

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

True Witness Paris Patterns



CHILD'S DRESS. Paris Pattern No. 2787

This dainty little frock for the very small child should be developed in sheer white batiste or nainsook. The full body portion is gathered and attached to the round yoke and princess panel-cut in one piece...

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below:

Form with fields for Name, Size, Address, and other details for requesting the pattern.

with nearly every kind of salad, and this in spite of the fact that the stringy composition of the celery makes it hard to digest. The most common salad of all, and one of the most easily digested ones, is a cabbage salad in the form of cold slaw.

HOW TO WASH WHITE SWEATERS.

A girl's sweater is her most important asset as well as her most useful garment. If her shirt waists are badly made or shoes shabby, that is a minor consideration, but her sweater must be immaculate and up to date.

PIE-PLANT JUICE FOR RUST STAINS.

You can remove rust stains from a white dress completely by soaking the dress in pie-plant juice, secured by boiling the pie plant in a quantity of water.

PERFECTION.

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, To throw a perfume on the violet, To smooth the ice or add another Unto the rainbow, or with taper light To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish, Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

WHAT IS DIRECTOIRE?

Directoire, incroyable, merveilleuse, are the words on every tongue, yet they are frequently used interchangeably with regard to distinguishing characteristics. Directoire is the comprehensive word, including incroyable (the dress of the man during the directoire period) and the merveilleuse (the woman's dress of the same period).

At that period Greek and Roman philosophy appealed to cultivated minds, and classic costumes, as expressed in the lines of Greek sculpture, demanded a share of consideration. The women of the younger republic appeared attired in costumes on Grecian lines, and the style, at once simple and artistic, prevailed.

The characterizing features of the directoire style are: Skirts scant and clinging and en traine, with a high waist band; sleeves small, close fitting and long; collars high; pockets large; revers exaggerated; buttons numerous. One, all or any number of these characteristics may be discovered in one garment.

The introduction of the directoire has caused a radical change in costume building. The effect must be of swathing, of a seamless robe, no matter how much seaming, darning and goring may be employed in the construction of the foundation.

chief difference between the two styles lies in the greater fullness of the empire.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN RAPHA.

Some of the most beautiful embroidery is done now in raphia, which may be had in almost all shades or dyed to suit the needs of any artistic worker. It looks extremely difficult, too, when used to decorate curtains or other household furnishings.

WIT AND WOMEN.

No one is more frowsome than the 'would-be' witty woman. If nature has endowed you with the quality of wit, well and good, but it is an impossible quality to cultivate.

Wit is not always kindly, and it often detracts from a woman's gentleness. The wit is never able to resist the opportunity of raising a laugh. The fact that other people's feelings may be hurt does not count.

The most lovable things about a woman are her womanliness and gentleness. If you try to be smart and funny you are in great danger of losing both those qualities.

There is no harm in being funny as long as it is not at other people's expense. The trouble is that it is hard to know where to draw the line.

If you notice you will find that the gentle girl is never at a loss for friends and attention. You know to be gentle does not mean to be weak and uninteresting.

A girl can be full of life and spirit and fun and still be exquisitely gentle. To be gentle means to have consideration for others, to be refined in thought and action.

The gentle girl is as popular with her own sex as with men, and where you find the girl that both men and women like you have found the best of all girls. She may never have made a witty remark in her life, but she has hosts of friends.

There is one thing that people absolutely cannot stand, and that is ridicule. Many a promising love affair has been nipped in the bud by an untimely laugh.

A mental hurt is much harder to recover from than a physical one. A keen sense of humor is an excellent thing, and yet it has its drawbacks. To always see the funny side of a thing unless one has self-control, is dangerous. You run great risk of unctually laughing in the wrong place.

Be as merry and jolly as you like but don't try to be too funny. -Evening Wisconsin.

HEADACHE. Burdock Blood Bitters. What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK. Miss Muriel Wright, Muskegon, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have Head-ache, a bitter taste in my mouth, feeling specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

Funny Sayings. AN UNEXPECTED REPLY. A very demure little Frenchwoman who teaches her native tongue in a well-known southern college, learned recently, under embarrassing circumstances, that it is not always safe to accept as a final standard of correct English what one may casually hear. One night at supper, the president of the college announced to the assembled young ladies and teachers that an informal musical programme would be given presently in the college chapel.

THE INSUFFERABLE ANTOIPA-TION.

A young Scotch emigrant was brought before the magistrate of a Nova Scotia court charged with having deserted his work on a certain farm without giving due notice to his employer. When asked what he had to say in his defence, he replied, "Weel! they gied me nout but brake-shaw to eat."

ROUGH ON THE DOCTOR.

One night as a Canadian doctor who lives in eastern Ontario was driving into a village he saw a chap, a little the worse for liquor, amusing a crowd of spectators with the antics of his trick dog. The doctor watched him awhile and said: "Sandy, how do you manage to train your dog? I can't teach mine to do anything."

Sandy, with that simple look in his eyes, said, "Well, you see, doc, you have to know more'n the dog or you can't learn him nothing."

The great fur show rooms of Chas. Desjardins & Co's. establishment are the most popular in all America. Have you visited them? 485 St. Catherine street east, corner of St. Timothy.

RIVALRY IN BUSINESS. In a certain small English village there were two butchers living on the same street. One placarded his sausage at 1s a pound, and the rival promptly placed 5d on his card.

No. 1 then placed a notice in his window, saying that sausages under 1s could not be guaranteed. No. 2's response to this was the announcement, "I have supplied sausages to the King."

In the opposite window the following morning appeared an extra-large card bearing the words, "God Save the King."

Boy-Pa, what is a hero? Father-A hero is a man who tries to read a newspaper in the same room with a boy about your size.

General Frederick D. Grant said to his servant one morning: "James, I have left my mess boots out. I want them soled." "Yes, sir," the sergeant answered. The General, dressing for dinner that night, said again: "I suppose, James, that you did as I told you about those boots?" James laid 35 cents on the bureau.

"Yes, sir," said he, "and this is all I could get for them, though the corporal who bought 'em said he'd have given half a dollar if pay day hadn't beens so far off."

Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. After the flight of James, Tyrconnell, acting as Lord Lieutenant, assumed the direction of affairs. Dissensions and quarrels amongst the leaders increased as rapidly as the enemy advanced.

The remains of the Jacobite army concentrated at Limerick, resolved to make another effort, and were not yet hopeless of success. William entered Dublin on July 6. Three days afterwards he marched towards Waterford, which surrendered on his approach.

But he had previously detached Douglas, with twelve thousand men, ten regiments of infantry and five of horse, to reduce the fortress at Athlone. Col. Richard Grace, the veteran who baffled Cromwell, was in command there.

Sarsfield, ever on the alert, collected together a sufficient force, and hastened to interrupt the movements of Douglas, and the latter, fearing to be hemmed in between Athlone and the troops coming to its relief, was compelled to retire quickly before an opponent weaker in numbers than himself, and to take up a position at Mullingar, where he waited for further orders from William.

William advanced with his whole army, and on August 9, forty days after the Boyne, encamped before the walls of Limerick. The Frenchman, Lauzan, had pronounced the city indefensible. There were others who seconded his opinion, and recommended a flag of truce at once to treat for terms of surrender.

A stormy debate ensued, at the close of which determined resistance was decided on, principally through the urgent advice of Patrick Sarsfield, who spoke with all the energy of hope and undaunted resolution. A numerous garrison occupied the castle and city, while he, with the greater part of the cavalry, took post in the adjoining districts, scouring the country for supplies, intercepting the enemy's communications, and watching to strike a blow if any opportunity presented itself.

generalship which has not been surpassed either in bold conception or complete success, by any similar enterprise recorded in ancient or modern warfare. The train's approach, so necessary to the success of the besiegers, was communicated to Sarsfield. He resolved to make a bold effort to intercept the convoy.

Full of his perilous object, he left Limerick on August 10, under cover of a dark night, with five hundred chosen horse, and took the road to Killaloe. On the following day, William received notice that Sarsfield had set out on some secret expedition. Suspecting his object, he ordered Sir John Lanier, with five hundred dragoons, to meet the advancing train. Before his soldiers were in the saddle, before they had proceeded but a few miles, their eyes and ears announced to them the terrible disaster which had befallen the object they were commissioned to protect.

The escort of the convoy and stores consisted of two troops of horse. They had marched that day from Cashel to Ballymedy, or Whitestown, near the village of Cullen, not more than twelve miles from William's camp; from their close proximity to the army they deemed themselves perfectly secure, so having picketed their horses, they posted a few sentries, and laid down to rest, without apprehension of surprise.

Sarsfield and his gallant band having forded the Shannon on the preceding night, a little above the bridge at Killaloe, lay close to the mountains all the following day, while his trusted men sedulously watched, and from hour to hour reported the progress of the unconscionable prey. As soon as it was announced to him that the convoy and stores had taken up their resting-places, he put his troops in motion, and sweeping round in a circuit of several miles, to avoid the possibility of spreading an alarm, reached the village of Cullen, which he cleared with the utmost rapidity.

Advancing, then, at a full gallop, his dragoons rushed down upon the sleeping enemy with terrible shouts, and in a short time the greater part were either sabred or made prisoners. The whole convoy was now in Sarsfield's power, but everything depended on not losing a moment of time. In half an hour he might be surrounded by numbers advancing to the rescue. With the greatest celerity he charged the guns with powder to the brim, stuck them in the earth, muzzle downwards, and heaping upon and around them near three hundred barrels of powder, with all the baggage and provision carts, thus formed a mass of combustibles, less costly in material, but more instantaneous in destruction, than the funeral pile of Saranannopolis.

He then withdrew his party beyond the vortex to a convenient distance and ignited the train. The whole was blown into the air with an explosion that illuminated the heavens, and produced the effect of an earthquake for miles around, Sir John Lanier's detachment came up in time to find they were too late, and to witness the wreck of the convoy. After a futile attempt to recover the retreat of Sarsfield's men over the Shannon, they returned to their camp with two of the guns, to confirm the unwelcome tidings which had already heralded themselves by the ominous burst of noise and conflagration. Sarsfield re-entered Limerick the same day, where the news of his brilliant exploit was received by his countrymen and fellow-soldiers with deafening cheers.

From this moment, the reputation of Sarsfield was firmly established, and soared far beyond that of any of his competitors. He became the popular favorite, the national hero, the idol of the soldiers and the citizens, but an object of increased jealousy to the superior officers. Both feelings were natural under the circumstances. He was the only leader who had succeeded, and more was expected from him if he could obtain the opportunity. His feat of arms, dashing and important in itself, was withal, so well timed that it inspired confidence, which had not existed before.

When William ascertained the loss of his convoy, he ordered up some large guns from Waterford, opened a breach on the 17th, and gave the assault on the following day. He had a narrow escape himself from a cannon shot, and his troops were driven back with great slaughter. Sarsfield made a vigorous sortie, and inflicted much loss on the retiring columns. William opened fresh batteries, advanced his trenches—breached the covered way, or counter-scarp, on the 26th, and a second assault was attempted, with an enormous force, and a second time his utmost efforts were foiled. His loss in this last attempt amounted to two thousand killed and wounded. The garrison suffered to the extent of four hundred.

On August 30 William raised the siege, decamped in the night, and marched to Waterford, where he embarked for England. The Irish came forth from their walls, levelled the investing lines, and stood in triumph on the ground so lately occupied by their beleaguering enemies. Sarsfield then recommended a vigorous pursuit, which he offered to conduct in person. But his plan was rendered abortive by Tyrconnell, who issued private orders to Col. Sheldon (commanding under Sarsfield), to march with the greater part of the horse into Connacht.

Let just praise be accorded where it is due. The successful defence of Limerick, after a close investment of twenty-two days by overwhelming numbers, was a deed of obstinate courage which more than effaced the misfortune of the Boyne, and gives Voltaire, and gives the persevering energy and unwearied activity of Patrick Sarsfield. The French engineers, too, are deserving of every praise, for the skill with which they repaired the old works and constructed new ones.

LA GRIPPE'S VICTIMS

Left Weak, Miserable and a Prey to Disease in Many Forms.

La grippe starts with a sneeze—and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays the strong man over his back; it tortures him with fever and chills, headaches and backaches, it leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. You can avoid La Grippe entirely by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this, and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evils after effects with this same blood-building, nerve restoring, medicine. Here is proof of the wonderful power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills over disease.

Mr. P. E. Paulin, Collector of Customs at Caraquet, N.B., says: "In severe attack of La Grippe, which took to bed for several weeks. During that time I employed a doctor, but without benefit, in fact, I seemed to be getting worse and worse. I did not sleep; suffered from night sweats, and had no appetite. I was really a physical wreck. On a former occasion I had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for general debility, with great benefit so I decided to again try them. I sent for half a dozen boxes and began to use them at once. When taking the second box I began to feel quite a change in my condition. I was able to walk about the house and my appetite was improving. From that on I gained strength every day, and before the six boxes were done I was able to return to the office and attend to my work. Now I enjoy the best of health, and although 63 years old, am feeling quite young. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a splendid medicine for troubles of this kind." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic. In this way they cure anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance and partial paralysis. They are the best medicine in the world for the ailments of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Queen Helena's Heroism.

Among the many graphic accounts of the earthquake published in London is a beautiful tribute paid to Queen Helena by a correspondent in southern Italy. "One must go back in fancy and remembrance to the most touching exhibition of womanly tenderness and self-sacrifice celebrated by poets and understood by legend," he says, "to understand the benefit of the work the queen is accomplishing in Messina. The people call her an angel of charity, and never was the name used with greater justification. Her dress is as simple as that of a workgirl; she does not care for herself and is anxious only to assist others." "I have seen her everywhere—at points of the greatest danger and where nobody before had dared to go—assisting in dressing wounds, her voice broken by sobs and her eyes tearful. But she accomplished her sacred work with motherly tenderness, and with a heroine's strength."

A MOTHER'S AID IN THE NURSERY.

Every mother should be able to treat the minor ailments of her little ones. Prompt action may prevent serious illness—perhaps save a child's life. A simple remedy always at hand is therefore an absolute necessity, and there is nothing else so good as Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, cure simple fevers, expel worms, and make teething easy. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child, and guaranteed to contain no opiate. Mrs. L. W. Smith, St. Giles, Que., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation and other ills of childhood, and find them the best medicine I have ever given my little ones." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A New Diocesan Director.

Rev. Father Nolin, S. J., who is stationed at Waubausene, Canada, has recently been named Diocesan Director of the Apostleship of Prayer for the Archdiocese of Toronto. It was near Waubausene that in March, 1649, Fathers Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, of the Society of Jesus, were put to death. The site of their martyrdom was discovered August 15, 1902, by Rev. A. E. Jones, S.J. and it is through a delicate attention on the part of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, that the parish of Waubausene was confided to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.—Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

POWER T

Few who entirely to the letting the body trying to hold bed. Watch, exceptional case, there are few ed to see how self on the body if not all over, a little hardy increase which you are asleep. The spine is point of tension the bed and end to end; it is just so far as the man or ing it will per drawn up, the tense, the hand ed, and the holding the pillow have it self unto the cleaves to the throat muscles the muscles of one way or at This seems like somewhat exaggerated that it is sure's sweet rest speaking; but true. Of course cas jority where is enjoy repose is erous possible. But there are not, unconscious or half-dozen strains; and even conscious of the it takes time a patience to relate habit grows u think that even sleep in a tensile once soundly of the advantage muscles in spite habits of inheri too much for he so constantly ge cannot go out, cannot seek he How simple it the right way; it is even to the trust to the wr so many of us, once see clearly tion in getting b of gaining restu is very simple, al were so far out, it often seems sl ed, or even part great enemy to nerves is conquer sibility of power. Of course the and misdirected v of fr muscles, an could only stop ing," is a compla reason or philoso to touch it. knowledge that n this rapid thought time, that very m no impression o mind,—often even which proves that originally mental, such a hold upon it must be attacke the nervous power to a wholesome st able the body to the true philosoph can acknowledge t If you cannot st try; let your tho if they will. Ony cles, and as the and more fixed Process of letting- (interesting, simpl is so well worth g of thought find hold of, and the head must stop it ing, because the m ed it to work has something worth necessary reclini of course all the ply. Five minutes than an hour or t in the usual man

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