

FATHERS

Store open till 8 p. m.

MOTHERS

HOW ABOUT THE

Boy's Suit

FOR SCHOOL CLOSING.

Spic and span as Jack Tar at Sunday morning inspection is the boy in one of our special suits, at \$1.98, 2.24, 2.48, 2.89, 3.48 and \$3.98.

Union Clothing Company,

26-28 Charlotte Street

Old Y. M. C. A. Building.

ALEX. CORBET, Mgr

THE BLUE DIAMOND

BY ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Eve—and the Law," "Gilded London," "The Premier's Daughter," "The House Next Door," Etc.

Copyright, 1907, by the National Press Agency.

(Conclusion.)

At last he opened his eyes again. "Do you know, Patience," he said, "since I have been lying here I have thought over things, thought over them as I have never done before? And now I know that I have been treating you very cruelly. I wanted to win you for myself, because I loved you, and because I am very selfish. I lent myself to Lady Erline's plot because it meant a chance of winning you, and, later on, I took advantage of the knowledge I had gained from these stolen papers to force you, through your love for another man, to make a sacrifice of yourself. I was very wrong, Patience, for I see now that I could never have hoped to win your love, and that without that there could have been no happiness for me in the future."

She was listening to him eagerly. He seized her hand and held it tightly between his own. "Be my friend, be my friend in the future, Patience," he muttered. "That's all I'm going to ask of you. Here and now I release you from any promise you have made to me. Take these papers, and restore them to him from whom they were originally stolen. Do as you please with them, they are yours."

His voice had become feeble, and Patience feared lest he should be exerting himself overmuch. She was trembling with excitement, but she pressed his convulsively and gratefully. She could hardly believe that what she heard was true.

"There, there," he went on, "I mustn't speak much today, for you are the first visitor whom I have been allowed to receive, Patience. But you'll come and see me again, won't you? And you'll be a friend to me, if I pull you through this trouble? That's all I ask—that you'll be a friend in the future."

Patience stayed with him a little longer, and before she left—the invaluable papers in her own possession now—the compact between the two was ratified. She had kissed him on the brow at parting. It had been by her own desire. She made her way home, joy in her heart, made her way home to her father's humble lodgings, to receive a shock, and then a revelation. Vivienne was ill—dying. Colonel Strangeway had received a telegram from Roger, begging him and Patience to come at once to Cornwall. It had been an accident, a slight landslide from the cliff, which had nevertheless, been sufficient to precipitate Vivienne, who had been walking over near to the brink, to the shore below. There was no hope for her, but she might live a few hours longer, and she was crying for Patience, her sister Patience.

It was a terrible journey that night, a journey that remained a haunting dread to Patience in after years.

They arrived in time though Vivienne was sinking fast. It was Patience, she wished to see, so Roger told them, it was for Patience that she cried incessantly.

"Patience—Heaven forgive me!" The very words that she had written in her letter were on her lips when Patience, sobbing and heart-broken, but restraining her tears as well as she could, ran to her sister's bedside. "Can you forgive me, dear?"

"Don't, Vivienne, don't! Oh, my darling, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart."

But the dying girl was not yet content. "I want to tell Roger," she whispered—"to tell him everything. He thinks ill of you, Patience, and it has been my fault, my fault! But oh! I loved him so, and he loved me. His love meant everything to me, everything in the wide world. I couldn't sacrifice it, Patience. I hadn't the heart to do so, I hadn't the courage. But now I feel that I must speak—for your sake—for you who are going to live—and it is only my memory that will be revived."

"No, no," cried Patience, "not a word; I won't have it. Roger shall bless your memory, shall love the remembrance of

Heart Strength

Heart Strength, or Heart Weakness, means Nerve Strength, or Nerve Weakness—nothing more. Positively, not one weak heart in a hundred is, in itself, actually diseased. It is almost always a hidden tiny little nerve that really is all at fault. This obscure nerve—the Cardiac, or Heart Nerve—simply needs, and must have, more power, more stability, more controlling more governing strength. Without that the heart must continue to fail, and the stomach and kidneys also have these same controlling nerves.

This clearly explains why, as a medicine, Dr. Shoop's Restorative has in the past done so much for weak and ailing hearts. Dr. Shoop first sought the cause of all this painful, palpitating, suffocating heart distress. Dr. Shoop's Restorative—this popular prescription—is alone directed to these weak and wasting nerve centers. It builds; it strengthens; it offers real, genuine heart help. If you would have strong hearts, strong digestion, strengthen these nerves—re-establish them as needed.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Daily Fashion Hint for Times Readers.



THE SEPARATE SKIRT FITS IN TO MANY OCCASIONS.

No garment in a woman's wardrobe is so practical as the separate skirt. Many women make the mistake of wearing their suits without the coat, and in this way the skirt is very often worn out long before the coat begins to show any signs of wear at all. Novelty, worsteds, mohairs and serges are best in separate skirts to be worn with natty tailored shirtwaists of fine linen and madras, but where the waist is a lingerie model elaborate with fine laces and embroideries or a creation of net or lace allover, the skirt of handsome, voile or some such soft dressy material is considered best choice. Skirts

of these materials are laid in fine or wide pleats over the hips and stitched to waist-length is most becoming to the figure, being allowed to flare gracefully from the stitching down. The illustrated skirt, topped by a waist of white net, shows the plain panels between clusters of pleats, these panels embroidered in a conventional design with fancy machine stitching which resemble soutache braid. These braiding appear on each panel above the hem and extend to the knee, and again in similar design halfway between the waistline and the knee. The skirt is of black voile mounted over a foundation of black orked silk.

SAY PETER FONTAINE WAS KILLED BY OFFICER SEELEY

Jury However Disagree As To the Criminality of the Dalhousie Policeman's Act.

Dalhousie, N. B., June 25—The coroner's court in the Fontaine inquest resumed its work at 10 o'clock today. A large number of spectators were in attendance, including the widow of Peter Fontaine.

John J. Lapointe, sworn: I reside in Balmoral. I was at the grave yard in Balmoral on Saturday last. I swear that the body that was raised and upon which Dr. Martin made an examination was the body of the late Peter Fontaine.

Doctor Martin, sworn—Am a physician residing in Campbellton; am a registered nurse. I was not acquainted with the late Peter Fontaine. I held a post mortem on his body on Saturday. The whole body was pretty much swollen. I found several marks on the legs. Found a bullet wound situated about five inches from the spine. A man firing at seven feet could not find the wound but could not locate the bullet. In further examination I found a bullet hole in the back. The second bullet hole was in the left side about five inches from the spine. The size of this second bullet hole was exactly the same size as the first bullet hole described, also clean cut.

To the coroner—There were no marks of powder around first described wound while in the second there was, especially in the right side, a sign of burning. It could not say if it was powder in that state of putrefaction of the skin. I could not locate the bullet. I then opened the skull and examined the brain but no examination was possible. There was no sign of blood, therefore no hemorrhage of the brain.

I found that first bullet did not injure any big blood vessel.

In an examination of the heart I found a bullet wound at its base. There were no traces of bullet holes into the liver. There could not be any large quantity of blood from the hemorrhage of which Peter Fontaine died. The wound in the buttocks would not be fatal. He might have been shot while stooping or climbing the stairs.

A man firing at seven feet could not find the wound on a man crawling on his hands and knees. To do so he would have to be very close.

To the coroner—Both wounds by appearance were about the same size. Coroner shows witness bullets size 22 and 32, who replied: "The latter size bullet caused the wounds. It was impossible for a cartridge No. 22 to cause either of the wounds. They were caused by bullets of same calibre."

To Mr. Mott—I only found two bullet wounds in the body. The other marks on the body were not serious. A man could not live longer than two or three minutes after receiving the wound he did in the heart. I am satisfied that there were only two wounds on the body. I am satisfied that death was not caused by any trouble with the brain.

To the coroner—It is difficult to tell how long a man could live after gun wounds.

To Foreman Powell—If the appearance of the burn was caused by powder the shot would have to be fired near the body. James S. Harquill, sworn: Am a barrister. I am also sitting magistrate for Dalhousie and clerk of the peace. I issued warrants for the arrest of Peter and Andrew Fontaine at the instance of Charles Doyle. I did not warn the officers of the danger in arresting the Fontaines. I had a conversation with Gallop. I gave the warrants to Doyle. I said to Gallop when he suggested to take a second man with him that he had better. I did not tell the coroner that I said to Gallop to be careful.

To Mr. Mott—Mr. Gallop mentioned Mr. Seeley's name. I said you had better get some one who knows the locality.

To Mr. Lawlor—I may have told the officers that it would be better to go early in the morning. Mr. Doyle asked me for a warrant.

To Foreman Powell—It was their duty to make the arrests as soon as possible.

To Jurymen Hallett—It would be the duty of the officers to say "I arrest you in the king's name." Putting his hands on the prisoner.

To Mr. Mott—It is all a question of circumstances whether a constable should point a revolver or not. This concluded the evidence, and Mr. Freeman addressed the jury for more than an hour.

Coroner Ferguson spoke briefly, leaving the matter in the hands of the jury. The jury retired at 3.30, and reported at 8 o'clock the following verdict:

"We find that the said Peter Fontaine came to his death from a bullet discharged into his body from a revolver in the hands of George Seeley, a peace officer, while executing or attempting to execute a warrant for the arrest of the said Peter Fontaine, but we cannot agree whether there was any criminality on the part of the said George Seeley in the act or not."

Mr. Lawlor spoke briefly, congratulating the coroner and jury for the way the investigation had been conducted. In this he was seconded by Mr. Trueman.

About Female Ailments

Not Hard to Cure if Properly and Promptly Treated.

Ask any intelligent physician what causes nine-tenths of all female disease, even including anaemia, nervousness and consumption.

Back comes the answer quick and sharp "Constipated Bowels."

There is scarcely a single female ailment that had not in its earlier stages symptoms of constipation.

How much better off our system is without the poisonous accumulations caused by constipation. How much clearer the complexion, how much fresher one feels when the system is pure and clean.

Think it over yourself.

Isn't it apparent that a bowel regulator and liver stimulant like Dr. Hamilton's Pills is sure to do good?

Gay spirits, good looks and happy health have returned to many a sick woman through Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Better get a few boxes today; purely vegetable, free from injurious ingredients, healthful and antiseptic. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will assist you in a thousand ways.

As delay is always dangerous, your plain duty is to follow the example of Mrs. F. Rowe, who sends the following letter from Gravesend, Port An Port, Newfoundland:

"Four years ago I got kidney and bladder trouble. I thought it was 'female trouble' and treated it accordingly. Even my doctor in St. John said it was so."

"In reading about Dr. Hamilton's Pills I noticed symptoms like mine and I bought a box. These pills went right to work on my sick condition and helped me from the first. My supposed female trouble, which was bladder disease, was cured. My weight increased eight pounds and never before was I as well as today. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co. Hartford, Conn., U. S. A. or Kingston, Ont.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS

ASHEVILLE, N. C. June 25—The party of revenue officers who had a fight with alleged moonshiners in Stokes county, on Friday last, returned here yesterday, having captured 35 moonshiners and destroyed 13 illicit stills. The captured men were chained together and taken to Mount Airy, this state, where they were lodged in Dobson county jail by United States Commissioner F. W. Simmons. The officers state that between three and four hundred shots were exchanged with the moonshiners in the darkness when the combined attack was made, beginning about 2 o'clock Friday morning. It is thought that several of the moonshiners were wounded but the officers did not stop to learn the facts, being anxious to get away with their prisoners before there was an opportunity for rescue by confederates.

AN INTERESTING MEETING OF THE CIVIC BOARD OF WORKS

Discussion As To Dredging for the 600 Foot Berth—Committee Will Ask Government to Permit Both Dredges to Work.

At the meeting of the board of works last evening it was decided that the west side committee should take steps to urge to government to allow both the large dredges to work on the site for the 600-foot berth. Hurd Peters, who was temporarily appointed director at the previous meeting, was given an additional salary of \$60 a month for so long as he performed the extra duties. The council was recommended to appoint a committee to consider the question of reorganizing the city officials and their departments. A large amount of other business was transacted.

William Downie, general superintendent of the C. P. R., wrote urging the necessity of increasing the width and depth of berths Nos. 2 and 3 at Sand Point. The berths, he contended, were to have been made 120 feet wide and thirty feet deep, but were dredged only to a width of sixty feet and several of the C. P. R. steamers had touched bottom. Berth No. 1 also required attention. He also requested that the entrance to the slip might be widened so that the large steamers could be brought out at an angle up stream instead of straight across the harbor.

Ald. Baxter referred to G. S. Mayes having received instructions to continue work under his old contract, on the channel, which could be done at any time and suggested that as the widening and deepening of the berths was of the first importance the government should be urged to have the Beaver put to work there. He moved that the west side committee be authorized to press this matter on the government.

Ald. Bullock thought the city dredge should be put in operation in the meanwhile. He was anxious, he said, to see what material had been dumped from the steamers. The cost to the city for dredging the berths last year had been \$8,224.

The alderman quoted the following extract from the director's report for 1906 giving details of the dredging:

From No. 1 berth—Seven old wire ropes and considerable old lumber.
From No. 2 berth—Eight old wire ropes and three coils nail wire.

From No. 3 berth—Eight old wire ropes and 10 coils nail wire and lumber.
From No. 4 berth—Considerable hay wire. The old wire ropes were expensive to remove. They were not coiled up and were 15 fathoms and over in length.

Ald. Bullock added that he did not want any repetition of these conditions. No steamers, as far as was known, were dissatisfied with the berths last year but as long as dredging operations were in progress in the vicinity no doubt silt would be deposited.

Ald. Baxter said he understood the second dredge was procured to assist in getting the 600 foot site ready. He thought it would be a pity to take one away.

Ald. Bullock—"Only one, the new dredge, has the contract to do the work."

Ald. Baskin—"That's a very extraordinary thing. The city was led to expect both would continue."

Ald. Bullock—"That was the request also of the board of trade."

Ald. Baskin—"Then what was the idea in sending a second dredge? We shall not be a bit further ahead."

Ald. Bullock—"Well, we've got the dredge, let it go at that."

Ald. Baskin—"I'm not satisfied. I don't understand the inner workings of this scheme."

Ald. Baxter—"All we can say is no one in St. John is responsible. The delegation to Ottawa last February backed by the board of trade and the press urged on the government to purchase a dredge so that the two should co-operate. Information was forwarded as to certain dredges being available. One of these dredges is now the property of a private individual or a company and is in the harbor of St. John under contract with the government to do the work. These are the facts. You must ask the responsible minister why."

Ald. Fickett agreed that he whole idea was to complete the work with two dredges as quickly as possible. He did not care, he said, whether an individual or a company did the work so long as it was done quickly. If the city's interests were to suffer so that one individual could make more profit it was not according to the promises made at Ottawa or what was asked for. The work of cleaning up the channel under Mr. Mayes' old contract could be done at any time. It was a queer state of affairs.

From No. 1 berth—Seven old wire ropes and considerable old lumber.
From No. 2 berth—Eight old wire ropes and three coils nail wire.

From No. 3 berth—Eight old wire ropes and 10 coils nail wire and lumber.
From No. 4 berth—Considerable hay wire. The old wire ropes were expensive to remove. They were not coiled up and were 15 fathoms and over in length.

Ald. Bullock added that he did not want any repetition of these conditions. No steamers, as far as was known, were dissatisfied with the berths last year but as long as dredging operations were in progress in the vicinity no doubt silt would be deposited.

Ald. Baxter said he understood the second dredge was procured to assist in getting the 600 foot site ready. He thought it would be a pity to take one away.

Ald. Bullock—"Only one, the new dredge, has the contract to do the work."

Ald. Baskin—"That's a very extraordinary thing. The city was led to expect both would continue."

Ald. Bullock—"That was the request also of the board of trade."

Ald. Baskin—"Then what was the idea in sending a second dredge? We shall not be a bit further ahead."

Ald. Bullock—"Well, we've got the dredge, let it go at that."

Ald. Baskin—"I'm not satisfied. I don't understand the inner workings of this scheme."

Ald. Baxter—"All we can say is no one in St. John is responsible. The delegation to Ottawa last February backed by the board of trade and the press urged on the government to purchase a dredge so that the two should co-operate. Information was forwarded as to certain dredges being available. One of these dredges is now the property of a private individual or a company and is in the harbor of St. John under contract with the government to do the work. These are the facts. You must ask the responsible minister why."

Ald. Fickett agreed that he whole idea was to complete the work with two dredges as quickly as possible. He did not care, he said, whether an individual or a company did the work so long as it was done quickly. If the city's interests were to suffer so that one individual could make more profit it was not according to the promises made at Ottawa or what was asked for. The work of cleaning up the channel under Mr. Mayes' old contract could be done at any time. It was a queer state of affairs.

From No. 1 berth—Seven old wire ropes and considerable old lumber.
From No. 2 berth—Eight old wire ropes and three coils nail wire.

From No. 3 berth—Eight old wire ropes and 10 coils nail wire and lumber.
From No. 4 berth—Considerable hay wire. The old wire ropes were expensive to remove. They were not coiled up and were 15 fathoms and over in length.

Ald. Bullock added that he did not want any repetition of these conditions. No steamers, as far as was known, were dissatisfied with the berths last year but as long as dredging operations were in progress in the vicinity no doubt silt would be deposited.

Ald. Baxter said he understood the second dredge was procured to assist in getting the 600 foot site ready. He thought it would be a pity to take one away.

Ald. Bullock—"Only one, the new dredge, has the contract to do the work."

Ald. Baskin—"That's a very extraordinary thing. The city was led to expect both would continue."

Ald. Bullock—"That was the request also of the board of trade."

Ald. Baskin—"Then what was the idea in sending a second dredge? We shall not be a bit further ahead."

Ald. Bullock—"Well, we've got the dredge, let it go at that."

Ald. Baskin—"I'm not satisfied. I don't understand the inner workings of this scheme."

Ald. Baxter—"All we can say is no one in St. John is responsible. The delegation to Ottawa last February backed by the board of trade and the press urged on the government to purchase a dredge so that the two should co-operate. Information was forwarded as to certain dredges being available. One of these dredges is now the property of a private individual or a company and is in the harbor of St. John under contract with the government to do the work. These are the facts. You must ask the responsible minister why."

Ald. Fickett agreed that he whole idea was to complete the work with two dredges as quickly as possible. He did not care, he said, whether an individual or a company did the work so long as it was done quickly. If the city's interests were to suffer so that one individual could make more profit it was not according to the promises made at Ottawa or what was asked for. The work of cleaning up the channel under Mr. Mayes' old contract could be done at any time. It was a queer state of affairs.

A Sweet Breath

is what all should have, and it can be ensured by the judicious use of Beecham's Pills. A sweet breath denotes that everything is well, so at the slightest indication of the digestive organs not working properly, do not forget to take

Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

Ald. Bullock said he doubted if, with two dredges, the 600-foot wharf would be ready next winter on account of the delay which had already occurred. The council must, in any case, see that the D. C. Clark wharf was ready.

The chairman thought the government should satisfy the city as to the dredging work being done as quickly as possible.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Ald. Baxter the committee were authorized to use the city dredges when and where they might deem advisable.

D. C. Clark would be likely to complete his wharf.

Mr. Peters replied in his judgment in about three weeks.

Paralyzed With Lumbago

The surest relief is Nerviline. It sinks to the core of the pain, limbers the muscles, gives relief at once. No other liniment one-fifth as strong as Nerviline. Try a 25 cent bottle.

Strawberries Au Lits—Make a jelly by soaking half an ounce of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water until soft; add one cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of hot strawberry juice and one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water. Stir until sugar and gelatin are all dissolved, then add three-fourths of a cupful of lemon juice. Pour the gelatin into small wetted moulds and set on ice until firm. Half an hour before serving turn the jelly out carefully on small fancy plates, scoop a nest-round hole in the center of each, and fill with fine, ripe, sweetened strawberries mixed lightly with whipped cream. Keep very cold.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two tablespoonfuls of salted oil; mix thoroughly; then add three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and a spoonful of Worcestershire sauce. This is used especially for simple lettuce salad.

French Salad Dressing—Mix together one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, two