

THURSDAY, JUNE 25th, 1908.

THE WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

MATTERS AND TOPICS OF INTEREST TO OUR FEMINE READERS WILL BE PRESENTED AND DEVOTED IN THIS COLUMN, WHICH IS IN CHARGE OF A CAPABLE LADY EDITOR.

"Labor with what zeal we may, something yet remains undone, something uncompleted still. Waits the rising of the sun."

Longfellow did not write this for the housewife alone—there are others. But I wonder if any housekeeper ever went to bed with the feeling that all the work for the day was done. If we had more method in our work we might accomplish more.

Try formulating a plan for the day while dressing in the morning. "Convenience is the gateway through which comfort enters."

Try having your work-table so near the cooking stove that you need only turn to reach it, with the necessary cooking articles in a box cupboard under the table, or in drawers underneath. This will save hundreds of steps in a day.

Try having plenty of holders hanging near the stove, ready for quick usage. Each one may be supplied with a cover that can be easily removed and laundered.

Try having numerous small brushes in convenient places, one for cleaning vegetables one for dish washing; one for dusting furniture, cleaning stair steps, etc.

Try having a note book, slate and pencil hanging in the kitchen, to jot down any article that may be found wanting.

Try having numerous labelled bags and boxes, in suitable places, for patterns, twine, pieces of cotton, wool or silk, medicine corks, etc.

Try having a nap each day, if only for a few minutes while sitting in a chair; it will make you feel more cheerful, hopeful and capable.

Try making life a ministry of love, it will then be worth living.

With rest, comfort and good cheer, doctors would find a poor living here.

THE NEW DIRECTOIRE GOWN.

The new Directoire gown, which has aroused so much discussion, is being shown in one of the Toronto shops. It consists of two garments. Underneath is worn a pair of trousers, made exactly like a man's and coming to the ankles, and over that a one-piece garment, which is a cross between a Princess gown and a Newmarket coat. It fastens in the front with fancy buttons, and is slit up one side to the knee, and at the other to about half way between the ankle and the knee. It is a question whether the new gown will find many advocates among Canadian women. We are somewhat too conservative to adopt trousers, even when partially concealed, very readily, though Fashion makes women do strange things.

A WORD ABOUT PICTURES.

In connection with the canons of good taste which come to the home decorator only with careful study and an instinct for harmony of things and colors, the following "don'ts" are worth considering:

Pictures should never be bought simply because they are pretty. If they mean nothing to the buyer they will mean nothing to the home.

Among the best pictures to buy are those that add to the dignity, repose, culture and refinement of the homes, are copies of great masters, in brown, black and white, or delicate tints; colored photographs of spots of interest in our own or foreign countries and good prints of the photographs of men and women of art, music or letters, whose productions are beloved by members of the family.

Choose the frame and your pictures wisely, for the stranger beneath your roof often judges your culture and intellectuality by these silent picture friends you have gathered about yourself.

Don't hang all the pictures at the same height. If there happens to be two or three similar in subject and the same size and framed almost alike, they can be hung one over the other with the very best of effect.

A picture is often made to look more artistic if a small round picture is placed each side of it. Sometimes a good effect is obtained by grouping three small round framed pictures triangularly just above the square frame.

Don't hang photographs of your friends in the parlor or in the hall. On the mantel of the sitting room one may place a photograph or two, but the place for these is in the sleeping room of the person who most prizes them.

YOU MAY BE DIFFERENT.

The really well dressed girl of today does not rely upon current fashion magazines for suggestions as to her attire. She goes farther back than that, and old portraits are scanned indefatigably for some effective touch which can be adopted by her. Consistency is not the aim of this stretch of sartorial tradition.

She is perfectly willing to combine the ruff of the Elizabethan period with the coat that Robespierre wore. She is shocked by no such incongruity as is indicated by wearing Greek tunic with a Mikado wrap. In brief, the fashionable girl of the present year strives to be different from her neighbor, no matter how piebald is the result. For

the passion to be different has swamped even our proverbial obsequiousness to the mode of the moment, and in order to be so one must study all the fripperies and furbelows of all lands, and of all countries.

THE ODDS AND ENDS.

How many times in the course of the week does one dress hurriedly to meet an engagement and find a shirt-waist with a button missing; a shawl with a rip in the sleeve; white gloves that are badly soiled and shoes that are in need of polishing? Experience has proved that at the last minute is not the best one for the supplying of these demands.

How many times during a single day does it come over one with a qualm of conscience that Mrs. Jones' invitation has not been answered; that one had intended to send flowers to Mrs. Brown on her birthday; that the silk waist should have been sent to the cleaners the day before it were to be in readiness for the party that is coming next week?

There must always be a system by which one's mountains of troubles can be properly taken care of and all agitation and wear on the nervous system be done away with. Set aside thirty minutes for repairing of wardrobe and thirty minutes for miscellaneous affairs each day.

Make a list of all articles of wearing apparel—gowns, stockings, gloves, etc., and each day by looking it over you will find where to put the "stitch-in-time that saves nine."

During the day jot down the little things you are liable to forget. When the thirty minutes of miscellaneous worries, glance at this list and that will be all that is necessary.

By a system you will always find your wardrobe in repair and important duties promptly and easily attended to.

HOUSEHOLD GLEANINGS.

When a dress or fine white waist has turned yellow, put it in a stone jar, cover with buttermilk and let it stand a day and a night. Then wash well and starch with blue starch. This is better to whiten goods than freezing, sunshine or the use of borax.

Our grandmothers' idea of scenting bed linen with lavender was not alone to please the senses of the person who slept between the sheets. Lavender is soothing to the nerves and promotes sleep.

If you are hanging fine white gowns away in a closet, dip a sheet in water very deeply blue, and when dry wrap around them. If packed away in boxes, see that they are folded in dark blue tissue paper.

Ice cream soda makes a bad stain. Sponge the stained parts with gasoline or chloroform, placing a pad of absorbent cotton or blotting paper under the spots. When dry sponge with tepid water and rub with a flannel cloth until dry. Do not do this near the fire or artificial light.

Says an exchange: If you wring a sponge out of cold water and rub it well along all the wooden part of the window every morning in the fly season you will not be troubled with flies. It kills the eggs. This cold water cure takes a very short time to perform.

If you like to change your dress shields frequently, but dislike the time it takes, try this method: Sew on each end of the shield one-half of a dress snap and on your corset cover to correspond the other half. When you want to wear a fresh pair of shields, all you have to do is to "snap" them in place. It is as quickly and easily done as fastening your glove. They stay as firmly as though sewed, and they do not rust or tear out as when pinned. Always get your shields of one size, so that any pair of shields will fit any corset cover. After you have the dress snaps once sewed in, your trouble of changing shields is ended. It will take little more time than getting a fresh handkerchief.

STRIKERS IN TROUBLE.

A number of men who have been working on a stone crusher at Oakwood, it is learned, struck for higher wages the other day, but two of their number decided not to quit work and kept on with the stone crusher. The strikers did not like this and tried to intimidate the "scabs" to quit, and as a result will appear before Magistrate Moore at Oakwood on charges of disorderly conduct.

TO RETURN IN AUGUST.

Peterboro Times: For the benefit of those who are interested in the welfare of Rev. Father McColl, Rector of the Cathedral here, who is at present in Europe for the purpose of recuperating his health, it is learned that he will not be home at least until some time in August. The last letter received by Rev. Father O'Brien was from Milan, and from there he intended to sail to a resort in Switzerland, where he will spend a month.

The Farmer and His Work

HIGH PRICES. High prices are responsible for more things in this world than the mere first feeling of profit and satisfaction which they inspire in the mind of the vendor. The first thing the man who feels that he has sold well will do, is to go to work to raise produce, or get hold of more of the same line of goods which proved so satisfactory a kind of property before. In a word, high prices stimulate production. It has always had this effect in all lines, and there is so far little reason to doubt but that it always will. The history of the bacon hog industry during the past ten years in Canada is an example in point. Although the farmers of Ontario have had repeated warnings about the matter, a little while of "nursing" when the hogs have been so cheap as to make him quit the business dead, will always bring him back smiling, to go at it, hammer and tongs, the same old way.

There is another very potent result from high prices. They also curtail consumption. In the face of high prices everyone will economize in consumption, and invest with considerable circumspection. Yet how few producers realize that the same conditions which is stimulating them to an increase of production, it at the same time stimulating thousands and millions of others towards the same end, and not only this, but it is double knife, cutting both ways, and is at the same time working against the very interest which it appears to favor, by bringing down the demand to narrower channels of consumption. But it does not strike quickly. The time must elapse until the young stock is bred, raised, fitted, and ready for market. Just when it is getting ready, prices are at their highest. And just when they are ready to sell, down comes the price with a crash. All that he has banked upon in the shape of profit is gone, gone to someone else, when he thought it just within his grasp. Yet the heavy expenditure of getting it ready for the market made the increased income to a greater extent necessary, for the producer depended upon getting it when production was undertaken.

The lesson should be a plain one to read, although it has had more than one kind of interpretation. Many have made it the pretext for the encouragement of a sort of "scattered" farming. Growing, producing a little of every known kind of farm product, in order that there will always be a little of something which commands a high price, for "when one thing is down, another is up," has been the argument

for this plan of operations—one can always find some sort of reason for doing anything. The system of farming which will work the most harmoniously and incessantly for the amount of goods actually produced, is the best style of farming. The plan which will let little or nothing go to waste, without at the same time utilizing too much of any ir- rational preponderance in any one line, is always best. Hogs are a factor of economy on any farm, for where cows are kept there will be some milk products which, if fed to hogs, would make a return in pork. Much waste from every house could well be used, and made to return something in the same way. There is, besides, a considerable quantity of grains, of a rough inferior character, which the hog will readily eat, and which will be good for him, that would neither sell nor prove of profit in feeding to other kinds of stock. The same is true of sheep. It will pick a good share of its entire living where the food would otherwise go completely to waste. But if many sheep are kept, they will prove a tax upon the best food, in both grains and roots, which gives the case an entirely different aspect. The same is true of the hog. While a few of them are a factory of economy on every farm, a lot of them are just as expensive to feed as any other live stock that lives, and it will cost to produce a pound of pork just as much of marketable grain that it is a speculation whether it will realize a return of a profit or a loss.

In the horse stable, too, it is to be found a constant inclination to forget the fact that the horse is, or should be, no more than a factor of economy. If a farmer has enough horses to work his farm, he has just about enough. Two mares, of a good draft breed, which will do their share of the work and raise foals every year, will earn their own keep, and produce the colt for cost of service. The colt will thus not be a dear colt. If there is not enough work for the mare, and she has to go idle the year round, then the colt, before it is born, costs the farmer just the cost of one year's keep, the added depreciation of the value of the mare, plus the cost of service, and interest on money invested. It is very hard to make money under such a handicap. No matter how much you may love horses, never let the horse power on the farm outgrow its usefulness. The only plan for the profitable operation of the farm is at no time to "plunge" on any line, but to everything be so balanced as to prove as far as possible "a factor of economy."

was carrying a long spear used for the purpose of spearing muskrat houses. He did not have any muskrats with him at the time and did not say anything about catching them. During his evidence the witness gave a vivid description of how a muskrat house is speared and caused much amusement in court. The son of the last witness then went into the witness box and corroborated his father's story. Magistrate Moore pointed out to the defendant that any person found carrying a spear or any implement for the destruction of muskrats during the closed season was liable to a fine, and upon the evidence he found his guilty. He therefore fined the accused \$5 and costs, amounting to \$12.00.

On an information laid by Mr. C. W. Parkin, Fish and Game Inspector of Scugog Lake, Mr. Thos. Heatlie of Mariposa appeared before Magistrate Moore, at Little Britain last Friday in the Oddfellows' hall, on a charge of having speared muskrats houses on the 3rd of April, on the shores of Stewart's Bay. Heatlie pleaded not guilty, and Samuel Starr took the stand for the prosecution. He was talking to the accused on the day in question he said. Heatlie

Fined for Carrying Spear in Close Season

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NOMINATION BLANK.

The Free Press Montreal-Detroit Trip

A nomination blank must be received for each candidate before she is voted for. The names of the ladies nominated in each district will be printed in The Free Press regularly. This blank does not count as a vote and need only be sent in once for a candidate.

We herewith nominate.....

Whose age we know to be over 16 years.

of..... as the most popular lady in

District No..... nominated by

Name of Nominator.....

Countersigned by.....

Must be countersigned by a responsible person as provided in conditions.

The districts simply represent the residence of the candidates, thus a lady residing north of Kent st., Lindsay, will be a nominee for district No. 1. A lady residing in Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon and Verulam Townships will be eligible in District No. 3 and so on. The following will compose the several districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1—All territory in the Town of Lindsay north of Kent-st.

DISTRICT NO. 2—All territory in the Town of Lindsay south of Kent-st.

DISTRICT NO. 3—The villages of Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon, and the townships of Fenelon and Verulam.

DISTRICT NO. 4—The villages of Woodville and Omeme, and the townships of Mariposa, Eldon, Ops, Emily, Cartwright and Manvers.

DISTRICT NO. 5—The townships of Somerville, Bexley, Carden, Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford and Haliburton County.

Omeme High School Will Hold Picnic

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM THE PRETTY LITTLE VILLAGE ON BANKS OF PIGEON RIVER.

(Special to The Free Press.) OMEME, June 22.—Miss Katie Cameron, who has been the guest of Miss Lambe for the past few days, left on Saturday evening for a visit with Lindsay friends.

Rev. Mr. Sexsmith conducted the services in the Methodist church on Sunday. Mr. Sexsmith, who is well known in Omeme, was heartily welcomed by his old friends.

A band of gypsies have located their camp a little north of the town, and are creating considerable excitement.

The school closes for the term on Tuesday, Mr. Harvey intends holding a picnic to entertain the senior form.

The annual garden party, which was to be held at Ida under the auspices of "The Daughters of the King," on Friday last, was well attended by Omeme folks. The weather, however, was not so favorable as it often has been, and consequently the Merry Widows met with disaster.

Several vain attempts were made to play the game of foot ball arranged for between Bethany and Omeme, but the rain soon quelled their rising spirits, and the silver cup which was to be awarded the winners is still open for competition. Those who started from town after the first shower were not so fortunate as to reach their destination, and the farmers all along the way were forced to be "at home" to their friends. However, the weather cleared sufficiently later in the evening to allow the pleasure-seekers a safe journey home, bearing their drooping hats with spirits to match.

The garden party was postponed until Wednesday evening, June 17th, and promises to be quite a success.

Mr. Harvey, science master in the Omeme high school, was a visitor in Peterboro on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lang, of Peterboro, spent Sunday in Omeme.

Mr. T. Boyd, of Peterboro, spent Sunday in town.

The citizens are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the long-expected "alligator," that they may be enabled to enjoy the river.

JEW ALMOST RUINED BY A FIRE ON SUNDAY MORNING.

CASE OF INCENDIARISM—WAS SLEEPING IN BARN—AROUS.

Fire broke out in a stable owned by Maurice Scherman, a Jew, Pottinger-st., about three o'clock Sunday morning and destroyed the building and all its contents.

The Jew, who had been watching the building for the past few nights in fear that something would happen his stock-in-trade before he shipped it, was sleeping in the barn on Saturday night.

STARTED ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK.

About three o'clock he was awakened by the fierce licking of the horse. After jumping up he noticed flames among the feathers that were packed against the window. He rushed out of the stable just in time to see a short man jump over the fence and run west on Pottinger-st. The Jew cried out "Catch him," and a neighbor looked out of the window and saw the man hurrying along Pottinger-st.

The Jew ran back and loosed his horse from the burning building. In the meantime somebody had sent in an alarm and the firemen soon had a good stream playing on the building, but they were unable to save it.

A LARGE CROWD.

A large crowd soon gathered at the burning building, and the flames could be seen all over town. The rags and rubbers, etc., made a sickening odor for the firemen to work near, and when the water was poured on them it became almost impossible to stand near the building at all.

JEW FAINTED.

During the raging of the fire the Jew who owned the place fainted several times and it was hard to keep him from rushing into the burning building after his vest, in which he had put seventy-two dollars before retiring.

Scherman estimates the loss of his goods at about \$600. He had been collecting all spring in order to get enough to make a carload before he would ship. He is very down-hearted over his loss, and says that all he has in the world now is his horse.

About two weeks ago he had the misfortune to lose a team of horses, which were poisoned.

Scherman has not made any plans for the future, but it is not likely that he will remain around Lindsay.

NO INSURANCE.

Scherman had no insurance on the building or its contents, which were a total loss. He also lost, besides his money and stock of goods, two trunks containing clothes, a wagon and harness, besides equipment that is generally found around a stable.

—The honeymoon is usually over when you find a married man in no hurry to get home to supper.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.



Boys' Norfolk Suits

Many parents like to see the boys in Norfolk Suits. The Norfolk Suit has a style of its own and a swagger appearance not possessed by any other style of suit. The fabrics are light Homespuns, Spring Worsteds, Serges and Mixed Suitings in broken checks and stripes. This style of Suit is especially adapted for Boys from 6 to 15 years of age. Knickerbocker Trousers or regular cut. Don't think of passing this store when ready to clothe the boy—that is, if you want the best. Remember always that in buying here your money is only on deposit until you are perfectly satisfied.

LANG & MAHER,

Clothiers and Furnishers to Men Who Know. Peterboro and Lindsay. East of Benson House.

Don't Allow Yourself to be Mised...

by the windy talk and big promises of other dealers--you will find our values in DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY are unsurpassed, and buyers will find everything new and up-to-date. There is satisfaction in getting right goods at right prices and we invite a Call.

WM. CAMPBELL, FENELON FALLS

JOHN DENNIS EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Creditors and others having claims against the estate of MICHAEL GUILRY, late of the Township of Ops, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, deceased, who died on or about the fifteenth day of April, 1908, are hereby notified, pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, to send in their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned Solicitors on or before the 23rd DAY OF JUNE, 1908, after which date the executors will distribute the estate, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice. Dated at Lindsay, this 3rd day of June, 1908. STEWART & O'CONNOR, Of the town of Lindsay, solicitors for Geo. McHugh, Joseph Drennan and Michael Clancy, the Executors.—w3.

DISASTER AT CORNWALL. (Special to Free Press.)

Cornwall, June 23.—The swing bridge and pier of the Ontario and New York International Bridge gave away early this morning, tearing 50 feet out of the Cornwall canal and tying up traffic on both canal and railway. No one was hurt. About 150 feet of the canal was washed in, causing collapse of bridge. The pier crumbled and the land structure fell. Loss will be \$500,000. Navigation will not be able to resume for a month at least.

—Why is it that the men who can't stand prosperity are the ones who usually get it?