

Of Interest to Women



Ink-stained fingers should first be moistened, and then rubbed with the brimstone end of a match. Washing with soap and water will then remove all traces of the stain.

A Remedy for Hoarseness.—Bake a lemon as one would an apple and squeeze a little of the thickened and heated juice over lump sugar. This remedy is one often much appreciated by actors and singers.

If a tablespoonful of kerosene be put into four quarts of tepid water, and this used in washing windows and mirrors, instead of pure water, there will remain upon the cleaned surface a polish no amount of friction can give.

White paper should not be used in wrapping articles that are to be put away. Chloride of lime is used for bleaching it, and this will destroy the color of the fabric which it envelops. Yellowish or blue paper is the best used for this purpose.

Lavender Water.—This is a most refreshing toilet adjunct, especially useful in hot weather. Take half a pint of rectified spirits of wine, two drachms of essential oil of lavender, and five drops of otto of roses. Shake well together to mix, and cork it for use.

To eradicate weeds of all sorts, take one pound of sulphur, the same quantity of lime, and dissolve in two gallons of water. Pour this liquid on the weeds, and it will destroy them. Take care not to let the solution touch the hands or clothing, for it will burn either.

Dry flour rubbed on a carpet and allowed to remain on for some hours will absorb grease and oil, if any has been spilt by accident.

Old brass may be cleaned to look like new by pouring strong ammonia on it, scrubbing with a scrubbing brush, and then rinsing in clear water.

The air in a damp cellar may be renewed drier and purer by placing in it an open box containing fresh lime. This will absorb the moisture, and must be renewed from time to time.

To remove bloodstains, make a paste of powdered starch and cold water, lay it on the stains, and, when perfectly dry, brush off. The process may be repeated if the first application is not effectual.

To Mend China.—Mix together equal parts of fine glue, white of egg and white lead, and with it paint the edges of the article to be mended. Press them together, and when hard and dry, scrape off as much of the cement as sticks above the joint.

Alum water will restore almost all faded colors. Brush the faded article thoroughly to free it from dust, wash it well with Castile soap, rinse with clear water, and then alum water, and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

Benzine and French chalk will remove grease from matting. Cover the spot thickly with chalk, and moisten by sprinkling, not pouring, the benzine on it. When the benzine has evaporated, brush off the chalk and the spot will have disappeared.

Uses for Lemons.—If the hair be falling out, rub the pulp of a lemon on the scalp. A few drops of lemon juice will mitigate the pain of a bee sting. A headache may be relieved by rubbing the temples with a slice of lemon. Ink stains may be removed from white goods by rubbing promptly with a slice of lemon. If the complexion is not clear, squeeze a lemon into a quart of milk and rub the face with it night and morning. A corn or bunion may be relieved thus: After bathing the afflicted foot in hot water, a few drops of lemon juice on the toe will be found very soothing. A wash for whitening the hands is made of glycerine and lemon juice in equal parts. Use it at night, wear gloves and rub the hands with clear lemon juice in the morning.

RED MANICURE SALVE IS VULGAR.

Women never cared more carefully for their nails than now, but the woman of taste avoids extremes in this as in all things. Pink nails are admired because a perfect nail should be this enough to show the red blood beneath.

but a nail glowing with the red salve of the toilet table is no better than lips and cheeks which owe their brilliancy to the rouge pot. Nor is an artificial polish to be recommended; the natural polish should be maintained and heightened. The best authorities forbid the use of the nail brush. Any dust or soil may be removed with a bit of cotton wound around a wooden toothpick or bit of orange wood; the small emery boards which are sold everywhere for the purpose keep the under surface of the nail so smooth that little or nothing can adhere.

A DANDRUFF CURE.

To cure dandruff and prevent the hair from falling out, the following preparation has been considered very successful: Take one tablespoonful each of sulphur, table salt, borax and glycerine, put in a bottle, pour over one quart of warm rain water and shake often. At the end of a week pour off the clear liquid and brush the hair with it once a day, rubbing it well into the scalp.

A GLYCERINE SUBSTITUTE.

Those who are afraid of the back of the hand presenting a sticky appearance, instead of applying glycerine after drying the hands, can rub them well with powdered starch or some other harmless toilet powder. The effect of the powder is magical. The roughened skin is cooled, soothed and healed, bringing and insuring the greatest degree of comfort for this by no means of insignificant annoyance.

Oatmeal water is wonderfully softening and whitening to the skin, and is, therefore, much to be recommended for red and neglected hands and florid complexions. Many ladies use oatmeal instead of soap, for it is very cleansing and beneficial. Tie up a handful of ordinary oatmeal in muslin, and let it soak in the basin all night. It will give the water a milky tinge, and will be found very cooling and softening. Toilet oatmeal scented with violets, is a favorite substitute for soap.

The union label is the only guarantee that the goods you buy are union made. Ask for it all the time.

Chicory has none of the constituents of coffee, and its sole use is as an adulterant. The extent to which it is used is without doubt destroying the coffee trade of the country, for people might as well drink decoctions of charred wood as the bulk of the so-called coffee mixtures offered to them. No wonder that the consumption of the "fragrant berry" is rapidly declining in this country. It has been said that even the purchase of the berries (supposed) underground does not protect the consumer against fraud.

Badly Scared

"A woman rushed into the telegraph office the other day," says an exchange, "and informed the operator that her husband had gone to New York to get a banner for the Sunday school, but she had forgotten to tell him the inscription, and how large the banner was to be. She then wrote a telegram containing the needed information and handed it to the operator. It read: 'My dear Frank, Savoy Hotel, New York City: Unto us a child is born, eight feet long and two feet wide.' The husband is still in the city, and it is rumored he isn't coming back."

She Charged Extra

Mrs. Harston was in sad need of a maid. An advertisement had been inserted in the Blank Meteor that brought many answers in person. No. 1 objected to the dinner hour—it was too late—for her art class met at seven. No. 2 found the thought of sweeping the verandah too strenuous. The third required the use of the piano a couple of hours a day, as she had commenced to study music. Up to the eleventh, Mrs. Harston and her home failed to meet requirements.

As Mrs. Harston opened the door wearily to admit the twelfth, in stepped a clean, sensible-looking girl, who did not look as if she were studying either art or music. Her name was Annie. She made no objection to the dinner hour, was willing to sweep the verandah, and did not care to use the piano, as she disliked music. All was easily arranged, and Annie promised to come early the next morning. On leaving, she turned to Mrs. Harston and said, "Just one question, ma'am; do you expect me to plan the meals?" Mrs. Harston did. "There are only my husband and myself," she added, apologetically. "All

right, ma'am," Annie agreed, willingly enough, "but I'll have to charge extra." "Charge extra?" repeated Mrs. Harston, puzzled. "Yes, ma'am; I always charge fifty cents extra, if I have to think."—C. C. Cody.

WOMAN TO RULE.

Man is on the down grade and woman is in the ascendancy. This is the substance of much that is in the public press and is heard in the admissions of public men. Even Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, a most conservative man, predicts that a woman will be President of the nation in another decade.

Man's failure to hold public confidence will be the chief cause of his collapse. It will be this, rather than superior qualifications, that will give woman a high place.

In domestic life in these "piping times of peace," if one takes a drastic view of the case, it may appear that men are to a large extent failures. But Justice Brewer might have been talking more for effect and as a warning.

Still, at the rapid rate of increase of graft and other serious crimes, there are grounds for most any change that will wrest government and power out of men's hands and cause the honors to be divided or given to shrewd women politicians. If this should happen it would be man's fault, man's inattention, man's dishonesty and man's utter disregard for the sacred trusts and confidence reposed in him. These would be all sufficient reasons for his downfall.

With man willing to do more for man in a right way there would be far less crime and greater confidence of man in man and the inference that women must take to politics and governments to reform man would perhaps vanish.—By A. L. Russell.

An elderly lady met a brewer's drayman on the street, and, speaking to him, asked him how many glasses of ale he drank in a day. He replied that thirty glasses were about the average unless he was thirsty.

SLANG AS A DISPLEASING HABIT.

By Bertha Reynolds McDonald.

Affairs have reached a point where the good old Anglo-Saxon of our forefathers seems inadequate to express the latter-day thought. Each month, each week, new words are coined and more colloquialisms are added to our already overburdened supply. It seems to be the modern idea to have fashions in speech which we may put on or off as we do our spring bonnets, and no doubt the time is near at hand when we shall find "barkers" with their wares at every corner, crying "Fresh phrases!"

There is certainly a disagreeable habit prevalent among the young people of the country to misuse authorized words through a desire to appear original. One bright, beautiful girl speaks of things as being "terribly pretty," and uses the word "fiendish" to express the superlative degree of everything.

Webster defines slang as "low, vulgar, unauthorized language," and tells us the word is said to be of gypsy origin; yet every college has a "dictionary of slang" peculiar to students, and some of them are so atrocious as to be really picturesque. One metaphor used by the boys in an eastern school is the application of the term "gold brick" to every girl who can neither talk, dance nor look pretty. Another is "Holy Joe"—their name for the chaplain of their institution.

The young man of tender years, deeply impressed with the idea of the important place in the world which he fills, has a vocabulary that would put Webster to shame. Home is "the coop"; father is "guy"; his associates, "the bunch"; "sis" is "dotty" over her beau, chases "tea fights," and when she weeps has "busted her tear jug." The cook has "spiders in her cucupla," and father's stenographer is the "type puncher." When the young man moves he either "skates," "oils his castors" or "trolley." When he studies he "rubs his think-tank for sparks." His face is his "mug"; his head, his "knot," and his injured eye "a bum lamp." Things not difficult of accomplishment are a "cinch," and affairs which do not interest him "cut no ice" or "chop no hash."

Our adored Shakespeare spoke of "shuffling off this mortal coil," but the humorist of to-day could scarcely be accused of quoting Shakespeare when he speaks of "shuffling this coil for a new deal."

A newspaper reporter describes an encounter between a policeman and a flying thief thus:

"The man turned suddenly, made a lunge and struck the officer full in the ribs."

The small boy reads it, and repeats to his companions:

"Hully gee! De thief turned on de cop and hit him a fierce poke in de slats!"

A lumberman, talking to his foreman concerning a refractory workman, said: "If he does not work to-morrow just give him a blow which will jar him into reason, and tell him you are acting under my orders." The next day the lumberman happened to be passing that way again, and saw his foreman shaking his fist in the face of a man prostrate upon the ground, saying as he did so: "There! De boss told me if you didn't work to-day to land you a jolt in de jaw what would 'jar yer relatives in de old country, an' I've done it!"

The foreigners who come to this country, appropriate the slang phrases in common use very quickly. A western householder employed only Chinese servants, and was much annoyed by the

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opium smoking among his help. He had one young man whom he felt to be trustworthy, and set him to watch the remainder of them. One day this boy came to him and said in great excitement: "Hip Lee hittee pipe alle samee glain!"

It is remarkable, even among people not accustomed to the free usage of slang, how much more an antiquated bit grates upon the ear than a new phrase.

Not long since a writer was reading aloud an article just completed, in which the phrase "Out that out" had been used. The college man of the family objected seriously to the "back number slang," and suggested in its place, "Strangle it."

A noted magazine writer of the day gave an interesting bit of testimony, which is a deplorable evidence of the growing popularity of so-called "up-to-date slang." One of his stories had just been returned to him for the twenty-fifth time, and he set his wits to work to discover the reason for this continued refusal. Finally in despair he rewrote the entire article, putting it into slang, and was able to sell it at once.

The music in harmony of four parts of the venerable Old Hundred tune was composed by Claude Goudimel, about the year 1544. The composer, who was chapel master at Lyons, France, died in 1572, a victim to religious opinion. The harmony of this hymn has since been altered, as may be seen by comparing the same, as arranged in the present collections of church music, with the original. It is a popular musico-historical error that Luther was the composer of this chorale.

In 1805 Parliament granted to Lord Nelson and his heirs the sum of £5,000 annually. The Parliament of Ireland gave him another £1,000 a year. The East India Company voted him £10,000. The King of Naples gave him an estate and £3,000 a year. Parliament settled £2,000 a year on his widow, and a sum of £90,000 was taken from the Consolidated Fund to provide £10,000 each for Nelson's two sisters, Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Matcham; £10,000 for his niece, Lady Bridport; the balance, £60,000, to provide jointures and to buy an estate to go with the earldom.

To destroy the trades unions is to plug up the industrial safety valve.

The smallest bird of Europe is the gold-crested wren, and of America the humming bird. The smallest quadruped in the world is the pigmy mouse of Siberia. One of the most diminutive plants is the Arctic raspberry, which is so small that a six-ounce phial will hold it, branches, leaves and all.

Mrs. Corneob—"What be you takin' that lamp down ter the city with you for, Hiram?"

Farmer Corneob—"Wal, when I wuz visitin' Ellen before, she had to use candles to see to eat the vittles by, even when she had a swell dinner; so I calc'lat she'll be mighty tickled with this red and yaller kerosene lamp."

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