "and we will grow." Mr. Whitney quoted Todd to show that the position of Messrs. Gibson and Dryden was untenable.

PREMIER HARDY.

The premier received a perfect ovation from his followers when he arose to speak. He said the strong language used by the leader of the opposition must be the outcome of too much brooding over defeat. He occasioned a lot of amusement by quoting some of Mr. Whitney's phrases, "battered, bleeding government," etc., and said that there was room for a suspicion that Mr. Whitney had been sojourning in the region of Santiago recently and was using the language of war on the floor of the house. On the government side they had nothing to complain of; they had one more supporter than they had at the beginning of the previous parliament. They had three or four more than they had at the commencement of the parliament before that. They had received 50,000 more votes for their candidates in March last than in 1890; 20,000 more votes than were polled for the Dominion Liberal candidates in 1896, in that tremenedous conflict where Liberalism was everywhere triumphant. They had, then, nothing to complain of. The premier next dealt with the reasons for calling parliament together, and showed conclusively that there were reasons altogether outside the question of the rights of the constables which made an early summoning of parliament advisable. In regard to the absence of two of the ministers from the house, he pointed out that Mr. Whitney had read from Todd the general principle which governed such cases, but stopped short when he should have gone on and read the exceptions to the rule as stated in Todd. A special exception was made in the case where the minister had a prospect of being elected for a constituency within a reasonable time. This part of the premier's answer was received with great applause from the government side. He proceeded to deal with the cases in English parliamentary history where ministers held their portfolios while without seats in the house. The most convincing was perhaps that of Mr. Gladstone, who occupied the post of colonial secretary in Sir Robert Peel's government for six months, although without a constituency. He quoted others almost equally strong, though not associated with the name of a parliamentarian of such authority as the greatest of commoners.

A striking feature of the premier's reply was his challenge to Mr. Whitney in regard to the latter's accusation that the liquor interest had contributed to the government's victory. He declared that the country knew and Mr. Whitney knew where the liquor interest had thrown its influence during the late elections, and he knew it was not with the government. Mr. Whitney made a retort to this statement, which drew from the premier the sentence delivered with evident deliberation: "Something may yet come out not entirely to the credit of the leader or to the credit of his party." Coming to the question of the right of the constables to vote, Mr. Hardy said that the leader of the opposition had expressed anxiety that the law should prevail in the matter. That was exactly what the government proposed should be done. He showed that the course of the government had been to refer the matter to the courts, and had invited Mr. Whitney's assistance in so bringing it to the test of the law.

Mr. Whitney arose and denied that he had got the opportunity of joining in a reference to the courts.

The premier read a letter from the deputy attorney-general to Mr. Whitney advising that the question would be brought before the court of appeal and stating that a sum not exceeding $200 would be appropriated enabling the opposition to be represented at the hearing. Mr. Whitney, Mr. Hardy said, who now professed to favor a decision of the courts, never answered the letter, and the court looking upon the reference as merely academic and not binding on the trial judges, made it unlikel ythat a decision would be given by the judges in appeal. What the government now proposed was to introduce a bill specifically directing the court of appeal to pass upon the question, enfranchising constables for the future at least, and providing that in case the courts decided that the votes of constables should not be counted, any election voided by reason of that decision should be fought over again. The premier concluded one of the most powerful debating speeches heard on the floor of the house in a long time by sarcastically pointing out that the opposition appeared to be desirous of crawling into office by disfranchising a body of men who had exercised their rights as citizens unquestioned for 50 years. Colonel Matheson adjourned the debate.

THE HEADACHE HABIT

Some Excellent Advice About Periodic Headaches in Childhood.

The headache habit rarely becomes established before the age of seven years, and not often earlier than fourteen. Prior to the latter age headaches are usually of irregular occurrence, and directly traceable to fatigue, nervous excitement or overeating.

Periodic headaches, occurring at somewhat regular intervals of from two to six weeks, have characteristics of their own. The pain is located at a particular point, often just over one eye. At the beginning of the attack the child is frequently pale and the expression worried, while later the face is flushed. The eyes are extremely sensitive to light. Before and during the attacks the whole nature of the child is changed. He is dull, drowsy, listless or irritable. Vision is frequently double or otherwise disordered. Often after sleep the child will waken with all the symptoms gone. Days of wholesome, pleasurable excitement are marred by the occurrence of a prostrating attack of recurring headache.

The above description will create a mental picture of a disorder which has proved the bugbear of the whole childhood of many a reader.

The best treatment for the periodic headaches of childhood is preventive. It is noticed that in nearly every case one parent or the other has suffered in like manner. This fact should put parents on their guard when a child has headache from slight provocation. The younger the child is when such headaches begin, the more painstaking and persistent should be the care taken to prevent the establishment of a headache habit.

Care in the quality and quantity of food is of vital importance, in every case. The child needs plenty of wholesome food, and is often benefited by some light nourishment between meals. He will then be less apt to overload the stomach, or to eat too quickly at meal hours. The supper should always be a light meal. Butter and cream are articles of food at once nourishing and digestible, and a craving for them is not to be discouraged.

The hours of sleep should be long; ten hours are not too much for any child.

Periodic headaches are most common to children who are much with their elders, and with books, and who are led to grasp at mental problems suitable only for older persons. At the beginning of school life the child is placed under an unusual strain, mental and physical. To offset this he should be encouraged to take part in outdoor sports and games. If a tendency to headache is developed, he should be directed to outdoor life and play and away from too much reading and school work.

It is presumed that every modern schoolhouse is thoroughly ventilated. It is to the credit of nearly all teachers that they are alive to the importance of fresh air.

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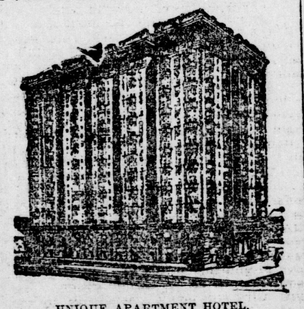
One Designed That Is Causing Talk Even Among Architects.

The latest house idea in Chicago is an apartment hotel of unique plan that will soon grace the intersection of Belleview Place with North State and Rush streets. The picture shows the exterior design, which is calculated to get all the light available for the occupants. It will have a ground area of 200x270 feet, and will be twelve stories high. The cost is estimated at $1,000,000. One of the especially fine features of the building will be the absence of all machinery from the building, an adjacent lot having been secured for the location of all such. It will have a large natatorium, bachelors' clubrooms, and a large part will be devoted to clubmen, as well as to first-class families. It will have the handsomest and best equipped ballroom in the United States, excepting that of the Waldorf-Astoria of New York, which will be devoted to no other purpose. The kitchen and dining rooms will be on the top floor, in order that the scents from cooking may not annoy the guests. The hotel is to be erected by a stock company.



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AGENTS—E. De la Hooke, "Clock," corner Richmond and Dundas. Thomas R. Parker, southwest corner of Richmond and Dundas streets, and F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

Navigation and Railways

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