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The best things are near-est: breath in your nostrils, light in your eyes, flowers at your feet, duties at hand, the path of God just before you Then do not grasp at the stars, but do life's plain, common work as it comes, certain that daily duties and daily bread are the sweetest things of life.-Robert Louis

#### Try This Way.

Why is it, says a writer in the Live Stock Journal, that so many boys and girls, when they have reached the age of fourteen or fifteen years, seem to grow away from their parents?

When the children are beings they.

When the children are babies, they are loved and enjoyed, but as the way, given no pleasures at home their opinions never asked with regard to anything, and if they ven-ture airing their thoughts they are

ture airing their thoughts they are ridiculed and "squelched."

As soon as they are old enough, and generally before, they are put to work and worked about like dumb beasts; just with a view to

dollars and cents.

Is it any wonder they long to get away where people talk to them as if they were not fools, and where they can take part in the convers tion with no fear of being bluffed?

Many a son has disgraced the name of his parents and brought

name of his parents and brought sadness and misery to his home because of just such usage; and many a daughter has brought shame to her loved ones, because her mo-ther gradually closed the door of sympathy and companionship against her. It would pay, in every way, if pa

would give more serious to the managing of their

thought children.

They should be partners with the boys and girls in work, school, reading, play and in fact everything they Be thoroughly interested in what

Interests them.

As soon as they begin asking questions, answer them truthfully and

kindly

When they do a thing well, tell them so, in few words, but let them know you mean it.

If they fail in an undertaking, kindly direct them in the right way and let them know you have confidence in their success when they e in their success when e another effort.

Parents should thoroughly enjoy their families, and nothing will so surely bring this about as to be chums with your boys and girls. Tell them your secrets and listen, to theirs. Let them know you were

to theirs. Let them know you were once—and not long ago—their ages and have had just such experiences as they now have.

Is there anything in the world you would rather have than the knowledge that your children, who are just entering manhood and womanhood, think you are really the wisest and best father and mother who ever lived?

It will pay now, and

he ever lived?

It will pay now, and in time to come, if you will give this subject your very best thoughts.

# A "Good Looker."

who knows how to dress—the tailor-made kind—who visits the heardresser and manicure. Of course I
know it costs, but we are willing to
pay for it." This was a telephone
message received by a large employment agency from a business man
who required the services of a
young woman bookkeeper and genereal office assistant.

A shabby necktie or soiled linen
or a cheap, well worn hat may cost
you very dear, for it may be
a turning point in some one's mind
who has been thinking of patronizing you. Business men are keeneyed, very sharp and often influenced by little things. Many a worthy youth has been sent away when
applying for a situation because of
some telltale in his dress or innamer which made a bad impression.

Young men may so far emphasize
the matter of dress that their good
appearance is about all there is to
them. At the same time appearances have much to do with ome's
advancement, especially in large
cities. In New York it is almost
impossible for young men to get a
start who are obliged to overcome
the handicap of an unfavorable impression. It seems as though New
Yorkers, would fornive anything
quicker than a slovenly or a poverty-stricken appearance.—Success Mar

To Wash Real Lase.

With the thumb;
lean, nor rest, upon an open book
turn down the cormers of the leaves.

Always to: Keep your place with
a thin book mark; place a large
hook upon the table before opening
it; turn leaves from the top with
the book mark; place a large
hook upon the table before opening
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hook upon the table before opening
it; turn leaves from the top with
the book mark; place a large
hook upon the table beak.
Never rouch a book with a damp
of dust, from the

### To Wash Real Lace.

To wash real lace the best plan

is to baste it to a strip of clean white muslin, catching each point carefully to the foundations. After soaking in a sude made from white soap and warm water it should be thoroughly rinsed in clear warm and then cold water. Buting warm and then cold water. should not be used for laces Bluing es, not even the imitation

In order to restore the oil to the thread and also to soften the color the lace should be finally rinsed in skim-milk

To iron lay a clean rag over the strip of basted lace and press with a moderately warm iron. Remove the cloth, snip each basting thread with scissors and the lace will look like new.

### Words to the Girls.

Girls, would you be beautiful? Of course you would. Then cultivate in your hearts cheerfulness, contentment, and kindness. They are the greatest beautifiers. No paints, or powders can give the winsome, beautiful glow to the cheek, the sparkling, charming glint to the eye, or the lithe and graceful carriage to the body which these impart; but don't flirt; don't be vain; don't be obtrusive. Modesty gives don't be obtrusive. Modesty special charm to beauty, and fulness conceals many defects

#### Fashion's Fancies

The short skirt is everywhere Paris, and made sufficiently full to be comfortable and graceful. No longer is the "tube" style permissi-ble, nor the train. The trained skirt is reserved for ceremonious oc casions, such as receptions, din-ner parties, weddings, etc., where it can be allowed to train in grace. The skirt for general wear can be

gored, pleated, tucked, flounced, "sunray" pleated, or whatever you wish—but short it must be.

Coats show closer-fitting effects and longer waist-lines, the three-quarter fitting shape being preferred; but the sacque or even the half-fitting models are worn for traveling, motoring, and general slip-or garments.

Coat sleeves are long and close fitting, some plain or nearly so on the shoulders; but as this style is not generally becoming, fulness at the shoulders will be noticeable as the spring comes along. The single-breasted or very slightly double-breasted coat is preferred, and many of the new collars are long, some to the waist, or lower.

Strictly tailored coats are worn and extend to or just below the knee. There is every possibility of the Eton coat or bolero making its eappearance.

Colors for this spring are blues, heliotrope, various shades of gray, champagne tints, tans, and browns. Yellow will be used sparingly, to give a touch of color

The princess style, with pleated or gathered flounce, remains in favor; while coats with pleated basques are proving popular.

Scotch tweeds, homespuns, serges, and fancy cheviots are worn.

# Teach the Children

"Send me a good looker. I don't fire; drop a book upon the floor; mean pretty, you know, but one who knows how to dress—the tailor-or-made kind—who visits the hair-

or a magazine with a sharp knife, as the edge is sure to run into the print; nor with the fingers, but with a paper cutter or an ordinary table knife.—National Educator.

#### Dainty Paper.

There is no excuse for ugly walls unless one lives in a rented house where the landlord is obdurate. A paper need not be costly to be artistic; charming effects can be had for ten or fifteen cents a roll—ff you understand colors and their relation to light and architectural lines.

Among the popular designs in wall paper are seenic effects. These are usually found in the frieze, with a plain fabric paper heneath. Often they are Japanese in character, but all are so subdued in tone as not to be nerve wearing. Some of the friezes boast several different land-scapes, arranged so they can be pieced together to avoid monotony. The favorite color schemes are prowns and eeru, soft grays, greens

pieced together to avoid mo The favorite color schemes browns and ecru, soft grays, greens, and even occasionally contrasting tones. The wall paper should repeat one of the shades in the frieze. Often it is of a dull surface, but it browns and ecru, soft grays, gre

is charming when watered.

Floral friezes, while not especially new, are constantly increasing in beauty. They are cut out to resemble a hand decoration, some even having the appearance of a valance. Most people put a plain paper with such a frieze, but they are lovely with narrow satin striped walls that repeat the softest tints in the flowers.

walls that repeat one sortest times in the flowers.

Japanese burlaps with warp and woof in different colors give delight-ful results. Equally popular are the

wool in different colors give designaful results. Equally popular are the
newest Japanese grass cloths, which
are finer in texture and more exquisite in coloring than ever before.
These are especially good in library,
dinling room and living room.
While these papers are dearer in
the beginning, they wear well, and
can be retinted. Among the more
costly papers for drawing rooms is
one that looks like silk; indeed, it
has a certain amount of silk incorporated in the pulp.
For dens and studies heraldic designs in several shades of brown,
dull reds, green and grays are good;
while forest scenes in a dining-room

dull reds, green and grays are good; while forest scenes in a dining-room large enough to carry it off are stylish. The size of the room is important in using any of these pictorial papers, or, indeed, any of the large figures. They detract from the appearance of space. For low-ceilinged rooms, bedrooms particularly, the best results are had by carrying the wall-paper to the ceiling, finishing it with a wood cornice or a wood molding three or four inches wide.

four inches wide.

Where cost is no objection, nothing is handsomer for library or diningroom than to have part of the wall made of wood. This can either be put into a plate rail with a plain or figured paper above, or a bold design, as a forest scene, can be used on the lower part of the wall, with the upper third, or the ugper third and ceiling, of wood.

Graining is so much better upder

by the person of limited income is to strain a point to get expensive papers. They fade almost as soon as the cheaper ones and soil quite as easily. Far better is it from the standpoint of health and cleanliness to paper often and inexpensively.—
The Times.

# Sweets and Temperance.

Never pull a book from the shelf by the binking at the top, but by the back.

Never touch a book with a damp form.

Never place another book nor anything else upon the leaves of an open book.

Never rub dust from books, but brush it off with a soft, dry cloth or duster.

Never close a book with a pencil, a pad of paper, or anything else between the leaves.

Never open a book further than to bring both sides of the cover into the same place.

Always open a, book from the middle, and never from the ends or cover.

Always keep any neatly bound borrowed book covered with paper while in your possession.

Never attempt to dry a book, accidentally wet, by a fire, but wipe off the moisture with a soft, dry cloth.

Never lend a borrowed book, but return it as soon as you are through with it, so that the owner may not be deprived of its use.

Never cut the leaves of a book with a pencil, a pad of paper, or anything else been your next most important and necessary food. You can put ten, and how 'unitalished' the matter to a test very easily. Just leave off the pie, pudding or other desserts at your lunch or middle, and never from the middle, and never from the ends or cover.

Always keep any neatly bound borrowed book, accidentally wet, by a fire, but wipe off the moisture with a soft, dry cloth.

Never lend a borrowed book, but return it as soon as you are through with it, so that the owner may not be derived of its use.

Never cut the leaves of a book every drinking man will tell you

Nothing is sweeter than love; no-thing stronger; nothing higher, noth-ing broader, nothing better either in heaven or earth, because love is of God, and rising above all created things can find its rest in Him

#### Packing a Skirt.

The best way to fold a skirt properly for packing so that an ugly crease will not show down the front breadth, is to fasten the skirt-band and pin the back to the middle of the bard in front. Then lay the skirt on some flat surface, right side out, with the front breadth down. Smooth out all the creases and lay the folds flat. Now begin at the outer edges and roll each and lay the folds flat. Now that the outer edges and roll towards the centre back until two rolls meet. In this way hang of the skirt is not injured. will have no wrinkles, and the francheadth will be smooth and flat.

#### How to Clean a Lace Yoke Without Detaching it.

It is always a difficult business after a lace yoke is once irrevocably ripped from its holdings for cleaning purposes to get it put back again and properly fitting, as it was in the first place. On the other hand, if one washes one's yoke without detaching it, the material of the dress is sure to cost, wet. Then is a second is sure to get wet. There is a se-cret, however, for washing unde-tached yokes without incurring the danger of ruining the dress. Make a pad of an old sheet or, better still, a thick bath towel, and place it under the voke. Then die a under the yoke. Then dip a soft cloth into warm water and soap suds and proceed to dab it over the lace until it is perfectly clean. I it is necessary to repeat sever times, the pad may be changed a dry one, in order to keep the cloth of the dress perfectly dry.

### The Woman Who is Always Right.

We have all met her, the woman who lays down the law, and most of us regret the meeting.

No matter what is under discussion, she has her opinion and does not hesitate to proclaim it. That We have all met her, the

not hesitate to proclaim it. That she knows nothing of the subject makes no difference in her vociferous-

Her voice is usually rasping, her words staccato, and her emphasis sharp. She may not intend to be disagreeable, but the effect is not

disagreeable, but the effect is not altered by intentions.

The irritation of a disturbed hornets' nest is mild compared with the feelings aroused by the layer down of the law. Even when in the right her wisdom is hated on general principles. She can stir up more opposition

than a motion to raise tax than a motion to raise taxes. You go out of your way the thwart her and make yourself uncomfortable doing what she does not wish.

Silent protest or open pugnacity is the usual attitude of her hearers. The good-tempered sufferer revels when the town regulation strikes a scrapper. the face. The short over-sleeves were of velvet edged with braid, while the close-fitting under-sleeves were of the heavily embroidered satin. To complete the costume was a big three-cornered hat of black satin, the only trimming being a silver cord round the crown and one long, upstanding, black ostrich feather.

Many people prefer to wear black throughout lent, so I have described this dress in black; but the model would be most successful in dark colors, such as violet, pine green,

crapper.

Tact is not her long suit. The more reason there is for silence the louder is her expression of opinion.

Her knowledge of where her own

Her knowledge of where her business ends is scant.

It is the layer down of the law who can be depended upon to say the wrong thing every time. She it is who makes it her business take a meek little wife to task her husband's shortcomings or widens a breach by telling both combatants their duty.

Monity she knew how great is been throughout lent, so I have described this dress in black; but the model would be most successful in dark colors, such as violet, pine green, chestnut brown or elephant grey. Of course, nothing ever approaches a black toilet for distinction and refinement; but it can only achieve that when worn by a woman whom black suits. There never was such a fallacy as the idea (usually rooted in the masculine brain!) that black suits all women. It does nothing of the kind. Black "kills" the majority of women, extinguishes their looks completely; and unless a woman is very sure of her skin and her personality she had best avoid black as carefully as a brupette should avoid soarlet and yellow, which are usually set aside as her portion (for her destruction) instead of being given to a golden-haired sister, whose beauty of coloring they enhance to an amazing degree. Let the dark-haired woman, who has hitherto been foolishly heguiled into wearing reds and yellows, which cannot help making her skin look sallow and muddy, try the effect in her hair of a knot of brilliant emerald green or turquoise blue, and she will be so delighted with the result as regards her coloring that she will discard scarlet and yellow for good and all. Colors are, indeed, far more becoming (if well chosen, of course) to the majority of women than black. For one thing, they often give an individuality to a woman which she herself does not possess; and the paler the colors are the more becoming they will be to the great majority of women, for they give white reflections which often lighten up the sallowest skin.

And as regards the emphasizing of personality the same rule holds

on the lower part of the wall, with the upper third or the ugper third and ceiling, of wood.

Graining is so much better understood that it is not necessary to have expensive hardword to get good results. With a skilful carpenter pine is satisfactory.

With very cheap papers do not make the mistake of wanting too much for your money. The simpler in motif such papers are the less apt they are to look cheap. Glaring splashing flowers in crude tones are bad; far better looking are plain tones, or solid colors with narrow irregular stripes and figures on white or two-toned effects.

Another mistake in papering made by the person of limited income is to strain a point to get expensive papers. They fade almost as soon as the cheaper ones and soll quite as feasily. Far better is it from the standpoint of health and cleanliness to pepper often and inexpensively—

The Times.

# What is Worn in London

Once we have passed the dividing line between January and February, one has the comforting feeling that the back of the winter is broken, and that already one can bear the distant baying of the hounds of spring. Even if February be inclined to behave badly, it is so short a month that it is soon passed, and it the meantime we can turn our attention to designing dresses wherein to appear on the first days fine enough to allow us to discard our heavy winter cloaks of tur velvet or cloth. It is so disconcerting when such a day comes, to find that all one's winter gowns that were well enough to present a good appearance under a winter cloak; are by no means up to the mark when the cold white sunlight of spring shines upon them out of doors. Therefore, the wise dresser provides herself beforehand at this time with a smart walking dress which she can wear with a handsome stole of fox, asble, fisher or chinchilla when attending concerts or other functions of the sober kind which prevail in Lant. Once we have passed the dividing ent. This, therefore, is the type

Got this "day you bulk, To Book,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 191 A Yard nnel is still a yard after washed Surprise Soap Its pure hard Soapthats why. Surprise

dress I will describe this week, one which struck me as being particularly handsome. It showed the combination of two materials which is the prevailing note in nearly all the latest day dresses issuing from the Parisian ateliers. In this case the materials combined were the very legitimate ones of velvet and satin. I use the word "legitimate" intentionally, for I cannot say the same for others such as chiffor and cloth or Ninon and fur which may attract the eye for a moment by their novelty, but never combine really successfully. The under-dress, which only appeared in front and can, therefore; be simulated by a panel, was of black satin, very thick and soft. The over-dress was a Princess in black chiffon valvet. rule can be given except that, as a rule, black should not be worn by little women, as it extinguishes them. It requires a tall woman to look well in black—so much may be asserted confidently; but as regards colorings no rule is possible to lay down. The woman with Titian-red hair, of course, will look well in black, especially if she has the milk-white skin that generally accompanies that glorious possession; but then, on the other hard, the woman with blue-black hair and a skin like old ivory will often be suppressed. woman with blue-black nair and a skin like old ivory will often be supreme in sable garments. The nearest approach one can get to a rule as regards the wearing of black is that it should only be attempted by those of distinctive coloring and a goodly height, and that the numberless women with ordinary brown hair and unnoticeable complexions should clim to near a large of the should clim to near the should clim the sh soft. The over-dress was a Princess in black chiffon velvet, very clinging in black chiffon velvet, very clinging and graceful in its long, plain, unbroken lines. In the centre of the figure the velvet was cut away in the form of a big V, which disclosed the under-robe of black satin covered with a heavy floral embroidery in black floss silk relieved by braid. Above this opening the velvet bodice was bordered with silk braid, which crossed back and front and gave the hair and unnoticeable complexions should cling to pale colors on every was bordered with silk braid, which crossed back and front and gave the effect of a bolero. From under the arms the velvet fronts were cut in the sloping lines of the V till they met for a little space and then separated again to disclose the underskirt of satin. These fronts were bordered with braid similar to that on the bodice, the lines of braid crossing where the fronts met and continued down the opposite side

crossing where the fronts met and continued down the opposite side and all round the train. About the knee-line on either side were folded back panels of satin embroidered to match the under-bodice and bordered all round with the braid. The velvet bodice was cut, cut in a preference

ed all round with the braid. The velvet bodice was cut out in a pretty narrow design at the neck, which was bordered with a tiny line of brilliant rosy violet against a similar one of silver braid; and the guimpe of old lace gave just the necessary touch of soft white near the face. The short over-sleeves were of velvet edged with braid and the

Funny Sayings.

"Such a spiteful thing as that Tottie Gettington is!" said the young lady boarder who takes her tea clear. "She said her father's birthday present to her was a gold dollar for each Christmas she'd had, and that she was going to spend them all for a new cloak, and I merely said, 'My! What an expensive one it will be!' and now she's going one it will be!' and now she's going round saying that I told her she was getting old. The very idea!" one it will be!

SHE HAD AN EAR FOR MUSIC.

Georgia, aged four, was watching the circus parade, and just as the elephants were passing, the callione began to play. "Mother, I don't like the way the elephants sing."

Lawyer-You say you left home on the tenth? Witness—Yes, sir.

"And came back on the twenty-

fifth?' "Yes, sir."
"What were you doing in the in-

terim?" "Never was in such a place." A NEW TASTE

Lillian caused much merriment at Islian caused much merriment at the table one day when she found fault with the mineral water that they gave her to drink. Her mother asked her: "Why don't you like the water, dear? What does it taste like?" She answered: "I don't like this old water at all; it tastes like my foot's asleep."

If you want to keep love fasten it with a gossamer thread, not a chain of iron.—Ninon Traver Fleckenstein, in "Widow's Wisdom."

# Troubled With Constipation For Years.

often lighten up the sallowest skin.

And as regards the emphasizing of personality the same rule holds good. For a woman to look her best in black she must dominate it, not only by her coloring, but above all, by her individuality, for black has a curious levelling quality which gets the better of most people. It is a question which can only be solved by careful personal study, for no

Any irregularity of the bowels is always dangerous to your health and should be corrected at once for if this is not done constipation and all sorts of diseases are liable to attack you.

Milburn's Laza-Liver Pills cure Constipation and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel complaints.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 Standish Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various to-called remedies which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laza-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartly resonmend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Price 25 centra a vial or 5 for \$1.00 at all dealers, or east direct on reseips of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Teconto, Ont.

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SOCIETY I T. PATRICK'S

Nahed March 6t ated 1868; Mee Hall, 92 St. Ale Monday of the meets last We Rev. Chaplain, Shane, P.P.: Pr Kavanagh, K. C dent, Mr. J. C. President, W. Treasurer, Mr. V. Conding Secretary, Se ponding Secretar mingham; Becord T. P. Tansey; A eretary, Mr. M. shal, Mr. B. Cas shal, Mr. P. Con

Synopsis of Cana HOMESTEAD ANY even numbere sion Land in Mu wan and Alberta, a not reserved, may any person who is

any person who is smally, or any mai age, to the extent iton of 160 acres, Entry must be m is local land offit in which the land is Entry by proxy made on certain exister, mother, so ther or sister of a steader. The homesteader serm the conditions with under one of

(1) At least six appn and sultivation and sultivation and pour for three (2) If the faths the father is december and a resident was steader resides upon stainty of the lan sequirements as to estained by such with the father or (8) If the settle seat residence upon sead has severed by him in temperature of the residence may be residence upon sead has seat mouths' no seat the seat upon sead has bounded Lands the seat upon the

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