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## In the Net.

"No," was the hesitating reply; "he had gone away."

"It will soon be time to pay for you again here," Miss Pendleton said. "You know it must be paid three months in advance."

"But I am not going to be paid for again," Valeria exclaimed. "I am going to leave this place on the 15th of next month. I shall have stayed too long in staying three months."

"But what will you do for money?" Miss Pendleton said, rising, and showing a slight anger.

"The same money that pays for me here will pay in another place," Valeria said. "I have drawn for money and never received it, though the drafts were given almost six months ago. I shall have money now every month from my serial. And there is my new book. I shall have enough after a while."

"You haven't any place now," Miss Pendleton said, with a shade of insolence, and that little vindictive tightening of the lips which, through all her smiles, Valeria had always felt was possible to them. "And you can do nothing without money," she opened the door. "I must go out into the corridor."

Valeria followed her, smitten with a sudden trembling and terror. "I am sorry that I left my house," she exclaimed. "I am sorry that I ever trusted myself in your hands."

Miss Pendleton went downstairs, and Valeria followed her and stopped her in the ante-room, which was vacant. "You must go to the director and liberate me, as you put me into his hands," she said. "You are too bold to treat me so. I will not stay here after the three months are out."

"You cannot go out without money," Miss Pendleton said. "If you stay here everything will be done for you; if you go out, nothing will be done for you. And her face showed that Valeria went out everything would be done against her."

"I do not wish to have anything done for me!" Valeria exclaimed. "There has been too much done already. I have been betrayed. I should have got well in my own house. I was able to get out the second day after I came here."

"You were sick a month here," Miss Pendleton said. "I was sick three weeks; but I took the sickness here."

"No, you didn't!" exclaimed the other rudely. "They all know it. Besides, that makes no difference. I am well now, and I want my liberty."

Miss Pendleton's mask of smiles and sweet speeches was quite off now, and the vulgar, cruel woman stood revealed. "You are not well!" she cried out. "Your head isn't right!"

Valeria recoiled. It was not possible for her to answer in words to such brutality. Helpless, terrified, insulted, she burst into tears.

"You can stay here till spring, and then go to America," Miss Pendleton added, seeming to think that she had conquered.

"Who are you, to tell me when I shall come and go?" Valeria replied, sobbing, yet fired with anger. "I will appeal to the American consul for protection."

"You may appeal to him," was the cool reply. "The other looked at her with a taunting smile. "Where will you go?"

"I will go into the street sooner than be shut up here!" Valeria cried with impudent heat.

"Oh, why did I trust her? Why did I put myself into her power?" cried Valeria while the other was trying to soothe her. "I had an impression from the very first that there was something hard and strange hidden under her affected sweetness. She could understand nothing. All was confusion."

The morning found Valeria calmer; for all were so kind, and so much distressed at the insult that had been offered her that she could not but be comforted. "She should not have been so bold."

The women wear dark blue skirts and red stockings, with shoes which turn up at the toes, embroidered sleeveless blouse and a great sleeveless upper garment, open at the front and descending to the ankles, wears a traveler in Dalmatia. They have always a white or a red handkerchief tied over the head and under the chin. Speaking of dress, we made a most interesting discovery in ancient ecclesiastical costume. Those who are learned in the history of ecclesiastical dress know that the "dalmatic," or peculiar robe of the "deacon," was originally the distinctive dress of the Dalmatian peasant, and that just as the frieze coat of the Irish peasant became the modern "ulster," so the Roman fashionable tailors, urged thereto by that young scamp, the Emperor Hadrian, took the idea of a "novelty" from the Dalmatian peasant dress and produced the garment called the "dalmatic."

It was at first a fashionable Roman article of dress, then it came to be a portion of the distinctive consular and senatorial costume, and at last was appropriated by the clergy, who, with their conservative instincts, persisted in wearing it when its origin had been long forgotten. These learned men, however, do not seem to know that the old original "dalmatic" is still worn in a remote part of Dalmatia. We were greatly excited when we first saw on women coming into the market at Spalato. It is now an upper robe, open in front, coming down to the middle of the thigh, and with a short slit at the thigh. It has long, wide sleeves. It looks exactly like the clerical garment that is figured in the oldest pictures of clerical dress. We were told that the wearers were women of *Clissa*, a little

thought it probable that Miss Pendleton would come to see the director that day.

She did not come however, and the next morning Valeria prepared herself to go out into the city, and sent one of the nurses down for her pass.

"Make haste," she said, "for I want to go early. I don't know that a pass is necessary now, for the director said that I was to do as I please; but it is better to have one, in case the porter should make a difficulty."

She dressed and went down, waiting for the nurse in one of the lower gardens. Presently the girl appeared.

"The director says that you cannot go out," she said.

"Impossible!" Valeria exclaimed. "The director told me so," said the girl. "She asked the director herself, and he said that you cannot go out."

"I will not believe it unless he tells me so himself. Go and find Sister Agnes, and tell her I want her to go to the director with me."

"Sister Agnes is in the community," she said. "I will wait here, then," Valeria said; and the girl, though unwilling, accompanied her over the arch of San Spirito, downstairs, and through passages to where near the Langara door of the Manicomio, the director's office were.

"The director is not in, but will return in fifteen minutes," the porter told her. "If you will wait inside there, I will call you when he comes."

Fifteen minutes passed by and she was not called.

"I am afraid they have forgotten me. I had better go out into the passage," she said, going toward the great prison-like door that shut in the third-class patients.

"You cannot pass, signora," said the porter, laying her hand on the lock. "It was useless to contend. With what patience she could, she seated herself again."

Another fifteen minutes passed and then the lady superior appeared. She was very grave and silent. "Come with me, Mademoiselle," she said; and, taking Valeria by the hand, led her out to the director's office. "Wait here till he comes," she added, and left her without another word.

Presently the director appeared. "How did you come here?" he exclaimed.

[To be Continued.]

## Of Interest to Women.

## Washing Day Hints.

All housekeepers do not yet understand that what goes on in the kitchen on washing day affects the condition of the clothes if, as often happens, laundry work and kitchen work are done in the same room. The smell of broiled or fried fish, or even broiled steak, or those odors which come from strong vegetables while cooking—such as onions, cabbage and the like—cling to the clothes with great pertinacity even after they are ironed and sent upstairs. This is especially true if the clothes are absorbed during the ironing of the clothes, and when the latter are quickly rolled up tight and are opened to have the odors ironed into them. Persons who wash their clothes in the kitchen should be careful to have their linen to a city washerwoman often notice the unpleasant flavor which they have on their return.

Laundered as they are in a room of linen rooms, where all the processes of life go on, it would be strange, indeed, if they came out without a sweet and odorless. The housekeeper should be watchful on their point, even in washing on her own premises, and she who is obliged to do her own laundry should find a suggestion to that often ignorant but amenable woman productive of excellent results.

## An Expensive Luxury.

One thing that the American woman is doing is wearing miniatures. Perhaps she does that to preserve the only part of the reputation she has abroad which really belongs to her, that of being a reckless money spender. A good miniature is expensive. One well painted on ivory will cost \$125 at least, and such a treasure to be worn must have a worthy setting. A New York woman recently had the miniature of her little daughter set in a brooch with two solid rows of jewels, one of diamonds and one of pearls, around it.

"I wore it to the theater the first night I had it," she told a friend a little later, and I think everyone in the theater saw it. It seemed to me that I looked at me instead of at the stage."

Such a setting would cost \$300 at least.

Other women who do not care to spend as much money have plain photographs mounted in gold, which they sometimes wear as a charm. A child who has died, and still others have colored photographs imitating the ivory miniature.

Nothing is more beautiful, however, than cameo head portraits. A woman or child with classic features can be beautifully reproduced in the stone.

## The Dalmatian Dress.

The women wear dark blue skirts and red stockings, with shoes which turn up at the toes, embroidered sleeveless blouse and a great sleeveless upper garment, open at the front and descending to the ankles, wears a traveler in Dalmatia. They have always a white or a red handkerchief tied over the head and under the chin. Speaking of dress, we made a most interesting discovery in ancient ecclesiastical costume. Those who are learned in the history of ecclesiastical dress know that the "dalmatic," or peculiar robe of the "deacon," was originally the distinctive dress of the Dalmatian peasant, and that just as the frieze coat of the Irish peasant became the modern "ulster," so the Roman fashionable tailors, urged thereto by that young scamp, the Emperor Hadrian, took the idea of a "novelty" from the Dalmatian peasant dress and produced the garment called the "dalmatic."

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upland village which is perched on the rocks at the top of the mountain pass leading from the ancient Salona to the mountain range. It is curious to reflect that a modern mark of belonging to the Catholic Church, according to some good people, should be to wear the overcoat of the peasant women of *Clissa*.

## Taking Care of Clothes.

It is not so hard to care for one's clothes as it is to get them in the first instance, says an exchange. Yet, strangely enough, those who have the fewest garments take least pains to preserve their freshness.

Rich women, having French maids, have their gowns and bonnets looked after with a jealous care that women who need such service scarcely dream of. It is not wear that makes a drabbed mass of your best gown in two months is a thing which it is hard to hang it up or hang it, ten to one, you do it badly.

Hang all your dress waists and skirts but suspend them on "coat hangers," not on hooks or nails. The way shopkeepers care for ready-made garments is to suspend them on coat hangers. A coat hanger can be bought for a dollar, or if you are out of reach of the ready-made article, manufacture them. Half a barrel soap, with a loop or string in the middle, makes a satisfactory substitute.

Silk hangers are a luxury, even a necessity, for handsome garments. They are great square sacks of white cotton, longer than the skirts, and into which the skirt can be slipped without crushing. A sachet suspended in the center imparts to the skirt a fragrance which makes it as sweet and fresh as a flower.

Skirts should not only be brushed when taken off, but the silk lining ought to be well equipped with a dry cloth. This should be done at once, and the skirt then put away properly. It should be folded on chairs, waists, be disposed of, that is, many clothes must be pulled in shape as soon as they are taken off, and not put away till they are dried. — New York Observer.

## How to Make Jams.

In making jams of small fruits with seeds, as berries, it is better not to cook the fruit with the sugar, as it hardens both fruit and seeds. Put the fruit on the stove where it will heat slowly, mashing it with a wooden spoon, and help the juice-freing process. When it has reached the boiling point and cooked five minutes, strain out the pulp and return the juice to the stove. Boil twenty minutes, add a scant three-fourths of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit—weighed before cooking—boil fifteen minutes longer, put in the pulp, heat to the boiling point, fill into jars and seal.

## Children's Food.

"By much boiling and refining of that noble grain, wheat, we have taken away from it nearly every element but starch."

If our children were allowed to eat bread made from flour that has not been put through the spoliation they would, chemists tell us, be provided with fourteen different elements, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, iron, potassium, magnesium, sodium, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, and silicon.

The truth must no longer be blinkered; newspapers and magazines have been pouring out articles upon the subject, doctors have talked until they are tired; even the paragraphs have been poured out upon the subject of children "stones for bread," and still we are a "nation of starch eaters."

It is a pity about the "grown-up" but some of them "fill-in" with other food, and bread is not their staple, but working people, and the children, who eat it, they eat it, the four elements due to them?

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and the appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

## LAKE WARSHIPS

The Question To Be Considered by the Quebec Conference.

Americans Want Permission to Build Small Warships on the Great Lakes —The Rush-Bagot Treaty.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The fruit of Don M. Dickinson's latest visit to Washington is shown in the statement given out at the state department that the joint high commission to meet at Quebec on Aug. 23 will consider, among other things, the advisability of the revision of the agreement of 1817 respecting war vessels on the lakes.

When Mr. Dickinson was in Washington several weeks ago he had a long conference with the state department on the subject, and he subsequently took it up with the British ambassador. The assurances which he undoubtedly received in both quarters must have been very flattering, for soon after his return to Detroit he filed an elaborate brief in the interest of lake shipbuilders, urging the revision of the treaty.

The fact that it is now to be included in the topics under discussion at Quebec is believed at the state department to mean that while the agreement may not be wholly abrogated, it will be so amended as to permit lake shipbuilders to compete with plants along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the construction of small war vessels, which not necessarily receive the armaments until they reach the water.

The restrictions imposed by the old agreement upon the maintenance of war vessels upon the lakes are regarded as salutary for both countries, and are not likely to be materially modified.

## Backache

THE BANE OF MANY A WOMAN'S LIFE.

A Berlin Lady Tells How to Get Rid of It.

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS THE REMEDY

Mrs. Eliza Reitz, 33 Wellington street, Berlin, Ont., says: "For ten years I have been afflicted with kidney and back trouble, suffering greatly from dizziness, nervousness, weak eyesight, loss of sleep and appetite, and an almost constant tired, weak feeling. In February last I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and received so much benefit from them that I continued their use until I had taken three boxes in all, and was completely cured. They removed every vestige of the disease, and I am now strong and well again."

Doan's Kidney Pills cure Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Backache, Gravel, and all Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Sold by druggists at the box or three for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Prof. Von Zenker, who in 1860 first discovered the trichinae, died recently in Mecklenburg at the age of 73 years.

The Root of the Trouble. It surprises some people when you tell them their nervous system is caused by a defective liver. Liver trouble causes constipation. Next comes dyspepsia, then impure blood, with heart strain, and the result is nerve trouble. Merrill's System Tonic is a positive cure for liver trouble and constipation, and in this way removes the cause of other ills. 50c per bottle at Strong's Pharmacy.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about \$65 tons.

IN INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN DR. SEIGERT'S ANGIOSTERIN BILTERS are well known as the most efficacious remedy for Diarrhea and all diseases of the digestive organs.

Shake in Your Shoes has cured thousands of feet. Will cure yours. 25 cents. 5c per box.

Did you see the Fly? 34 ft.

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AMERICA'S SCENIC LINE NIAGARA TO THE SEA. Steamers leave Toronto at 3 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and down all the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Experienced pilots on all our steamers. Connecting at Montreal with the palatial upper tier steamers of the company. Niagara, Cayuga, Tonawanda, Ha Ha Bay, Cayuga, Tonawanda, Lake St. John.

Not a day leaves Hamilton every Monday, at 12 noon, for Montreal, calling at all intermediate points, leaving Montreal at 4 p.m. Tickets include meals and berth on the Steamer Hamilton. J. N. PARKER, R. D. LA HOOCHE, Ticket Agents, London.

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## WHAT IS

## CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

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Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA The direct Route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Province of Quebec, also for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Islands, New Brunswick and St. Pierre.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted) and run through without stopping for Montreal, passing through the Thousand Islands and down all the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Experienced pilots on all our steamers. Connecting at Montreal with the palatial upper tier steamers of the company. Niagara, Cayuga, Tonawanda, Ha Ha Bay, Cayuga, Tonawanda, Lake St. John.

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