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# The Ladies Home Jourval 


"Good night; God bless you, my dear.'

## A FAIR FEE

A Story: By Cornelia Ratbbone



LVENHOOK was small, but then its quality was
unexceptionable, it was so Dutch, so conservative, so eminently aristocratic. Not that it was, by any means, one dead level of re
spectability. Being a town spectability. Being a town
it had its depths, which espectability respectably ignored, and its he heights of which, in Wolvenhook's eyes, they were not. In High Street the king peak was were not. In High Street the king peak Enough blue blood coursed in its two shor blocks to impurple the red of a thriving west ern town; every door plate bore its aan, or utionary grandsires. Its very name or Revo dence of honorable old age, for many a year must have passed since it was, in reality, the high street of the town. It had, indeed, only set foot upon the hill, up which the younge the old one far behind low down in all save hame. The old people behind its antique
door plates smiled as they watched the upward march. " "b all very well for new peo ple," they said,
sort of thing."
It was a trifle inconvenient, perhaps, to be
uite away from the center of things; but the majority were possessed of comely bays to
bear them thither, if need be, and the few hose chiefest wealth lay in ancestors went cheerfully afoot, supported, doubtless, by the
consciousness of this buried treasure. Whe this unsubstantial prop failed to strengthen
the feeble knees, they stayed cheerfully at home, and viewed the world from an upper wept the street indefatigably from a grie Mrs. Clinton-Cone, with the aid of a skillfully placed rend. But upon all His
ished respectability and antiquity there was one blot: In the very leart of it, cheek by Miss Susan Van Droop, lived a person called Davis, a person without ancestors! worse of equally ancestorless son, with whom Elsie
sole daughter of the house of Cuyler, had aken it into her very independent, very The son, Bob by name, was junior partne in the law firm of Clark, Fraly \& Davis Street asa very brilliantand rising young jurist
or kettles, High Street was uncertain which It was quite clear, however, as to the origina money, bought the Birck house, heave knows why, and died there. He had been grocer-a retail grocer! To be sure, so had the 解 Khen note the difference! For themselves a descent, a brief, necessary adjustment of new settlers to new environments; but to the Davis's it was a rise, the grocer having begun life, it was said, as a peddler, anfd Mrs. Clinton-
Cone, that handbook of useful information Cone, that handbook of useful information that. But, in spite of all this, Elsie fell in love with Bob Davis.
body it all came about no body knew. It was, in fact, the days when Bob, just out of knickerbockers, had draw 1 little Miss Cuyler up the hil from school on his sled some
dozen times or so. This being told namma was put a stop to; and Elsie, wit hot cheeks and flashing eyes told Bob of the prohibition. more, Bob, and just because yours." can't," said Bob,
"She
roughly. "Mother's dead" roughly. "Mother's dead." play with you," said Elsie with a litfle choke in her
voice, "but I don't care, you're the nicest boy in the street, I'll love you always." " registered a vow in his boyish heart to serve for his true lit
tle love, if need be, as served for Rachel, but to win "Don't cry, Elsie," he said
"I'll make em let us be friends some time, see if I shadow of the old church -think of it! a peddler's
grandson and a daughter the house of Cuyler! - an from her curls, and Bob slip ped his dearest treasure, pocket, compass, into Elsie's


It does seem to me too ridiculous that 1 can't marry whom 1 please."
Digitized by
gay, audaciuus speeches, her pretty litlle wil
fulncsses, her tender, caressing ways. Wonl she, too, sit alone by and by and make the fire crackle to drown the crying of her empty
heart? Ah, Elsie, she told herself, was made heart? Ah, Elsie, she told herself, was made
of sterner stuff than she had been. Then Hiss Van Droop, with the litlle fiddler's tune ringing in her ears, stole away from the she read it slowly, with dim eyes, which had aded, too; and when she had read it she
sissed it softly. The old clock on the mantel shelf broke suddenly into her dreaming. Half-past tive! heavy window hangings she preered out fur-
tively through the meshes of the stiff lace urtains. Yes; there he came, he was ways so punctual, a tall, erect figure, stepping firm $y$ and lightly in spite of his white hair and his sixty years. He mounted the steps, fum-
bling for his latch-key as he went; and Miss an Droop watched him ethrough the cartain meshes, with his love letter clasped tightly
in her hand. For thirty years she had watched thus for Robert Davis' home-coming.
Was it thirty years? Thirty years since the Was it thirty years? Thirty years since the
day when, obedient to her mother's command, she had looked her lover in the face
and passed on broken-hearted. Thirty years! $t$ scemed like yesterday
Miss Van Droop turned away and laid the By and by she smoothed the soft bands her faded hair, which had been so bright a gold thirty years ago, and went down and light on the polished mahogany, and gleamed
softly on antique glass too old to sparkle, and bronght into light the Van Droop crest on the rare old silver tea service. For company she
lind Matilda, standing grim and silent behind After tea Miss Van Droop sat with her work in the drawing-room. She was knitting a little jacket for a cousin's child. Then being restless
to-night, she opened the piano, and played a ittle, touching the yellow keys lightly. It turns and quavers and trills. There were gavottes and minuets, and simple, tender
airs with many ingenious variations. She played them with somehow seemed to suit the old music. Then faintly and uncertainly her fingers felt their way into the air the little fiddler had played racked voice, which yet sounded like the far away echo of something very s
Droop sang the old song again
Each wave that we danced on at morning ebbe
And leaves us us at eve on the bleak shore alone." she sang; and then the old voice trembled
and failed, and Miss Van Droop shut the pio through the darkness to bed, and went she looked across again to the house where the light shone still: "Good night,", she whispered, "God bless you, my dear."
In a palm-screened corner of Mrs. Martin's great ball-room Bob and Elsie were gloomily "You are quite sure it has g
asked Bob for the twentieth time.
it out within an inch of people been shouting it out within an inch of my ears all the even-
ing, as if I were a wax-work in the Eden ng , as if M were a wax-work in the Eden
Mrs. Clinton-Cone will be over by to-morrow to condole with mamma. Heavens
knows why she hasn't been before-she must have had an attack of something.
father in the morning," said Bob, to see your "There couldn't be a worse time," said
Elsie. "He's so put out about that law-suit of his; there's a hitch somewhere, and yesterday
he heard that his lawyer, Mr. Buel, was ill, and couldn't conduct the case; he's in a terri-
"It's a great pity about Buel," said Bob. They are afraid it is softening of the brain. It was sad news to me, for he's been a first-
rate friend of mine, the dear old man! I have always thought, though, that he took the
wrong view as regards that man Hatch. I suppose that is where the hitch you speak of
cones in."
"Why,
"Wes in,
, what do you know about it?"
the case a little on my own hook," said Bob. "It is rather out of the ordinary, run, and interested me, and then, in a way, it was your
case, yon see. Buel and I have talked it over wrong about Hatch." father's one thought "This suit has been father's one thought
for years, almost," said Elsie. "I don't know what he will do now, I'm sure." "It won't be a bit of use," sighed Elsie." "Oh
Bob, if I could only give you a few dozen of my grandfathers! Goodness knows I don't want them! It does seem to me too ridiculous
that I can't marry whom I please, just because a bundred years ago some Cuy jer because a hundred years ago some Cuyler or other
founded the fanily-as they call it! Just as if
he had popped up ready made like a mushhe had popped up ready made like a mush-
room! It is as bad as belonging to a reigning
house! I suppose nobody house! I suppose nobody would object if I sugdear, why didn't that Cuyler die young and leave us unfounded!""
Elsie made her absurd little speech with a laugh, but the laugh was almost a sob. "prim and faded, and mildly dejected, with a taste for tea, and gossip, and good works; and
not even a cat for company, for I hate the sight of them! Can't you see me, Bob?"
"You will be my dear wife long before that, please God!" said Bob, taking both of Elsie's hands in his. And there was so much quiet
determination in his tone that she felt quite comforted.
"I vowed as a boy that I'd win you," went
on Bob, "and win you I will, if you'll only
be true to me, Elsie."
" Bob," said Elsie, " I can't promise to marry you without their consent, but $I^{\prime \prime} 11$
and Ill wait for you all my life, dear.
It is an easy thing to vow vows. Nothing is
simpler-an impulse, a breath and it is donebut oh, the keeping of them! Out of the who swear to set the world atire, how many think you, ever light anything at all save
their bed-room candle. Bob had sworn, ylibly Bob had sworn, ylibly and hopefully enough, to win his true love in spite of all the old
Dutchmen, living and dead. It was easy to be hopeful' while music throbbed and swayed,
and his sweetheart was at his side; but later when the lights were out, and the music
silent, and his sweetheart a block things assumed a different aspect. Win her? Yes. in that resolution he never fallered, but and blocked the way. Night, howevere brings
counsel, and when Bob finally turned in counsel, and when Bob finally turned in, ideas, light beamed over chaos; the creation of his plan was begun.
"Are you train.
Bob?" said his futher at breakfast "You Bob?" said his father at breakfast. "You my head. Next time you have a troublesome
case, my son, do, at least, in mercy to me, take your boots, off. Was it a troublesome
case, by the way, or a bad conscience? " case, by the way, or a bad conscience?
"Neither," said Bob; "it was a troubled mind this time. The fact is, father, I'm going to be married."
there is something youre frank at least, and certainly there is something refreshingly sudden about
you, Bob! When is it to be? To-morrow?" "In about twenty-five years, father, I should think," said Bub, gloomily.
the idea," laughed Mr. Davis. "You quite "It is Elsie Cuyler, father," said Bob.
Mr. Davis sprang to his feet.
"Look here, my son, haven't you more pride than to let one of that family play the
fool with you? Airl with no more heart-
"Don't father, please," interrupted Bob," I
can't let even you say a word against her."
"But Bob, my boy," stammered Mr. Davis, " But Bob, my boy," stammered Mr. Davis,
"I tell you I know what they are! They are
all aike, root and branch-they are all alike heartless and false: I ought to know; I suffer ed enough at their hands."

And prouder than interrupted Bob again. Mr. Davis groaned.
"Now, my dear old father," said Bob, throw-
ing his arm caressingly over his father's shoulder, "nothing you can say will shake my faith in her. She has the pluck to stand out against any Cuyler or Van Droop living. Her cousin broke her heart.
uously. "She had none to break! Well," Bob. I won't stop you if have yourown way right. I don't see how you are going to get "'I've got
"I've got a bit of a plan in my head," said
Bob. " I'm going down to see Buel about it", "Broke her heart, did it," muttered Davis. Senior, glancing across at the house opposite, when Bob had lef him
The immediate result of Bob's visit to Mr. Buel was two notes. One, addressed to Peter
Cuyler, Esquire, City Buildings, Wolvenhook, was as follows:
Dear Cuyler: Come to my house if you can some time either to-day or to-morrow ; I am forbidden the office. I want to see you about
the suit. Robert L . Davis, of Clark, Fraly \& Davis, has just been in, and he struck me as
ust the case at his fingers' ends, followed it at the trial, and has been studying it up independently
ever since, it seems. I verily believe he has ever since, it seems.
hit on a solution of the Hatch difficultycleverest thing I ever heard. I don't think you could get anybody better to carry the case
up for you. He is young, of course, but his law is sound, and he is wonderfully keen, and a brilliant speaker. If you think well of it, name. I am off early in May, so the sooner
something is settled the better.
"Yours very truly, J. J. Buel."

## The other note ran

"My Little Sweetheart: Just a line to tell you that I shall not see your father this will explain to you to-night at the Freemans'.
Meantime suppress Mrs. Clinton-Cone. Unti Meantime suppress Mrs. Clinton-Cone. Until o-night, my darling.
While Elsie note. she was hastily summoned to her in tears, a telegram in found Mrs. "Yyler grandmanma. my dear, your poor. dear grand-
mamma," sobbed Mrs. Cuyler. "Your Uncle Richard has just telegraphed me to come at old; ninety-five her last birthday.
Whereupon Elsie, although her grandmamma had known neither her, nor any one eise, for ten years, was quite conscience-stricken to joicing in that her mother for a time at least
would be out of the reach of Mrs. Clinton-
"You can jus
You can just catch the $t$ welve-thirty train, mamma dear, if you hurry," she said
Immediately all was bustle and coner
in the Cuyler household.
Just as the footman was putting Mrs. Cuyler's traveling bag in the carriage. Elsie, glanc-
ing out of the window, saw Mrs. Clinton-Cone standing on her doorstep. "She is coning!" thought Elsie, with a
sinking at her heart. "Dear mamma, you will lose your train!",
she cried; and straight way she hustled slow, postulating, bodily down the stairs.
"Take the telegram over to your cousin Susan," Mrs. Cuyler managed to gasp, stop-
ping on the steps, " she is the eldest grandchiid. She might want to go down." " but in
"Yes, yes, manmma," cried Elsie," but And just as $t$ a minute - Cone reached thed curbstone, the carriage rolled rapidly a way.
"What an escape!" gasped EIsie, sinking exhausted into a chair. "In another minute she would have suggested driving down with mamma," she added with a little punction, "I hope she won't have very long to wait at the station $\mathbf{F}$
That afternoon Elsie obediently carried the found by the drawing-room fire, knitting baby jacket, with a volume of Mrs. Hemans poems propped open before her. I am disturbing your reading, I am afraid," said Elsie.
"Ohl, I wasn't reading, my dear," said Miss Van Droop. "I was just committing a little; loud it seems quite like company, you know on a jacket Hemans to-day; you see I am on a jacket. Cowper goes with socks, and Moore for wash-rags, and Byron for shawls,
and Sundays it is usually Night Thoughts. think the Kings of England and French verb when I was younger, but it doesn't seem worth while for me to learn anything now, so I in dulge myself, and I don't think it is really
wasting time, for you see I knit all he while., aying Miss Van Droop's thin hand caressingly against her soft, fresh cheek.
The little caress was very grateful to Mis Van Droop, for she received so few of them
nowadays. She kept Elsie's hand in hers and moothed it sofly as she spoke.
"I wanted to say something to you, my not counsel anyone to go against a parent's wishes. Oh, never, never, my dear; that
would be a dreadful thing! I never could have brought myself to do quite that, not quite to
disobey, but sometimes I have thought if I had only been firmer perhaps I night have won them; but I was always weak and easily
ruled. I got thinking the other day, what i you ever came to be like me, and so I ' couldn't help speaking; you'll excuse me, won't you, my dear. People say you get over heart ache,
but I don't think you always do. Perhaps but I don't think you always do. Perhaps
you get over the ones God sends, but if you
hurt your own heart, Elsie, I think the hurt always stays. So I wanted to say to you, don't do anything you can blame yourself for by but to have something always in your hear
o be sorry about is worse. And, my dear, think it would be jetter to throw, away any-
thing else in the world than love. I threw it thing else in the world than love. I threw it
away, and so I know. And Elsie, I should so like to feel that you would make up for it And then Miss Van Droop broke down, and Elsie drew her into her strong young arms and comforted her; and by and by they talked
softly and shyly about Elsie's love story, and softly and shyly about Elsie's love story, and
Miss Van Droop said it nade her very happy o hear about Robert's boy; and she flushed
little as she said the name.
Bob threw himself heart and soul into the Bob threw himself heart and soul into the
tudy of the intricate, puzzling case, which study of the intricate, puzzling case, which
had dropped from Mr. Buel's failing hands into his strong grasp.
The case at the time of its first trial had made quite a stir in the legal world. Conse quently, could he only lay his finger on the defenses, and succeed in reversing the decision of the court, his name was made. He would quest his daughter's hand. Cuyler lie re quest for his dayghter's hand.
October, and until then it was decided to keep Elsie's parents in ignorance, if possible, of
their daughter's revolt against family tra ditions.
"It isn't exactly like deceiving them, yon "It isn't as if we were going to sea each other all the time; as long as we aren't there cer-
tainly can be no use in making everybody

## unhappy." "No use at all," said Bob decidedly. "Of

"No use at all," said Bob decidedly. "Of
course, I wonld rather fight it out fair and square. I hate concealment and all that, but when it comes to fighting a lot of ghostly
grandfathers, why, I don't sec that there is grandfathers, why, I don't see that there is
anything for it but to meet them on their own ground, as it were.
Fate had conspired with these young lovers Cuyler after her mother's death decided not to return to Wor venhook, but to have Elsie join for a few months rest and change. Mrs. Clin-ton-Cone, therefore, had found no opportunity
to enlighten Mrs. Cuyler as to those tell-tale to enlighten Mrs. Cuyler as to those tell-tale
glances and hand-clasps. This was to be the last meeting before Elsie
sailed. They had strolled away together in the spring sunshine under the soft, feathery elm branches, through the sweet, fresh spring. time sounds and odors. Everrthing about and gladness; and their hearts thrilled too, in unison.
Two days later Bob, with a sudden tightening at his heart, read Elsie's, name in the paswhether she had known his roses by the blue ribbon that tied them; and then in his strong, true faith, he smile and a lithe to see her
mother's favorite, Dirck Bugaert's name mother's favorite, Dirck Bugaert's name
among the rest.
"As if, God bless her, I wouldn't trust her with a dozen Dirck Bogaerts,' he said. In six months, when his case had at last
been reached and heard, Mr. Cuyler followed been reached and heard, Mr. Cuyler followed
to fetch his family home. Pending the decision of the court, he hurried off, and almost
before the roll of the sea was out of his head
had started back with them. By the time known and the suspense over.
Bob had fought lis fight well, and had made two or three telling points in his argument.
One of the wise, silken-robed judges had leaned toward his neighbor and whispered laconically-"Brains!" Little they thought,
those learned men, sitting so solemmly behind those learned men, sitting so solemmly behind masquervading before them in legal array; asked at their hands.
There was one old judge, however, who
knew. He looked down from out the carved paneling of the court room wall; fortunately coat of varnish sealed his lips.
His son, however, had nothing but smiles for his young lawyer and when he learned that the great case had been decided in their favor, his enthusiasm knew no bounds. "I am glad to have been of service to you,"
said Bob, and after a while he named the price of that service.
he she fee I ask is possibly an unusual one, he said. "But you have been good enougli to

Eh!" interrupted Mr. Cuyler sharply. ens me," w ens me," went on Bob undisturbed, "as does
my knowledge of the importance of this deM. Cuyler fidgeted nervously.
"And leads me to hope that you will not
" "Well, well out with it! You make as much preamble as though you were asking for a cool "A thousand!" said Bob contenptuously The great sum of a thousand docilars to you! Or perhaps you meant pounds, being, ust over
from England. That is a good joke!, he said pleasantly. "However, I"ll get to the point.
Mr. Cuyler, I ask as ny fee your daughter's "What, sir!" cried Mr. Cuyler, his red face aflame, "You- you-!" stanmered Mr. Cuyler, fairly speechless with indignation.
holding him down ine peppery old gentleman oung arm, and looking him full in the eyes quietly.' "Mrarry your daughter I will, eithe with your consent, or without it, as youn please I will take your consent as my fee. If you re-
fuse it I must, of course, express niy demand in pounds, shillings and pence; and I war you I shali not insult your daughter by nam-
ing a paltry sum as her equivalent. I shall ing a paltry sum as her equivalent. I shal
then, as I said. marry her without the consent you refuse. I swear I will. You have your morrow to decide; talk it over with Elsie Possibly you may conclude that to accept my proposition will be the wisest and pleasantes arrangement that you can make, as it certainly "You are a clever young dog! I'll say that for you," fumed Mr. Cuyler. "Think over niy suggestion will you! Good That evening the Cuyler's man-servant ac tually went up the Davis' steps and pulled
the Davis' bell handle. Mrs. Clinton-Cone saw him do it. He left a note, which Bob tore open breathlessly and kissed a doze
times. Mrs. Clinton-Cone was terribly agitated. She hungered and thirsted after the knowledge of "What that note contained.
"Oh Bob. dear Bob," it said, "it's all right-they have given their consent at last are expecting you. Don't look for an over cordial welcome, though. I have tried to impress upon them that 'the lord loveth a
cheerful giver,' but it doesn't seem to affect and oh Bob-I love you-love you-love you.

And so, when spring came, there was a
wedding in High Street over which discussion waxed fast and furious. All the matrons shook their heads, and all the maidens apDiauded. The presents were. of course, superb Clinton-Cone herself sent a lovely set of dear little devotional books, bound in white vellum, The wedding itself was very much like al weddings, except that perlaps the bride was weddings, ex
prettier than
bridegroom lo Miss Van Droop came, of course, looking limost young and pretty again, in the daint ittle bonnet whose purchase Elsie herself hai kissed the bride. "This makes ne so happy, my dear!" she said. Good, unselfish, little still in her eyes, she kissed Bob, too
Mr. Davis feit lonely that night,
Wedding was over and the happy paiter the edding was over and the happy pair gone
here was an empty feeling about the house there was an empty feeling about "he house.
"I shall miss the boy terribly!" he said,
wandering restlessly to and fro. By and by wandering restlessly to and fro. By and by
he drew up the shade and looked out into the gight. There was a light in the house oppo-
ite. He whistled soffly as he stood theresite. He whistled softy as he stood there-
he whistled the tune very badly, but it was a
pretty old tune. By and by he broke off and pretty old tune. By and by he broke off and
sighed-."So it broke her heart, did it!" he And across the way Miss Van Droop in the darkness, looked out from behind her curtains background of the room.
down over her faded cheeks. "Good"ntght;


XXI - MADAME ALEXANDRE DUMAS
By Lucy H. Hooper
 meRE is probably no literary
man in France, whethe dramatist, critic, or poet of Parisian literature and art is as widespread and as fully recognized as is that of the younger Dumas. He is now somewhat over sixt years of age. His first great
snceess in his career, "La ille, atter delays and trials which came nea driving the young author out of his senses, nothing but triumphs in his professional life. He was already famous when he first mad he acquaintance of the brilliant and beautiful woman who afterward became his wife. She amily and her maiden an ancient and noble family, and her maiden name was Knoring. hood and her girlhood were passed in that city She was still very young when an alliance was ormed for her with the head and representa ive of the Narishkine family, a race closely

madame dumas
ounder long enjoyed the favor of the Empress Catherine the Great, and was created by he Viceroy of Poland. That sovereign desired Narishkine refused the proffered prince, but he style of the well-known motto of the de Rohanis: "Its king I cannot be; a prince I will not condescend to be! I am a Rohan." But te descendalls princes by conty viceroy ar The young Princess Narishkine soon
known throughout the Russian empire as of the loveliest women in Europe. Her neck and shoulders were of statuesque perfection, hat complexiondazzingly color which is so eyes, o and so rare, were not only remarkable in colorng, but were large and brilliant, and singular ne of the noted elements of her beauty. She oined to her personal charms those of a bril reat force of character. Moreover, slie wa one of the most elegant of the noble ladies
that adorned the Russian court-a great lady in the fullest acceptance of that oft-abused

Notwithstanding this remarkable combina ion of attractive qualities, the young Princess
failed to find the happiness she deserved, in her early married life. Prince Narishkine so much his superior, and, as he was addicted ness speedily followed upon passive neglect.
It is said that "Ouida" drew from him the of " Moths," while his charming wife was the work. It is certain that in this instance the fiction and the facts bear a close resemblance
to each other. But, more fortunate than the heroine of tha young when she was left a widow with one
hild, a little daughter. She was living in Paris at the time of her husband's death. He
left his affairs in such confusion that the inbeing seriously compromised. The Princess
returned to Russia, took the management of
$\rightarrow$ TH the series of penportraits of: Winknown wives


Mrs. Will Carietoy

## HEE Princrss bismarck. Trs, John WANAMAKER

Mrs. JoakN J. INAELDLS.
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Any of these back numbers can be ham at 10 cent
the involved estates into her own hands, and succeeded in evolving order out of

A LAW FIRM OF WOMEN


HE great progress of
women has ceased to be at all surprising in this country, and
in many of the States women are represented sions, particularly that of law. Mr s . M y y a
Bradwell, of Chicaro, mitted to practice in the
who was recently admitted to practice in the
"Legal News," and Mrs. Pluebe Cozzens, of st.
Louis, is a well-known lawyer in the west.
$\underset{\text { Misodale was Lia }}{\text { Ming }}$
Goodale was the
first woman ad
mitted to the prac tice of law in the State of Wisconsin In 1875 she appear ed before the SuState asking per mission to practice in that court, and her brief proved least the essential mental qualifications. The mo$t$ ion was denied by the judge at that that "womanhood is moulded for gentler and better lhings." Miss
Goodale maintained, however that women could neverhavefull justice in the courts the union of deli


MRS. PIER
she, with her three daughters, went to Madi he home" until she tond her daughter, Kate were gradunte she mher daughter, Kate State University. The two younger daurhters were in the high school at the time. Going to chool wih ones mother, Miss kate assure ay. Was a great improvement on the usua hown them by members of the le kindnes sion, Miss Kate mentions only one case of di ect partiality. The young men of the law lie agese in the habit of naking a record of Pier at t wenty-six and Miss Pier at eighteen After the graduation of Mrs. and Miss Pier Milwauk return to Fond du Lac, but came to Milwaukee the year following, where they sion. These ladies were instrumental in the passage of Wegislans in the that a marrie. woman is capable of acting as an assignee, and that who inied woman at law may be conrt commis sioner. Last September Mrs. Pier Was appointed sioner, and is the only woman holding a position of that kind in the United States. These women have
goud standing anong lawyers, and are not con sidered unegual
adversaries. Their practice is general practice is general
with the exception of criminal cases. Most of their cases cacy, refinement ness of woman with the firmness and vigor ministration of justice in our courts addthat in excluding women, free and wholesome competition of the best existing talent was prevented, and that it was unjust to banish so large a portion of the community from a field Since that date Miss Goodale has mitted to the bar, and is now one of the eight
are corporation, real estate, or probate. Mrs.
Pier takes charge of the oftice and Miss Kater Pier takes charge of the office and Miss Kate
usually appears in court. She has already usually appears in court. She has already firm is extremely modest in speaking of its members, but as a matter of fact they all are considered successful lawyers. Perhaps one
reason for their success lies in their steady and conscientious application to their work Mrs. Pier is a handsome woman; her face

miss Caroline pier


MISS hARRIET PIER
women lawyers in the State of Wisconsin, of indicates a strong and sweet character, which whom four are the subjects of this sketch, Mrs.
Kate Pier and her three daughters, Kate H. Caroline and Harriet. They are all members
of one law firm in the city of Milwaukee. They are all interesting, "feminine" women. if one may use the expression; apparently they
have lost none of their womanly qualities, but gained so many privileges that one is reconciled to a progres
many thought threatened the destruction of home
life. It is not prob-
able that any one able that any one
of these young
ladies is ladies is unfited
for a home because
she has identified she has identified
herself with an un-
usual calling for a woman. Only a few years ago, if a
woman found it necessary to work
for a living, as she often did (appar-
ently suffering Adam and Eve) there was no career
open to her save school-teaching or
dress-making. Now, as a progres.
sive woman says, "she can do any-
thing where her petticoats do not
catch in the maMrs. Pier, after
the death of her father, was left in She became inter-

ested in the ques
tions that arose, an
liant mind she directed it to the study of law. The firm now includes the names of Knte
Pier, Kate H. Pier, Caroline Pier and Harrie the responsibilities of an estate who may ap- most clearly that they are qualified to rank
preciate the motive which led Mrs. Pier to be- uith men in the learned and honored pro-
come her own lawyer. About six years ago fios men Come

WHY YOUNG MEN DEFER MARRIAGE
By Jobn Lambert Payne


T is a vitally im portaut act, proved
alike by statistics
and observation,
A. $\begin{gathered}\text { FRIEND of stern philosophic cast of atributes this social ill as we }\end{gathered}$ many others, to the spread of higher education.
He says that just as the people who make up the great midale class between the very rich an the very poor become weleducated they grow which they have been accustomed. The youn men aim beyond their means and the young women beyond their station. While they are coming to their senses or acquiring the where
withal to gratify a misdirected ambition the years go quickly by. I shall not, howeve years go quichy of of the matter now, as
discuss this por
calls for special treatment: but I am not pre calls for special treatment: but I am not pre-
pared to controvert the view of my friend in its bearing on the subject in haid. No on the attempt to give every boy and girl in the
land a high scliool education carries with it not a few serious drawbacks.

THE habits of modern young men are an Logonistuc to that prudence and prepara at twenty-five. There are many exceptions, of course, but it may time fill their spare hours with expensive lux uries. It costs them a great deal to dress, and still more to keep up their social engagements. to ways of life that le me no min income and outgo. This having gone on until they are twenty- five if then calls for more
resolution than many of them command to resolution than many of them conmand to
begin the sacrifices which accompany the savng of money. Without money they marry Not a few greatly exaggerate what gin life on, and hastily conclude that it would be impossible, on an inconne of $\$ 1000$, to star anter thirty, or do not marry at all; and it its well that or such men should remain' single;
we do not need any such weak fibre in the we do not need aly
coming generation. $\qquad$
$\mathrm{T}_{\text {state }}^{\mathrm{HE} \text { results which have followed upon the }}$ $\underset{\text { everywhere. It itairs outined are to be seen }}{\text { statinated, taking the }}$ available data in Ontario as my guide, that
there are to-day in the United States $3,000,000$ men, between twenty and thirty years of ag unmarried. This inplies, a privri, that ther are also $3,000,000$ young women out of wed-
lock, although not necessarily of the same ages;
conclusion stathat, when a man past thirty years of age narries he takes a young woman under
twenty-five years of age, and not one of his own years. He is apt to select a wife whose habits of life and general ways are not so fixed as are those of a young woman of thirty. Be
that as it nay, there are to-day in the United that as it may, there are to-day in the United
States and Canada about 600 young men in States and Canada about 600 young men in
every 1000, having reached the age of thirty, who are single. The conjugal condition of the people in other countries is vastly different.
In Russia 373 men and 573 women in every 1000 who marry are married under twent years of age, while in England 766 men and
829 women in every 1000 are married betwent twenty and thirty. In all countries, but particularly in Russia and France, the marrying ages of wonen are much below those of the
men. In the latter country a close knowledge energy tow young; while in Russia, it is the predominan domestic instincts of the peasant class whic
swell the figures of youthful marriages.

T HE failure of young men to marry has compellee to hundreds of thousands of young woment the girls who work; but the Aivine plan was that men should be the bread earners and that women should be the centeal
of homes. Whenever such a fundamental of homes. Whenemer such a fundamental inevitable. There are to-day upward of
$2,000,000$ women in the United States who nake a living by professional and personal services, such as the practice of law and medi-
cine, the teacling of music and art work cine, the teaching of music and art work
clerical service of one sort or another in ment and other offices, quite apart from the army of young women who serve in stores and toil at mechanical labor. No one who can look back over a gencration of time has failed to observe the extent to which women have paratively recent years, and particularly in
those avenues which education and refined those avenues which education and refined
habits of life have opened up. It is, in fact, a grave social problem where this thing will end. is accomplishing the purpose which Malthus nimed to teach: : for the inexorable conclusions of the statistician show that the A merican
and Canadian family is stealily and Canadian family is stealiliy growing
smaller. If the average nunber per family smaller. If the average number per family
had been as great in 1890 as in 1860 . would have been $6,000,000$ people in the United States and 430,000 in Canada above what the
recent censuses revealed. This is a fact of farrecent censuses revealed. This is a fact of far-
reachinn importance, and applies iss force in
alkengh to be misleading. These explanations
like of the kind that do not explain much. It
are
I there a remedy? Certainly there is none Two hundred years ago guided largely by the Jesuits, the zealous King Louis, of France.
made stern laws for the government of this young colony in respect of marriage. He young colony in respect of narriage. He
decred that every father having. a son
eighteen years of age, or a daughter of fifteen, eighteen years of age, or a daughter or fifteen,
should be held accountable to the state if they should be held accountable to the state if they
were not married. Complementary to that policy was the provision that. when a young farm, a small house, a cow, two barrels of meat and other articles essential to domestic
life in those primitive days, so that there was the far of umalty to actuate the parents, and the incentive of reward to stimulate the young people. The modern sense of
liberty recoils fron such enactments; so there is nothing which the Legisfature can do in our day to solve this greant social problem. But prudence, and young women can be shown the folly of being tou proud to begin married
life on a small scale. fie on a small scale.

THEgeneral social engagements which bring press ank preople twe ther in these days dimulate the instinct. Such is the scale of confort and ch nodern society presents, only too often at ruinous cost, that young men are
discouraged from a union involving what they regard as many sachices. This wes is to be nentraized young men nust have a than a majority of them seem now to have Young women, ton, must be taught the meaning of the situation so far as their interests are in the way of a remedy is the very means in the way of a renledy is the very means
which an ever-multipying nultitude of women have found of being independent.
Modern society has welconed common-sense shoes and conninon-sense forms of dress. It would seem that the time is opportune for a reak of common-sense riages. At all events, if a change from the present stagnation is to be effiected, three be a popular knowledse of the facts; second,
the people at large nust think; and the people at large must think; and third,
there must be action.

## WOMEN AND LIFE INSURANCE

F it were not for women the
business of the life insurance companies lite insurthis country but of the
world over, would be of so small dinensions sthat it
certainly would not be attractive to capital. It canmotive of the man who insures his life either for a large or small amount is the laudable wish to place the women and children depending on his exertions heyond
immediate want in case of his taking There are, of course. exceptions to this rule, There are, of course, exceptions to thins rule,
where policies are held for purely business
reasons, but it is safe to say that more than where policies are held or purely business
reasons, but it is safe to say that more than seventy-five per cent. of the life insurance held in America is for the sole benefit of women.
One might, therefore, be pardoned for supposing that as the gentler sex is such an important factor in the insurance business, the companies, al ways anxious for new policies where
men are concerned, would at least look with a kindly eye on an application from a woman. as it may be to mission that a mean suspicion enters the mind of man the moment a woman asks for a policy, which only long years of subsequent
life will suffice to remove The unpopularity of
risks is so well-defined that some companies will not accept then nt all, and others will
only take then at at higher rutes than are only take then at higher rates than are demanies consider them equally eligible with nen and accept them at the sanie rates, but such is not the practice.
Why slould d there be this discrimination
against women? They certainly are not ex. apainst women? They certainly are not ex-
posed to the danger of contagion and accident which menen necessarily enconnter in rubbing against the world. and neither are they ad.
dicled to the use aud abuse of stimulants and dicted to the use aud abuse of stimulants and
narcotics which practices it is fair to narcotics, which tractices, it is fair to asssume,
do not add to the stay of men on this carth.
Find Furthermore, the stay is excellent authority for saying that in the general population the aver-
age duration of life is decidedly longer among age duration of life is decidedly longer among
women than men. the ages of sixteen and twenty-six the moralthough the pre marked. A comparison of the figures prepared by the insurance companies is apt to be
misleading because of the small number misleading because of the small number of
women included in their returns; but the companies have these figures, and on them they base their conclusions. for this alleged
Insurance men account for greater mortality of women variously. Some tell us that it is due to the difficulty of ascer.
taining the peculiar physical condition of women in their applications, and others assert that the statenents made by women, company to enforce proper medical and other examinations prior to issuing a policy to
either mann or woman, and is is not an un-
reasonable snpposition that if the death rate among the few women insured has been un-
duly large, there must have been some dere-
liction on the part of the companies in se liction on the part of the companies in se-
lecting the risks. It is the evidence of medi-
cal exaniners who ohave benconclut by the
writer that women, as a rule
forward answers to all questions relating
to themselves. In some instances, medical wonien have been employed as examiners,
but with questionable resuls, because of natural reluclance on the part of women to confide their physical ailments or personal
history to other women. One medical man tells ne that during a long experience he has on the pa on the part of a woman applicant to give any
needed information. Fruuds have been attenpted by wonien, and have been successfully carried out, but the charge is equally true against men, and their perperration in either medical examiners do their duty. Life insurance among the women of the leisure classes is not naking great progress;
there is very litte of it written relatively, in there is very little of it written reatitely, in
fact. There are many reasons for this aside from the indisposition of the companies to issue policies to women. In the first place,
the same reasons for insurance do not exist that prevail in the case of the industrial classes. Few men in the protessional, mer-
cantile, or higher walks of life relish the idea of their wives heing insured for their benefit. There is something distasteful to a man who has al ways been able to provide for the wants and nany of the luxuries of life in the thought
that financial benefit should come to liim through the death of one near and dear.
That this is not so, however, among, the
industrial classes, where the sterner realities and hardslipss of life have to be met face to is clearly proved by a matter of record, and clains paid in New York City by one of the
leading companies of the world. By actual count there were four hundred and ninety-five claims paid, and of these two hundred and
thiryy-six were females and two hundred and fifty-nine nales. And right here we find evidence of important claracter bearing on the question of the relative nortality of the two
sexes, and it will be observed that it is in sexes, and it will be observed that it is in
favor of the women. At the close of last year the company referred to had hssets of nore the company referred to had asiats mirteen and a latif millions of dollars,
than a surplus for policy holders of over three
and and a surplus for policy holders of over three
millions. The poicies it had in force at the end of last year numbered 2.281,640, and consideraby nore than half of this great total
was on the lives of women and children.
Recent it Recently it paid three lumndred and ninetyseven death claims in a single day.
It must be explained that while
It must be explained that whilie this com-
pany does a regular life insurance business and that as such las probably not many more women risks than other companies, it has a departmente called " "the industrial.," and that it is there that it reaches womien. When the inthree years ago, long before any other company adopted it in this sountry, it was practi-
cally out of the question for persons on smal cally out of the question for persons on small
wages to leave anything to their families, or to wages to leave anythis to thenr famines, ore at
provide for any debts that they might owe at deat conpanies in penereral accepted only male adult lives; declined to insure women and children; to write policies for less than a thousand dolthree months. Under the modern plan, men women and children are taken, from the grandparent of seventy to the babe a year old.
The insurance costs five cents per week up The insurance costs five cents per week up-
ward, the dues are collected at the homes of death.
The desirability of insurance of this descrip-
tion need not be discussed at length. No life tion need not be disclussed at length. No life
is so valuable to a family as that of the bread is so valuable to a family as that or the breal
winner ; but when death invades the circle robbing, it either of a parent or a child, it poverty, and finds the fanily without the means of decent burial. Here it is that the insurance money, pronptly paid, does such
great service. The policies are, of course small when comparel with those people of means afford; but what more consoling than a few hundred dollars at a time when the world seems at its blackest. Furthermore, it do not contine their business to any class although, of course, their principal work is among the poor. Any one in good health
may secure policies, and, as a matter of fact, may secure policies, and, as a matter of fact,
many professional men and women do many professional men and women do so. and the payment of it to the collector when he calls reduces the trouble to $a$ minimum. seem to offer a good opening to entervoising women as agents or canvassers. The commissions paid are undonbledly nuch nore remunerative than the outcome of many other selves, and the work is not of an unsuitable canvossing and the securing of a single ten housand dollar policy would bring better re turns than could be possibly expected from sev cral weeks persistency in that line. Yet it is a
fict that a woman insurance solicitor is $a$ rarity that llave never met one althourh am told there are some in the field, and that they have met with marked success. The ex-
periment has been tried in the industrial department, but there conditionsare by no neans ork. In the panies, by its character is naturally largely con-
fined to the tenement house districts, and the climbing of stairs requires more physical back bone than most women possess. Again, the


## A LIVE EMBER

By Julia Magruder
[Continued from August Journal]


NE summer morning when
Mrs. Owent and all her
guests had joined a pleasure party that
$\mathbf{K a t e}$, under
trengtl
"Mr. Talbot!" she said, in a tone of

## hind the mass of flowers, as a tall, white be lil might rear its crest above a bauk of migno

 might rear its crest above a bank of mignonette. She did not move from her place, but
she came forward she turned and gave hi as he came forward she turned and gave, him
her hand, with as little self-consciousness as
f she had been indel "No one is expecting you,", she said, "and
they have all goue off onl an excursion. Did you write or telegraph?"
" Noi I did neither," he said, "I was doubt-
ful if there would be boom tor a delinquent who had been guilty of so many posttpone
nents, so I came to see for myself whether I "Certainly not," said Kate : "Auntie has
kept your room, and I think it is all ready. Let me ring don't-" began Talbot, but she was
"Palf way doross the room on her way to the grace and beauty of her strange costume. As
Kate returned she saw this glance and under tional little gown, and now, as his look remind "You have taken na sall unaware", she said,
as she sat down in a low chair some distance from him, "but I 'm sure you will be very
welcome. Auntie and the girls have wished for you very often, and so olive some of he
people staying here. You won't be looked on He did not speak at once. but it was evident
from his face that her cordial assurauce affect"And why are you not one of the excursion
party?", he asked, coming a little nearer, be"It was disinclination chiefly that kept me more reasonable case thanin that. I I beli eve I an
too indolent for excursions. I always shirk
them whenever I cun."

Do the people here bore you?" said Talbot, going into the sulbect with a spirit of candor hat was natural to him. Is. should think Kay might. Who is here, by the way one, ending with, "and the charming Mrs. Torrence.
"Do you consider her charming?" said
albot "or are you merely echoing the verTalbot "or are yo
dict of the world?
"I was merely echoing the verdict of the world," said Kate, "buit I don't suy 1 dissent from it."
"You don't say that you agree with it, how-
ever. I observe." "'No. Id on't
think; ite in't commit myself." said Kate. "I that. I don't feel that I have the light to judge her by ",
on, sometimes," said Talbot. "That's wist on, sometimes," said Talbot. "That's much Kate felt irritated at his calling her a child, and, watching her keenly as he did, the man perceived it, though she gave no out ward sign to speak to the servant, who now speured sa to Mr. Talbot's room. It was all ready, slie was told, and while Tulbot scribbled on his
card an order for lis luggage he heard luer ask card an order for his lugga
if lunch was nearly ready
"It is on the table, miss," returned the man, and when Kate had ordered a place to be set
for Mr. Talbot, and the man had disappeared, for Mr. Ta uot, and toid

"The little procession started toward the house."
"You ,"will want to go to your room, Mr . refreshed at all," was the reply. "I rested and Then, if you wiil excuse me for a moPlease don't," he interrupted her, "excuse
but are you thinking of changing your dress? I do beg yon not to." "really must," said Kate, "it is too un.
suitable. Auntie's sense of fitness would be suitable. Auntie's sense of fitness would be
outraged." on I ask it as a special favor."
"What right have me special
favors?" Kate haid to herself indignantly, but favors?" Kate said to herself indignantly, but
it would have seemed absurd to make a point vant now re-appeared and announced lunch. she said, "unless I choose to pay the penalty
of a cold lunch, which doesn't seem worth of a cold lunch, which doesn't seem worth
wlite," and she led the way to the dining. As they crossed the hall a fresh breeze blew in through the open doors and fluttered the
free folds of her Dittle gown, blowing it back
from her pretty feet, and making her tall, bound beanty of day, which it had no reason to
fear. As they passed from the hall into the dim collness of the large dining-room, with
its heavy furniture and high-backed leather chairs, both of them fell silent. Their places
had been set at the head and foot of the large were low and massed together, they were un-
compromisingly face to face. Kate's slight its quaint. white gown, against the tall, dark
chairs. As they sat down she clanced aros at Talbot, half-timidly and half-expectantly,
and it dashed across sism mind that she thought
he was going to say grace. It was a cerenio-
nial never omitted by Mrs. Owen, but Taibo Was so entirely unprepared that he proved un responsive to that sly
and the meal proceeded. When of ine recalled it afterward, he was indignant with himself It was an opportunity of securing a swee Kate sat in the tall clair belind irom him. array of silver and thin and $m$ de his tas him, and he leaned back in the tall chair opposite, and watched her deliberately, as the light hands moved about, with deft touche on the graceful shapes of the pretty, old.fash handed and Talbut's cup of fragrant tea down beside him, the two servants, as their custom was, retired to the pantry, and the man and girl at the table were left severely cup stirring busily, and looking do her tea sue heard a low and emphatic: "Good gra cious!" from across the table. Slue looked up quickly, and saw her companion leaning back in his chair, with his plate and cup untouche been involuntary for he sat up and speened collect himself, as she asked:

What in the world do you mean?" O, nothing in particular, and everything in general," he answered with a smile. "I was, day with my - Yes, I dare say there is a contrast in several ways," said Kate. "I shall not pretend to deny that the manner is better here, though at least, the advantuge was on the other side But you see you were not expected, and I told the servants a nere cup of tea was all wanted; and some fruit.'
"I was not thinking of the contrast in the
food." said Talbot.
Kate struck the little silver call-bell.
"O, as to the surromindings?" she replied "Then, of coure, the advantage is altogethe

He was desperately sorry for his silly speech ap, but she gave him no opportunity. Touch ing the bell again, she rose from the table, and ed the way out of the room. When the You want to smoke, I suppose," she said "you know your bearings as well as I. Mak your usual room, and I hope you'll find it all right."
"And are you going to leave me?" he said with the candid disappointment of a child. self-respect entirely as to the excuse I gave for staying at home. I said I had a letter to writ bushess to attend to, and I must go and do it."
e watched her from below, as her figure so fascinating and so unfashionable in it turned at the landing. He hoped she would look back, but she did not. Only her pretty pronile was turned toward bim as she passe To say he
He was resti He was restive, annoyed, half angry with both
hinself and her. Here was such an opportu nity as would almost certainly not occur again, When they might be together, fee and un harm to either if they talked awhile an perhaps played over some music? He hat had an almost passionate love for her violin playing. long before hersle and ite aware of been a pure delight to have played would har paniments for her a while this afternoon, they wo alone. He knew his danger, and was armed against a repetition of that moment' reakness, which now, less than ever, could dent that it had meant nothing to her, and it meant so much to him that he could only feel glad and exultant that it had ever been.

Irritated and lonely he lighted his silence, while Kate, alone up stairs with the key turned in the luck, was tallding before her long mirror look he had aperntimizingly to see how She would have been stupid if she eves een satisined; if she had not see own glance how absolutely that hitn ot, in reality displeased with her $r$ lection, as she turned away her face ow quite unguarded, looked yery very She threw hapy
ell to musing. After all these day and weeks and months she had see heard his voice-and looked into his eves! Swift and short her glances ha been, but that had told her that it wa the self-same, dar tour lace whic no trying could sher outron ins insis ent hold upon her mental vision. It than memory had painted it. Ah, it Was more so! and the voice, the manuer, the distinct sweet utterance wer and over again whether in her girl's magination, she had not idealized him, but she saw it was not so. He quiet winter and its ample opportuni ise for deliberate thought and judg since she had been at her aunt's, had both given her an insight by which she saw bis conduct in a truer light, and judged him with a sterner judgment. luct had been absolutely unjustifiable hat it had not been as he might kiss child that he had kissed her; that, in plain terms, he had taken an unworthy and had done what no man of hono ould fail to condemn. She knew al his, and her pride resented the affron
on the side of to-day Give me a glass of
water, please," she said to the servant who water, ent
When he had served her and retired, Talbot spoke again.
"Have you enjoyed yourself here?" he
said. "Yon've been in the thick of it all I see by "the papers," said Kate. "Many people have been kind to
me, many indifferent, and a few rather unme, many indifferent, and a few rather un-
kind, but on the whole it's been very nice."
"Who's been a voice that made her feel she dared not meet his look. Again sher struck the bell.
"Change the plates," she said to the servant, "and hand Mr. Talbot the frnit." were again alone, Kate opened the conversa"Your sister is expected to-morrow," she
said; "Mrs. Gwyn and her children ; I sup"I knew she was coming some time," he matter of course. She is one of the mothers situation, and either takes her children with her or stays at home. Consequently her
range is rather limited, but Mrs. Owen, who approves her tactics, rewards her by an invita-
tion here every summer. It is very good of
her, for Fanny is a social little creature, and she's cut off now from a good deal." " "Don't you approve her tactics?" asked
". Kate. I I suppose so, in theory. I approve
of her, I know, but I can't get very enthusiastic on this particular point in her character,
being prejudiced, I suppose, by the fact that I
abominate children." "You abominate children," said Kate; "how
impossible to understand!" and she looked,
he thonght, almost hurt.
ead offered her. This resentment guard in the future. She knew it would
not fail for that use, but, strive as she would,
and she had bravely striven, she could not and she had bravely striven, she could not
feel less tenderly toward him, because she feel less tenderly toward him, because she wrong, but that feeling in her heart resisted ine knowledge. Even to-day, in their brie her disapproval. His manner had been altogether too easy and familiar, considering the
past. His reference to the agreableness of past. His reference to the agreeableness of
finding himself at the table alone with her was absolutely out of taste, she thought, and dren. That feeling she had always thought a unmanly in a man as it was unwomanly in what and she utterly condemned it. Ye what did it all amount to, in the presence of -the controlling, compelling, imperions, awful fact that John Talot was the man she loved! It need never make any difference, she said to
herself, except in the depths of her own heart, and the influence it would exercise upon her The very thought of that possibility so filled that her pride would enable her to guard be ecret faithfull
That pride
check the rising tears which filled her, to check the rising tears which filled her eyes
totally against her will. She shook them off, but they rose again. Determined not to give
up to them, she got out her writing materials up to them, she got out her writing materials
and wrote her business letters. By this she gained outward self-control, but when th self to sit down and think. A sudden idea was answered by her old servant, Maria, who ing from her, and to whom she was so rally
attached that she had brouglit her away from
Virginia with her.
"Maria," she said, when the kindly black
face appeared in the doorway, "I want a horse saddled for me at once, and a groom to go
with me. Go and give the order, and then Half an hour later Talbot, who had wearied stairs and suuglt his own chamber hapening to be at the window that looked out on the
lawn, saw cowne, saw Miss Carew, in her suart habit,
cantering off down the drive, followed by $a$ groom, but otherwise alone. He watched her
until she was out of sight, his anger kindling every moment. And yet, what right had he to
expect to be asked to join her? What had he dinne to merit the favor and collididence of this girl? Nothing and all to forfeit it! It was
a painful rettection. Howw harnming she had
looked tin her tat seen her ride absolute a constrast to the one he liad last seen her in. And yet it was not a whit less becom-
ing. Ah, she was leautiful and clarming inwas not for him!
He saw her again, when she returned in the
twilight, a gentleman having joined her. twitight, a pentleman having, joined her.
Their gay voices reached him at his window.

## CHAPTER V

JOHN TALBOT had been correct, even betunitiond of histhought, in sum inising that opporrare orcurrence in future. After that tirst day
although he saw her continually it was always in the paresence of othiers. They meet,
of course, daily around Mrs. Owen's table, of course, daily around Mrs. O Wen's table,
and rrequenty at other people's, and the same
invitaliche ugether; but in all of this he fett he wa only one of many, and of no more conse-
quence to the bighly favored and much souglit after young lady than a dozen other men; not so much, indeed, for they were free
to offer their attentions and strive for her fivors on an equal ground, while he, in some repelled. It was in reality itexplicable, for slit wase sew her in one after the other of the
Frencla costumes and keul. wook the measur of her loveliness, in each. He compareal her with other young and lively girls, and noted
the result of his compurisons upon his inmost heart. He listened diligently 10 what was said of her by men and women, and kept the
record of it in his soul. He suw other men and rich eunngh in this world's goods to disqualified in both ways-first, beause he had sunk himself fatally in her estination by one made it, will hinself, a point of honor not
 lately with expenditures he hat made for the
furtherance of some of his schemes, that he ever. So, for more reasons than one, he was pareer. That it was triumphant he saw very One morning Mrs. Owen's guests, as well as
her friends' guests, were assembled in the large drawing-room, where for hours there ing-place chatter as Kute grew often very weary
of. To-day it seemed to her more than usually ntolerable, and as there was no one present who had called especially to see her-the comshe slipped away umnoticed, and wandere finally, taking up a garden hat, she sauntere
off uinder the trees and was soun out of sigh off under the trees and was soon out of sight
of the house. As she walked on the sound of oward it she came upon a nurse and two small children, the latter such perfect dupliChey that it made one smile to look at them They were the twin boys of Mrs. Gwyn, John
Tabbot's sister. such beantiful and charning hildren that they made their uncle's objection o their kind seem all the more reprehensible "O Martha! I'm so glad I came across you," Kate exclaimed. "I was wishing a litt
while ago that I could borrow the babies. ou've got anything to do I'll take care
hem, and bring them in as soon as they or et tired."
willingly and hurried off. while offer very hat and seated herself by the chil dren, who were so absorbingly occupied in
scooping holes in the sandy soil, under the edge of an evergreen where the grass refused -hange of custodians. They were scarcely
more than babies, and were dressed precisely alike. in little white dresses and muslin caps ied under their chins, and short white sock werfecty understood that they were to bere iressed when they returned to whe house, so
nurse had lef them unrestricted as to their lothes. and they were enjoying themselve
oovally. The earth they played in royally. The earth they played in was so
light and sandy that it was what Martha called "clean dirt." and did not stick to them. Kate
sat and looked at them a while in silence, fas cinated by their sturdy beante. Kate, presently wishing to attract their attentime, and gave precisely similar little gurgling


 They fireaid kuew Kite wellinid beingthe imauinable, hey were not in the least disposed
to object to being left in her charge. Nothing
on earth was of great consequence to them as
long as there remained more dirt to be scooped out of those holes. Kate watched them a
while longer in silence, and then, beginning to pine for a larger share of their attention and companionship, she walked over and $\mathrm{by}_{\text {: }}$ and called out invitingl

Bown? little be-capped and be-cropped heads ere lifted ip. Tho heads dropped down again ver their, work.
"I wish I had somebody to love me," said Kate in an injured tone. "Nobody loves me,
if they did they'd come and ride to London they did they'd come and ride to Londo
"I love oo," said one, getting a little the
tart of the other, who chimed in after hin I love oo, and throwing down their spade they toddled toward her, running so fast
across the rough sward, and with their bodies inclined forward so perilously that she was afraid they would fall on their faces at every
tep. They kept up, however, until they were amost up to her, when they bot umbled forward with a laugh against her lap
measuring their distance so accurately as to make it appear to have been the result of ex act calculation.
own, you know, before you get on the train, she said, at which two pairs of chubby arms wo rosy mouths fell to kissing her cheek with loud, resounding smacks. She hugged hem both to her, by way of making sure of her fare, and as she loosed them, said seriously
"I don't know which sides you belong on You'll have to tell me again which is Ned and which is Ted.
"Dis is Ned and dat's Ted," said one, and Dis is Ted and dat's Ned," said the other with the same gesticulation as before. It was through at least a dozen times a day, but thei good nature never seemed to fail.
They were now lifted into the hammock and Kate, with an arm around each, began to by pushing her foot apoinst a tree which wa just within proper distance. At the same
time all three voices, the girl's and theirs, set up a vigorous chorus of:

It was evidently a familiar form of recrea up, swinging and singing, and then first one died away in drowsiness, the little bodies pressed harder and heavier against her sides, and both babies were fast asleep. She looked ing glances, and pressed them gently closer to her, swinging each moment slower and slowe until the swing stopped still. Just as it did so, she looked up and saw John Talbot sitting quietly on a bench under a tree some littl distance off. up and cane forward. "How long have you been there?" said Kate.
"Since the beginning of this performance,"
he answered. He saw no use in telling her he answered. He saw no use in telling her her out of the house.
She looked at him scrutinizingly to see if he were going to express some cynical disap-
probation, which she rather dreaded; but he probation, which she rather dreaded; but he
did not. He merely bent down and looked at did not. He merely bent down and look
the sleeping children, and said carelessly
". Ther
"There's a pair of little claps in clover, ever I came across it. Which is Facsimile and which is Ditto?" he asked smiling, and then
added: "And you really love these small "I do, indeed," said Kate, "don't you?" "I told you the other day I was not fond of "Then you've missed your share of heaven on earth," said Kate. "It's a pity to see how people won't live up to their privileges. Thin worldliness of them! Not a concealed thought, an evil wish, an envious feeling! What do
they care whose diamonds are handsomest they care whose diamonds are handsomest, whose dresses most admired, whose dinners
best attended? Contrast their innocence with the worldliness of those grown folks in yon der, and say who are the best companions.
All they are concerned to know." she added All they are concerned to know." she added laughing, "is which is Ned and which is Ted make the least difference to themselves." "Il "After this," said Taboot, smiling, "I'll re-
consider my opinion, and I don't despair of recanting altogether. They are pretty, poor
little chaps," he went on, looking at then gently. "And it makes then seem very sweet genthy. that you love them.
to "I was just thinking," sai
in, in a matter-ofict get these babies to the house. I could manage one, but two is too much for me. Would you
mind finding a servant and sending word to martha to come and get one of them? ". the other?" he said half timidiy. "Is it be"I am not sure that either of us is that," she answered gently. "At al
tainly shan't refuse your offer."
Very tenderly if
lifted one of the liftle sleepers into his strong lifted one of the little sleepers into his strong
arms, and laid him up against his shoulder. The movement roused the child a little, and he evidently thought he had been spoken to
for he began his usual response: "Dis is Ned for he began his usual response " "Dis is Nod
and-" but the rest of it died in silence, as and-" but the rest of it died in silence, as
his head sank comfortably down on its, un-
wonted resting place on the shoulder of Mr.
John Talbot.
Kate lifted the other sleeping child in her
arms and got. with some difficulty. to her arms and got with some difficulty, to her
feet, and the bitte procession started the the
house. On the way they
coming to look for them, and when she saw
who it was that Kate had pressed into her service she stopped short, and lifted her "That I should hent.
"That I should have lived to behold it!" she cried. "By what systen of bribery or threate?
ing have you brought this about, Miss Carew? "It is entirely volunteer service, I assure
you," said Kate. "He offered to do it, but I think we won't tax him too far. Let's go around by
may see lim.
"Not a bit of it," said Talbot. "I'm going whole Casino if necessary, and explain to the company that ' dis is Ned and dat is Ted
vice versa, I'm sure I don't know which "' vice versa, I'm sure I don't know which."'
and any attention.
When the two burdens had been deposited in the nursery, and Kate had gone off to her
room to rectify her disordered costume, Mrs.

> Gwyn, looking after her, said impulsively: "What a lovely creature that is! And for all the admiration she receives how utterly unspoled! She will make some man very happy one of these days!
swered, surprising her her significant look. "Not this one," he repeated, stooping to kiss, her. "You needn't walked away knowing that he had given the secret of his heart into safe keeping. Talbot took part served Kate as a strong
warning. It set to vibrating within her old warning. It set to vibrating within her old up her mind that nothing like it should happen again. As Talbot had made up his mind to the contrary, her resolution was strongly taxed in the few days following, for it was evident that he sought, almost with persist-
ence, opportunities of being with her. He yet it was done so quietly that no one but himself was in the least aware of it.
party, and Kate Mrs. Owen gave a large dinner party, and Kate, coming down early to arrange ters for her aunt, encountered John Tabot on the stairs. He had been absent all day and was in his morning clothes, and rather tired
and dusty. Hurrying to his room to dress for and dusty. Hurrying to his room to dress for dapidly when he saw Kate coning down. At the same moment he made a misstep, stumbled
and fell to his knees. Instead of righting himself and standing up, however, he continued kneeling, and looked up at her with a
half-grave smile. She was all in white, with a sumptuous mass of shining silk and cloudy tulle trailing after her down the steps, and
she looked so tall and queen-like, with her she looked so tall and queen-eke, wiew, and her fair and gentle face above them calm and proud Talbot feeling, perhaps, that accident had put him in his proper posture before her, reher to pass him. There was ample room upon held out her hand, instead, and said: "Can I help you up?"
his lips, letting it drop again touched it with as she passed swiftly on he rose to his feet and went slowly up the stairs. He turned at
the landing and looked down at her crossing
the brilliantly lighted and decorated hall. Again he hoped that she would look at him, but her eyes were straight before her. Those The little scene was mere gallantry, she knew. excusable on that score, and nothing but what a multitude might have witnessed, but with But then, thank Heaven, he could not know of joy and pain! She felt angry and indignant, and yet her consciousness was vibrant with
that touch of his lips on her hand. How could he? He was heartless and vain-it must
be so! rgely of literary and nusica people, and after the return to the drawing room, the talk turned upon poetry. One of
the guests was a critic of high authority, and in agreeing that Tennyson had written more than any other poet of modern times he quoted, in a sonorous, sympathe
eral passages to prove his point.
"He is pre-eminently the poet of sweetvain, in vain.' And how much there is in those simple lines

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Instantly, and without volition, Kate looked at Talbot, to find his eyes turned eagerly on her. It was but a glance, and lasted but one
lightning flash, and she looked away. But she could have scourged hersel not mince migh have expressed of the feeling that had bounded up in her heart. She feared, she infinitely feared, that it could not have seemed a mere
casual, accidental look. Well! Heaven help her, she thought, it only made her way clearer for the future-clearer and more unconpro mising.
In a little while music was proposed, and
Kate was asked to play. Kate was asked to play.
" 0, I couldn't; I really couldn't!" she said half frightened. and then turning saw that
Talbot was standing near, and that he had heard her words and tones, and perhaps inter preted them. As she looked at him, he came
forward and said deliberately:
should be so glad to accompany you, if you should pernit."
would me means
"He means it for a challenge." thought
Kate. indignantly. "I will take him at his
word!"

She rose at once.
"That is really an inducement," she said.
And besides, auntie will not forgive me, if "And besides, auntie will not forgive me, if
am unaccommodating to-night."
Talbot walked at her side as she went for Talbot walked at her side as she went for
her violin, and when she had taken it from its her violin, and when she had taken it from its case and pickedup that he had selected and
the sheet of music
placed on the rack, and saw it was Handel's "Laced on the rack, and saw it was Hande
Her heart gave another bound. She felt for a morment weak and then strong- fromg enough for anything that could possibly come.
Talbot began the accompaniment with a rather slow and languorous movement, con scious in every fibre of the last time he had
played it, and of the sweet nearness of the woman who had been his inspiration then as now. She stood close by, in her tall, young beauty, clad in slimmering white and gold,
and looking a very vision, with her violin and looking a very vision, with her violin
resting against her throat and her exquisite, bare arm poised above, waiting to begin
When he struck the note, the first full tone of that violin, making sweet harnony to the ears of others, jangled discordantly with the feel ings at work in his soul. But it compelled him, that strong imperious sound, and he ment nust conform, in a case like this, and as she pointed he must go. In spite of himself
he caught the spirit of it, and to him as well he callght the spirit of it, and to him as well Great deeds of daring, crucial tests of strengh
seemed possible to him now. What could he not do and dare, with always the goal before him of the exceeding great reward that stood this moment within reach of his hand, em-
bodied in sweet flesh, and clothed in shining raiment. As he played on, the spirit and power of those violin notes met with a full response and adequate support in the deep
piano chords, and Talbot felt, in some ecstatic way, that he was moving on ward to the confor her part, felt a far different spirit astir in her breast. To her the grandeur and the glory of it was in this, that the great demand of her life was upon her, and she felt herself
strong to meet it, albeit its meaning was pain strong to meet it, albeit its
and its name renunciation.
He looked at her once as she was resting
while he played an interlude and saw While he played an interlude, and saw her
with her head thrown proudly back, and a look of exultation on her lovely fuce that he
felt boded him no good. When she presently felt boded him no good. When she presently all parts of the room, in the midst of which
she was conscious that Talbot had again she was conscious that Talbot had again
turned his searching eyes upon her. She met turned his searching eyes upon her. She met them calmly and without an atom of respon-
siveness. From that moment the man's indefinite fears turned into a set conviction that so far as this girl had any feeling for him at all it was one of cold dislike. That single look had power to set him as far distant as prole pretation of the glance she had turned upon him half an hour ago, and make it mean scorn instead of sympathy
(Continued in the next Journal)
CANCELLED POSTAGE STAMPS the much disputed value of "a million

*I.ETTER addressed to the United prohntly replied to by him, dis-
closes the fact that at Iocle, a small Swiss town near Neuchatel
there exists there exists a model orphanaye
for girls, whose funds have beent for many years largely increased by the sale
of cancelled postage stamps. The home was established in 1814 by a swiss lady, and was designed as a place of shelter for orphan
girls, irrespective of creed or nationality A house was taken, and soon as many as trade in this connection was started by a lady, who, on hearing that old postage stamps
might be sold advantageously, volunteered to help the orphans by begging stamps from her friends and selling them through the mediun of certain stamp dealers, who were willing to waive their rights to any commission
Her effort soon became known, and now benstitution by seuding to the arphe heping th ages of old postage stamps, which are sorted an disposed of to the best advantage. As a help
to those who may feel anxious to send stamp o those who may feel anxious to send stamp offerings to contribute to the support an scribe the rules, prefacing them with the in formation that the managers of the orphanage only accept parcels of stamps from benevolent
friends. and that no notice whatever will be taken of offers of stamps for cash.

All stamps not whole and not sur rounded with the perforaled edging are useless which philatelic collectors prefer to possess however spoilt, rather than to have no sign of

Sbcond: The price of whole stamps greatly experts, hence can often only be decided ad vised to forward indifferently any kind of Thimp not obliterated.
must be cut out from en velopes, but it is not indispensable to remove
them from the bit of paper on which they Focrith: It is scare
Fourrh : It is scarely worth while to divide
stanms in packets of 50 or 100 .
Firth: Embossed stamps, as well as the printed ones on postal cards and paper a rappers. have more value than the ordinary ones,
but in cutting them out a half inch margin nust always be left.
The address of this institution is "L'Aisle de Billodes, Locle. Switzerland." We may add of a collection of "a million cancelled postage of a colle
stamps."

## SOME GRACEFUL EMBROIDERY DESIGNS

[as worked at the chicago society of decorative art]

## By Maude Haywood

for the Crib of a little king
$T^{H E}$ spread and pillow for a baby's crib in Ingly dainty pieces of work. The waterial used is white Chinese linen. It is just $a$ yar wide, and the whole length of the spread j about a yard and three-eighths, a quarter of a yard being turned over as shown in the
drawing.
On this flap the chief part of the drawing. On this fap the chief part of the
design is placed. Each end of the spread is fin-


HE Chicago Society of Decorative Art was organ-
ized in 1877 , upon the
une
 in eastern cities. It is not
revealed that there is any parrevealed that there is any par-
ticular story or romance to be told in cunnection with its origin, rise, or progress, but its principal difticulty may be of its rooms, looking out as they do upon the
luke front, with its network of railroad rucks lake front, with its network of railroad tracks,
necessitates a constant wartare against enemies necessitates a constant warfare against enemies and renders it extremely difticult to preserve the work as spotlessly pure and clean as delicate embroideries should be kept, for in the summer, of cuirse, windows nust be thrown
open. The work shown by the Society is of the most varied kind, including specinens of many different stylles and branches of em.
broidery. A few only of the pieces are here broidery.
a Prettily designed bed-Cover $S^{\text {OME of the finest and most noticeable }}$ dered dieeses recently were some prettily ren-
dor bed coverings and a very dered lesigns for bed coverings and a very cliid's crib, which have been chosen as illustrations for this paper, and will be carefully described further on According to the usual custom in these societies, orders are executed on the premises by regularly employed enn-
broideresses, and the bulk of the work on exhibition is offered for sule on a ten per cent.

a pileow for baby (illus. No. 3)
ished with a hemstitch, the flap having also an edging of white lace. Thegarlands are worke pally roses, coloring, the flowers being princl ribbon bows are made of pale blue on both spread and pillow. The scattered sprays on with the tones used in the garlands.
the baby's belongingas $A^{\mathrm{N}}$ extremely pretty prove a most suitable and acceptable gift to a young
nother, might be rendered either in pale blue or pink The foundation is simply silk, lined with white Chin silk, and interlined with a ling. The four corn wad ding. The four corners are ribbon to match the ton chosen for the sachet, and inside various articles used fastened in place by more of he same ribbon, a brush comb, powder-puff and pack ided in sty-pins being pro mple just described Strip flannel ornamented with eather or brier stitch in colored embroidery silk and with a ribbon bow make ept filled with cases to bo assorted sizes. Crib blan kets of fine soft material are dion-holed around the dge either plainly or in the child's initials or monorann, either in the center or across the corner. The tributers iv, work being also taken from con simpler kinds of drawn-work stitches are much tributors living in all parts of the United States. liked for the decoration of infants belongings. on the books as being benefited in this way plainly, ought always to be hemstitched by All work has to be examined and passed by a committee before it is accepted, and in order As andard of excellence spreads shown may be considered some bedof a special feature. A certain demand for them has led to considerable attention being paid to their design and execution. Many white linen seems to have the preference. The one pictured in lllustration No. 1 is worked entirely in yellow silks on a firm round thread French linen, with very happy bole stitch in the yellow silk.

an effective table cover (lllus. No. 5)

CURTAINS AND PORTIERES
$T \begin{gathered}\text { HE work exhibited includes quite a num- } \\ \text { ber of pretty and }\end{gathered}$ well worth description. One entailing comparatively little labor was worked entirely in shades of green, with Japanese gold thread introduced. The ground chosen was crinkled tapestry of rather a dull, metallic green, and
the design was a bold spray of large leaves and flowers extending far down the curtain. Some of the leaves were embroidered solidly, and some were of green plush ap-
plied and worked in long and phed and worked in long and
short stitch in silks either of a lighter or a darker shade than the plush, in order to gain
variety of effect. The flowers had radiating lines extending had radiating lines extending silk and gold thread worked side by side. The whole design
was also outlined in the gold was also outlined in the gold thread. The curtain was intergive it substance. Another portière was of ècru-colored silk, with a lattice work across it and pop the sides, applied in green plush, a design of ivy being dered in silks. A border of conventional tulips extended across the lower part. Some curtains were made of a plain, heavy
material and turned over at the top, the design being worked on the frieze formed in this way. One in gobelin cloth had large roses for the subject. A hanging
which was a harmony of yel-

an empire spread and bolster (lllus. No. 4) ows and browns had marshmallows powdered all over the ground, and for table mats or to be mounted on plush for yet another, effective in dull, quaint coloring, screens or panels. The designs preferred are bout band of Venetian embroidery placed about one-third up the curtain. admiration than for actual imitation by American hands. It was a Spanish design of native execution on Tussore silk. It was
exhibited just as it was imported, the idea some medieval and some Indian in character, and are adapted by the artist herself to the
shape and size of the pieces. The forms are stinted flatly in subdued "art tones," and then the design is wrought gorgeously in colored A considerable variety of bureau covers and toilet sets were
shown. Bolting
cloth is a favorite material, the design, usually of some deli-cate-colored flower,
being tinted in oils thinned with turpentine, the outlines. yeinings and mark-
ings being rendered Thembroidery silks. pin-cushion boxes,
with little brass feet, embroidered covers and lace frills a are
much liked. Large much liked. Large,
square cushions with tiny bows at each corner, and also those of a long, nar-
row shape, are likerow sliape, are like-
wise used. The numher of different styles of work shows what interest is taken in the subject.
Nothing
Nothing particu-
larly novel is to be larly novel is to be
seen in table linen. seen in tavorite finen. seem to be in white, or green aind in or green, and in
colors, of delicate pinks and greens in mother-of-pearl
tones. Pretty tea tones. Pretty tea
napkins in fine Iinen, twenty inches square, had each a
different foral spray different floral spray worked in one corner in wash silk, and
were very graceful.
heing that as there is such a diversity of tastes, it should be lined and mounted to suit the indivi
an effective table Cover
THIS extremely effective table cover (Illusof a warn, golden-brown tone, the coloring used in the design being chiefly in brownish tones, very near the color
of the ground; the of the ground; the ed solidly in creamy shades, with the creamers nrade of French knots in brown. The leaves are in long and short
stitch, of rather an olive hine. The curved form which characterize the design are couched in heavy silk, and the
whole is outlined with gold thread. The lin defining the border is a double row of copper colored cord. The finish lining is of dull old

two simple and tasteful dolles (Illus. No. 6) gold.
In many cases double
faced flax velours is employed for table covers, curtains, and other purposes, because where
the design is applied or couched they require no lining. the material being so thick that the stitches employed for this kind of work are invisible at the back. A very pretty and favorite finish is tassels, manufactured hy in the design.
gold thread. The other has the little round orms embroidered in white, the leaves an stine of copper-colored thread. Other sets, less uncommon, however, had small sprays and ribbon-forms worked upon them. One dozen had seaweed designs embroidered on pale pin
silk, but many would not consider these in silk, but many wonld not consider the
such good taste as upon a white ground.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE HIRED GIRL

虑FTY years ago，throughout the re gions where slavery did not ob
tain，when we relied for our do－ mestic service on the children of among our country people，the
complaint about servants was un－ complaint about servants was un－
heard．The women of the house， in the conduct of affairs；and the young girgls of
mall means，or of no means at all，graduated in regular order from the kitchen into marriage．
When immigration from Ireland began，life was still so simple that no one recognized the was about to bring．The sight of the pleasant old woman in lier long cloak and her mob cap
was like a journey to foreign lands，and we was like a journey to foreign lands，and we
felt toward the sturdy peasant beside her as if he were a part of ancient history，But，from people，the housek eepers who before could not hands for the drudgery at fifty cents a w week． she received seventy－five cents a week，and sometimes a dollar，Until some time，after
1850 a dollar and a half a week wasconsidered 1850 a dollar and a hal a week was considered ants imported a whole generation，as one They made an instance where the supply cre－ ated the demand，instead of the demand creat－ al ways done theirown work found the possibili－
ty of having some one else to do it，and incon－ tinently opened their kitchens to the procession of young persons Manwhile the young per－ sons of our own nationality who had formerly
done household work were released from the kitchens，and felt that they went one step higher in entering factories and shops．The
clanghters of the house，too，set free from do－ mestic duties，had time for books and music and general cultivation，and a wave of culture Irishl girls that leaves us owing them an un－
payabledebt．It does not need that the cul－ payable debt．It does not need that the cul－
ture should be of the deepest or highest；such as it is it is an advance in the direction，of the a consequence of the leisure that the Irish im－ －
Wirt the Civil War the wages of our ser－
vants rose with the price of all com－ modities．When gold was in the neighbor－ trebled，and some，like that of cotton cloth， Were many times multiplied，the house ser－
vants naturally felt that the dollar and a half
was insufficient，and they presently demanded more．The value of the cotton cloth has fallen to its old standard；so has nearly every－
thing that the maid has occasion to buy． thing that the maid has occasion to buy，
while house rent，beef and many other things that mistress must purchuse at the war value．The wages of the maid，
however，have not remained at the war rate，
but have steadily advanced，so that an aver－ but have steadily advanced，so that an aver－ age cook often commands five dollars a week，
and one of a superior sort，yet far below the
rank of a chef，receives eight．This rise of wages，and its permanency，is again more or
less in defiance of the law of supply and de－ Perhaps we would not quarrel with the bered the service that the recipients of these wages have already rendered us，the character
of the service which they now render to us of the service which they now render to us
daily，and the fact that after all it is but slight return for the perpetual preparation of food，
the perpetual washing of dishes，and the swepping，dusting and scouring by nieans of
which home is made habitable，and leisure possible for our wives and daughters．
Indeed，when we recount to ourselves what far from quarreling with the price paid then
we feel like giving them an increase；and When we picture such a scene of desolation as
the kitchen must present to a girl who the kitchen must present to a girl who
descends to light the fire on a cold morning， we feel that the utmost consideration we can give her is not enough．
T Tis not outside the part of this considera－ they should be subjected to certain restrictions； in relation to their goings and comings，the
hours they must keep in order to do their work and yet preserve their health；in relation to their visitors，and their behavior，both out
of regard to their own self－respect and to the rights of their employers．
Any person who enthpoys servants can have
those who will require few restrictions，and will give good measure of faithfulness，by ex－
ercising judgment in the selection in the first place，and by treating them properly after－
ward．Where no selection is possible，kind－ ward．Where no selection is possible，kind－
ness and patience on the part of the mistress，
respect shown to her and a life that exacts respect shown to her and a life that exacts
respect from her．will often make faithfulness
and worth out of poor material small difference in this connection whether one hires the picturesque colored girl，the
sturdy Swede，the intelligent French，the silent German or one among the great throng
of Irish girls．Whatever and whoever they houses，among strange people，waiting upon
other more fortunate young girls，and are often those who have left mother and mother－
land，and in many cases have nothing to be land，and in many cases have nothing to be
sure of in this country but their church．
Where the effort is made to render the home a hapre the effrit is made to remder the home a
of the servant then the grateful and faith ful heart to make her approach of the servant girl is apt to make her approach
that ideal standard of perfection which we
have when we spoak of the devoted servants have when we spak of the devoted servants
in old foreign families and in the households
of our grand mothers in the third and fourth

BETWEEN MISTRESS AND MAID
A Page of Suggestions by Experienced Housewives

WHO ARE OUR BEST SERVANTS？

## By Mrs．Ifyman abbott

，NTO our homes we take thousands and thousands of young girls．We
have thenn completely under our
care；we order thei care；we order their sleeping，their
eating；in a certain way what they
shall wear，when they shall go cars of this company．After a number of homes of their own．What sort of homes do
they make？By this time we should have trained a large number of home－keepers and from their children we should have valued assistants to come back into our homes．Do
we have such？If not，why not？We complain bitterly of the inefficiency of our servants and time and our property，and yet many of these very people have been trained by those whom
we trained．It is an old and almost too fa－ miliar saying that actions speak louder than
words；but it is quite worth while for us apply the proverb to this subject．If we avoid doing everything that we can get another to
do，if we are careless about putting our own hings away，even though we insist upon an thers doing it for us，shall we expect tha o use her time and her property any better chan we have used ours．
NeAR my home a very large apartment
house has recently been built．For two years workmen were busy piling it，stone by
stone，and adding all the modern improve－ nents and decorations．A friend of mine who looked forward to occupying one of the apart－ ments，explained the fart that she had decided
not to take it，in this way．＂I would not put my good Mary into such a miserable dark roon to sleep，and into such a wretched kitch－ ell to cook！＂The misarrangement in these do for her：any discarded bit of furniture will answer for her roon．
Is it any wonder that a class so treated should begin to demand for themselves something better，and in making the demand should go the mistresses have gone in the direction of restriction．I am not surprised that girls pre－
fer factory work，which gives them a measure er factory work，which gives them a measure hough they must spend hose independent scanty food．Their crust eaten in independ－ ence is sweeter than the refuse of our richer
tables，eaten in abject dependence．Of course this is not the ordinary way we mistresses
look at this matter．We consider our servants favored．We take into our homes，as a rule．
those who are less intelligent，less edrcated those who are less intelligent，less edrcated honest，to understand the distinctions of merm expect them to see life wholly through our eyes；to be devoted to our children，and to
receive with gratitude the wages we pay，the food we choose to give them，and the corner quite fair？
T is difficult to say from which of our sev－
eral nationalities the best servants come In a house where the family is very regular， the orderly and ambitious Swede is，perhaps， the best．Where there is much drudgery the
sturdy German may be best．Where the
household is necessarily irregular，where the younshold is necessarily irregular，where the after the ordinary noon meal，where thie pathies of her maid－servant，the warm－hearted rish girl cannot be surpassed．
For qualities of loyalty and
ttention to duty the Scotch conscientious ceeded．So far as my experience goes，they ceeded．specially good in places of trust．Many
are
persons much prefer colored servants，and if they become attached to the family their faith－ ulness and devotion may atone for their lack
obility to assume responsibility But in each case the treatment
ording to the disposition．If you expect from the mercurial Irish girl cordial acceptance of a great burden of work at one time you must
be ready to give her a little outing occasion－ ally，and must take an interest in her burdens when they come．I find it much better to take my servants into a sort of partnership．
I talk with them about the work to be done， as far was possible letting the work to be dorstand the ircumstag which call for the extra work their interest in making my guests happy． If I find that the plan works well． If homes are to be treated as machines，each
member of the household only a cog in the great wheel，then the servant is to take her own place，and to have only that share in the should take．When such is the case．and or der and system are the rule，when all is wel is served．The mistress who expects her
maid to be ready with cheerfulness to do any extra piece of work．to show sympathy in sickness，to give up her own pleasures，must
be ready to care for her maid in her sickness， to give up sonietimes her own pleasures that the maid may have an outing，and must teach are always to be shown to those who serve
them．Whatever be the nationality from them．Whatever be the nationality from
which our domestics come．we must not for－
get that we are all of one family，and One is our Father．

UNTRUTHFULNESS OF SERVANTS

等感ARY，if anybody calls I am out，＂These words were spoken
recently in ny hearing；spoken，
too，by sweet lips，lips that
would have proudly scorned to tell a lie．And yet this was a
lie direct．We were sitting in my friend＇s cosy upstairs snug． a hope that no one would come to interrupt the confidential chat we were enjoying so
much．＂We will not be interrupted，＂she ex claimed．＂Mary，if anybody calls I am outt．＂
＂Yes，na＇am，＂said Mary，very demurely， as she left the room
＂Was that right，my dear？＂I said．＂Do you teach her to lie for you？
of course there was no that wrong had be no denying the fact hie maid，wrong to the fre ；wrong to Mary to be turned away with a lie，and wrong to the sweet youthful lips which had spoken the
thoughtless and untruthful words．Still my riend tried to justify hersel

Everybody does it．I am told constantly home，＂she said．
Now，the fact that everybody does a thing
never made wrong right．In this case，how ever，everybody does not do it．A thoughtfu honorable woman has too much respect for
herself，and too much care for her servants to stoop to such a falsehood．We do not always
stop to think of the power of example，nor of how closely we are watched by those whose
opportunities for pure moral development
TRUTHFULNESS is a necessary quality in Oergotten when they are frankly confessed We are sorry for the broken dish when the but we rejoice in the feeling of confidence it
gives us that we are receiving faithful if no always careful service；but it is different when we find the pieces hid away at the back of a
ligh shelf，or discover them by accident in the ash－barrel．A mistress who will deliber－ ately instruct her maid to tell a lie cannot ex－
pect to know the truth of what goes on in her pect to know the truth of what goes on in her
kitchen，and if she does not，she is in a large measure to blane for it，for in telling false－ vant，and a mistress who is not respected will never be well served，neither can she exert a
good influence upon those humble workers good influence upon those humble workers
who，for the time being，are menubers of her who，for the time being，are men
household，as it is her duty to do．
Inave is not theory but experience that leads me to say that many failings of the maids in
the kitchen spring from the failings of the thistress．There are bad servants，as every ousekeeper knows，with failings of their own，often inherited from or developed by the most judicious treatment fails to overcome
them．On the other hand，there are many uve good inclinations，and who can easily wh made truthful，and honest，and upright，if the mistress will set the example by always hold－
ing berself quiet，and kind．and firm，and ng berself quiet，and kind，and firm，and
truthful，as a true lady should．We are too to see our weaknesses，our little ebullitions of
temper，our petty subterfuges． temper，our petty subterfuges．
$T$ HERE is one household which I have ervants is unknown．I cannot believe that good girls al ways come to that particular mis－
tress．That she is judicious in choosing those tress．That she is judicious in choosing those
who shall enter her household I do not doubt， but that alone is not enough to secure the donestic peace which always rears，and they serve her well and faith fully because she secures their respect and their ai
fection．The discipline of that household is perfect．A firm，sweet woman＇s hand touches heart smoothes the rough places and settles all the little differences．There is no need to say that this mistress never teaches her maid
to tell an untruth．If she is ohliged to refuse is true，accompanied by some sweet word o regret，which is sure to be pleasantly received．
Every lady has a right to Every lady has a right to refuse herself to domestic duty makes it difficult，innpossible perhaps，to be at the time a gracions and courteous hostess．The message of refusal，
however，can be so worded that no person o any common sense or judgment could fee rupt and not to be recomniended，although it may be the truth，but there are many ways of making it more gracious．＂Mrs．Brown can－
not receive to－day，＂is simple，truthful，and should offend no one，as，if the maid delivers it is evident that no slight is intended． Many ladies now have one day in the week When they are＂at home．＂This arrangenent
becomes necessary in large cities where one＇s ircle of acqua that a lady sets apart one day to receive friends is no excuse for instructing the maid to tell an antruth to those who，for some reason，call on
another day，but it is a reason why those who call out of season have nos right to be offended when they
receiving．＂

RECOMMENDATION OF SERVANTS
By Christine Terhune Herrick

霜HE chief domestic problem of
the age is conceded，by conmon cionsent，to be the servant ques－
tis second to no politi－ cal subject in the thought that chapters and volumes that have
been written about it，the coul－
been suggested by it．
Within the limits of a magazine article it
would be hopeless to attempt to touch upon would be hopeless to attempt to touch upon
more than a single phase of this burning topic of the time，but that one phase probably sur－ passes in inportance any other．To put it in
one sentence：What sort of references shall Histresses give servants Here，perhaps，someone may interpose
with the query，＂should any references be given？＂
Yes，by all means．
Vor For in the first place，it is unjust to refuse to the faithful，hard－working and efficient servant sesses a distinct money value．In the second place，the hope of obtaining a good recom－
mendation acts as an incentive to the lame and lazy，and does valuable service by pro－ voking to good works in cases where higher
considerations would fail of results through a lack of appreciation．It is only when a nis－ tress can say no good of a servant that she
should positively refuse to give a reference． should positively refuse to give a reference．
This objection disposed of，let us return to the original poin

W Hat sort of references shall mistresses ing this matter a perverted sense of right and seven cases out of ten，begotten of moral cowardice．The whilom mistress feels the torrent of abuse that would wonall from the stating as clearly were she to write a reference the departing A bigail．
In the other three cases of the ten a morbid and entirely ill－directed consideration for the only good of a faulty domestic，lest whe latter ose the chance of a good situation．She fails its carry the result of her misplaced charity to the place of the future mistress of the incom－ petent，ill－tempered，or dishonest help whose
ast employer lacked the courage to expose her in her true colors．
A housekeeper who was thus placed between
the Scylla of injustice to a fellow housewife， and the Charybdis of justice to a dismissed the who devised the expedient of telling，if not She had discharged her murse for inperti－ nence，laziness，and cruelty to a sick child．
The reference the maid bore a way with her The reference
was as follows
＂Mary Jones has lived as nurse with ne for
three months．I have found her neat，honest
and sober．＂ the general competency of the maid for the ment would have engaged the girl for a nurse＇s position upon such a recommendation．
Undoubtedly，housek eepers should cultivate a loyalty to one another that would forbid ences they give servants．That they lack this loyalty is indicated by the adoption in most
first－class intelligence offices of the plan of confidential references，wherein may be given by one employer．for the benefit of others，the
unvarnished truth－a truth that of ell differs widely from the statements contained in the
recommend
furnished to the employes
In small
In small places there may exist a danger
that the refusal to give a landatory reference that the refusal to give a landatory reference
would result in the boy cotting of the offender．
In large towns there can be no such rist In large towns therecan be no such risk．The
only disagreeable result the veracious mistress only disagreeable result the veracions mistress
would have to encounter would be the re－

HE way of the reformer is no easier than
that of the transgressor，and the pioncers in a movement for truthful references would probably have to endure the penalties of their from the reflection that they were taking the first decisive steps toward forming a trades－
union of housekeepers that might in time union of housekeepers that might in time
revolutionize domestic service in this country． The servant would not be slow to learn that Until this reform is fairly under way let the timid mistress，when in doubt，play her trump，
card of refusing to give any but a verbal refer－ ence．
Few
feign satisfaction－will to be satisfied－or to It gives the nistresses in esse and in porssen．
trife more tronble，but the gain is worth the pains．Be it said to the crenit of housekeepers viewed anent servaits quite that in most case they will practice a veracity that is too oflen
conspicuous by its absence from the ordinary writen reference．
In spite of the introduction into many in－
telligence offices of the confidential references already alluded to．there are still offices where these are not demanded．There is little danger that，as some one has suggested，a los reference might be found and used by some
one who had no right to it．Such an occur rence，though possible，is highly improbable In every instance，the bousekeeper who ent－
gages a servant should，write to the former employer to verify the reference．The un mand this．When the reforms sugseated in formality nay be allowed to lapee．

## A PRINCESS'S MIDNIGHT WOLF HUNT

## By Marquise de Fontenoy

 R many years public in toward that portion of Austrian Poland which would constitute the bat of a war with Russia. Beyond the track or ken of the ordinary tourist, and comparatively undisturbed by the shriek and
rattle of the railway trains, it has remained erra incognita to all ex cept the officers and troops charged with the duty of guarding the frontier, and to the few great nobles who dwell in grandeur in crown the rocky eminences and dominate the boundless steppes. The boundary line between Austria and Russia is closely guarded by regiments of Cossacks on one side and by
Austrian lancers on the other, and the sur Austrian lancers on the other, and the sur-
rounding country, being extremely wild and but sparsely populated by a half-civilized peasantry, and being, moreover, infested with wild beasts, the life of the officers detailed for frontier duty is ofte
A few years ago, in the month of August my regiment, the -th Lancers, was ordered to leave its pleasant quarters in Vienna, and
proceed to $W$, for the purpose of reproceed to $W-$ Rer the purpose of re
lieving the - Rent of Lancers on the Russian frontier, and four weeks later we
reached our station on the border of the steppes. The country appeared extremely
desolate, with villages few and far betweel desplate, with villages few and far between
inmmense plains of grain and grass; large immense plains of grain and grass; large
swamps of reedy wilderness and gloomy swamps of reedy wilderness and gloomy muaned piteously. The village where we were quartered was rather picturesque. The pers-
ants' huts, built on both sides of a broal ants' huts, built on both sides of a broad,
mu ldy road, were painted blue mu ldy road, were painted blue, yellow or pink
and were shaded by groves of birches and willow trees. The nearest town was a nine-
teen hours' ride over execrable roads, and when finally reached was but a miserable place, which did not repay the long journey.
When we arrived at ourdestination we looked rather disconsolately at the bare, damp, wood en barracks which our predecessors had left in a very unprepossessing condition, and we
should have given up the attempt of ever should have given up the attempt of ever
hoping to make our abode even moderately hoping to make our abode even moderately lighthearted manner in which young Prinbeen adventurous enough to accompany he
husband into this voluntary exile, accepred all husband into this voluntary exile, accepted al
the hardships of the situation. The young the hardships of the situation. The young married at sixteen to our Colonel, Prince Mand at the time of which I am writing was about eighteen years old. She was a small
slender, lovely girl with a fair white skill golden-brown hair. large, dark grey eyes, an a fragile frame, which, however, seemed steel ed asainst any kind of fatigue. Slie was one of Empress Elizabeth's favorite ladies in waiting, and it was only with difficulty that she
had obtained from her Imperial mistress permission to follow her husband into the wilds of Poland. She said that she considered it to lee her duty to come with us, and to cheer us
in our despondency. God bless her for her unin our despondency. God bless her for her un-
selfishness and courage in coming! For the selfishness and courage in coming! For the
months which we spent on the frontier would have been well-nigh unbearable without her constant and untiring efforts to make both soldiers and officers look at the bright side ot
things. When she appeared among us with things. When she appeared among us with
her memories of Paris, her joyful animation, her memories of Paris, her joyful gnimation,
her sweet, gay, silvery voice and her great eyes sparkling, alike with mirth and with health, every face brightened, and the dullest hours were changed into dreams of wonder
land. How could we complain of the privaland. How could we complain of the privaso uncomplainingly and with such happy
grace? She arranged her suite of miserable rooms in a truly marvelous fashion with heavy carpets and draperies, concealing the
dingy walls beneath mellow-tinted, Eastern embroideries, and littered the tables and consoles with books and bric-d-brac until the place resembled a palace. Although such a small creature, she had an indomitable spirit, and was a famous sportswoman. She woman I have ever known. She was passion-
ately fond of the most dangerous of sports, and even made a point of sharing our bear and wolf hunts. She was not one of those ing protection and attention in moments of danger, for she could be depended upon to see to her own safety under any kind of circumstance, and possessed such pluck and courage Moreover, she was continually planning some amusement or other to enliven the long winter evenings, and even succeeded in organizing some private theatricals for the special beneflt
of our soldiers and their wives So the of our soldiers and their wives. So the months
passed and winter came on-a bitter, cold winter. Sudden storms and heavy falls of snow had whitened the plains and bared the dark wind blew like a hurricane, and the wolves
came down in hungry bands to the lonely
steppes. The whole landscape was frozen and the northern sky, and the rays of the silvery The intense cold, the sweeping wind, the sens and we plunged with enthusiasm into the win-
ter sports which were onr only relaxation and
amusement. We spent most of our days out
of doors in violent exercise, riding, sleighing or skating in the teeth of the east wind; skinming like swallows down the frozen course of onous and bare, and yet with its vast white solitudes, its focks of wild fowl, its reedy grand in its own peculiar way. As soon as
the hush of winter had settled down around us our little Princess got into the habit of having four black stallions harnessed to her sleigh, and wrapped in furs to her eyes she
would drive her high-mettled steeds over the silent plains, stopping at the huts of the poorest peasants and bringing light and comfort with her wherever she went. Little by little
she won her way into the homes and hearts she won her way into the homes and hearts of
the half-savage and suspicious people. She was not easily discouraged or rebuffed, and she
did much good among the poor and also did much good am
among our soldiers. plain bitterly of the depredations committed py the wolves, and the Princess urged us to organize a wolf hunt on the next clear moonlight night. The wilds beasts were infuriated by hunger and ready for anything. On the which were drawn by young and swift horses and driven by clever and skillful coachmen. The Princess's coachman was a Russian, who emitted a peculiar sound, something bet ween a
magical effect on the team, and every few minutes he employed this incentive with so good a result that we soon left far behind us good fortune would have it I accompanied the Princess and her husband, together with another young officer, Count Snight was piercingly cold. There was no a clump of sombre pine trees. The frozen plains stretched endlessly around us, dotted Very soon we heard the sound of a wolf pack howling lgruesomely from afar. The sleigh dashed on, the half frantic horses tearing their way over the hard, glittering snow. Suddenly the howling of the wolves was heard drawing guish the phosphorescent gleam emitted by their glaring eyes, even before we could define their forms. A bundle of straw had been tied behind the sleigh, and was being trailed along
on the snow, and, according to the custom of experienced wolf hunters in the custom o had taken with us, tied in a strong canvas bag, time to time for the purpose of attracting the
wolves by its squeals and shrieks of protest.
The little Princess sat motionless, her rifle in
her slender hands, her eyes fixed on the apimpervious to any sense of fear, and appeared tune the sleigh were to be overturned, or an
accident happen to the horses, it meant certain
death to the occupants.

"The Princess stooped over the dashboard * and clutched the trailing reins."
when suddenly Princess M _ who had when suddenly Princess $\mathrm{M}-$, Who had gled to her feet. poised herself marvelously in spite of the furious rocking to and fro, and
crouching her little body for the spring, with crouching her little body for the spring, with all the science of an experienced gymnast
cleared the back of the box and launched herself into I van's empty seat. Then, holding on thereto with one hand, she stooped over the dashboard, bending her head almost to the level of the snow-covered ground between the in clutching the trailing reins, which every moment threatened to become entangled in the horses' feet. Grasping them in her right hand she pulled herself up, and sitting
firmly in Ivan's seat regained control of the runaway team with incredible skill. How she did it $I$, myself, who was an eye-witness, could not tell. A moment more and she would have pitched head foremost between the horses' feet; a moment more and the sleigh
would have been overturned by the pine tree would have been overturned by the pine trees, now only a hundred yards distant. fror dell$\mathrm{E}_{2}=4$ Perepibla, and obeyed the tiny hand hank the itite fary who laad so pluckily



#### Abstract

Nearer and nearer drew our pursuers, and we fommenced to shoot. Many fell, and for a few moments the pack seemed frightened and slackened its speed, possibly for the purpose o devouring their wounded comrades, as is thei cuscom. But with the help of the little pig Things were going on splendidly, and we were ll in high glee, when suddenly from a dar mass of siberian pines, a few hundred yard coward us so unexpectedly that we found our selves alnost surrounded. This was a dis and plunged as they saw their enemies making straight for them at full gallop. Ivan, the coachman, without losing his head, whipped mam up, whistled and screamed at them, and ine. At that moment a aguin in an obliqued wolf nade $\Omega$ desperate spring and threw hinself at the throat of one of our leaders. shot from the Princess's rifle struck him in he head, and he rolled in the snow before h could inflict any injury to the horse; but so urch forward, which almost upset the sleigh erked the poor little pig out into the snow and threw Ivan from his box right upon us, where he laid motionless, while the horse tore away at a pace of which nothing can give even the faintest notion. The worst of it was that they were now racing at headlong speed toward a clump of stunted fir trees which meant a final collapse and certain deat a paper toy as we flew over the snow. The across us in such a manner that we could no stir, or even use our rifles, and we were just about to prepare ourselves for the final crash,


closed, excepting, of course, those leading into the closets. Then a small iron candlestick
holding a sulphur candle, should be placed in large a sulphur candie, should be placed in a large iron kettle. These candles may b lighted the person in charge should run fo their life. The stifling fumes enter every The mice and drive the little lurkers out to die placed about the cellar they will leave the premises in disgust. To make assurance gnawed with broken places of glass they chine gnawed with broken bits of glass or china
The sulphur is also an excellent disinfectant,
and will destroy disease germs if there are any and will destroy disease gerns if there are any
Before the mattresses and pillows are slept on they should be hung in the open air with the blankets. The sneets and pillow-case meanwhile should be airing by the fire. The pillows themselves should never be exposed to
the sunlight. The natural oil of the feathers the sunlight. The natural oil of the feathers odor often noticed but seldom attributed to the right source.
The bedsteads should be carefully cleaned, first with a dry cloth and brnsh. then with
benzine, which may be applied with an ordi nary sewing-machine oiler, which throws the nary sewing-machine oiler, which throws the
fluid in every crack otherwise inaccessible.


seashore into a hot kitchen and spend day
bending over boiling masses of fruit. It woul
enory
pack and were hot in our pursuit. The slaughter that we did that night was terrible gled carcasses behind us to mark our path Verst upon verst was covered, the Princess driv ing the team with perfect skill and at almost rac ing speed. At length the glimmer of dim lights utes later with a sigh of relief, our fair drive pulled up her exhausted horses before a cluste of miserable dwellings. A peasant wrapped from head to foot in sheepskins came out of one of the isbas into the cold, which was in tense enough to freeze any living thing, and
be invited us into the house. We lifted Ivan from the sleigh and carried him in, laying him down on a pile of skins and rugs in front of the blazing stove. It was a poor, miserable place, this Polish isba, but the people were little Princess. They brewed us sume liot tea which restored to consciousness poor Ivan.
Without the wind howled, and so did the wolves most dismally, as they retreated toward the forests, and within, our rescuer, the little injured man while with was bending over the athy of a true woman she relieved the pain and tended the
hurls of her servant -
GETTING HOME FROM THE COUNTRY
 By Helen Jay

ENERALLY at the close of is anxious to return to her home. She has had
enough of the bread of idleness, and longs to be once
more in the activities of more in the activities of
life. During the long sum mer mornings, spent fo piazza, she has heard of many new and delight with economic laws. Her note-book bulge several new designs in embroidery and learned many new stitches. She is really impatien to see how the fancy work she has made will look in the places in which she has alread meceipts and put in practice all the lately acquired theories.
Without realizing it, our housewife is ready to undo all the good gleaned from the sum mer's outing. It is a characteristic of the
average American woman to be rather pitiless in her treatment of herself. After the week during which she attempted nothing in the way of exercise save a walk now and then, she work. She cleans the a perfect hurricane of work. She cleans the house from garret to and gets them in readiness for school, and then preserves and pickles every accessible
atom of vegetable growth. As a result, if she atom of vegetable growth. As a result, if she vitality and enthusiasm which should have By following the wise old adage and "making haste slowly."she can set her house in order, take care of herself, and wi
the ways of her household.
There is one requisite to the preservation of he health of the home-coming family too ng of the house It is really dangerous to ring children from the pure air of the coun try and put them to bed in a room which ha opening of the doors and windows will no serve the purpose. It will pay to have some one go to the house two days at least befor
the return of the fanily and niake a fire in the range and in one of the grates up stairs. It better still to let the furuace be set at work for half a day. Then after the house is dry and the atmosphere purified by heat, open every door and window.
the cleanest kitchens and their closet certain activity of insect hife. The most effec tual remedy for this trying state of affairs call for a degree of caution in its use. The door ed the person in charg mice scamper away. and if coal tar co

PATHWAYS THROUGH LIFE by emma C. Dowd
YOU say that your life is a failure, That the troublous years bring little but tears,
And always, always defeat.
Mistakes-aye, sins you call them-
May cover your past like a pall,
But the soul that is strong to outlive its wrong Is the bravest soul of all.

You long to go forth to the battle,
Remember, who serve in the corps of reserve May be able as those who fight.

You chafe to enter the races For pleasure and gold and fame; Find the prize but an empty name' din

The toil that is yours seems fruitless, Your days are dreary and long;
But the lowliest duty may glow with beauty
When wrought When wrought with a cheerful song.
The world's best sweets are denied you, But who suffiers to give that others may live noblest life, I trow.

Oh, let us, my friend, do bravely And smile in belief that what causes us grief May keep us the closer to Heaven.

The pathways we traverse are many, But with vision grown wide we shall wonder For they led to

INCONVENIENCES OF GROWING OLD
By a Lady of "Uncertain age"
HY there should be any
uncertainty about my age
I am sure I cannot tell. I am sure I cannot tell.
There it in in the big fam.
ily Bible in my mother's lown hand in miting as as plain
as black and white can as black and white can
make it. "Lucy Eliza-
beth, bo rn Sept. 25th $1851, "$ and as this is our year of grace 1892 , it
seenis atount as certain as anything can be that I an at just exactly forty-one years
of ane. But ont this subject society has
formulated for its formulated for itself a creed as inflexible as
the axioms of EEclid or the declarations of the Westminster Confession, and the first woman over thirly years can ever, by any pos-
sibility, tell the truth about her age; consequent1, we must either liie, or get the credit,
if we tell the truth, of being anywhere from five to tifteen years older thanywhere from the comforting assurance that in neither case
are we believed. So in spite of the family Bible, I suppose my age will continue to be regarded as an uncertain quantity, for what
does evidence count when it comes in contlict with established creeds?
Now, this uncertainty is the source of great-
er inconvenience than may at first sightap ap er inconvenience than may at first sight ap-
pear, for it
ubbjects ne to the enmbarassment things that happened before I was remember of being suspected of a desire to "fudge," as
the schoolboys say, if my reminiscences fail to materialize as they should. At a dimne party the other day an old gentlenan sitting opposite gravely appealed to me about some paign of 1836. Now, as 1 did not make my appearance upon the scene unin some niten pected, but knowing that a prossion ignorance ,would render me "guilty of being cease, as most people suppose, with the French Revolution, I stammered out a reply which I
 frown at him vigorously from across the table, his neighbors on either side gave him an ad monitory nudge, the hostess looked him out of demonstrations, suddenly awakened to a sense ed in the face, and began to protest eagerly that he had quite forgotten what he was talk nust have been quite a child then - oo vouug to remenber, of course- quite a child-ing
deed, ahen- quite young still-don't look ver thirty now! Here a subdned titter from youthful couple at the lower end of the table ook as guilty as if I had been caught in the act of transferring the spoons to my pocke or even of eating with my knife. But it was no use for me to say anything; a whole circu convinced that company that I was int ryav o filch fifteen years from my own life.
Another grave question which arises at this ancomfortable transition stage of a spinster's
ife, when we are neither fish. flesh nor fowl in the social menu, is about our dress. Now, hat I have a natural hankering after roo clothes. I like to have my gowns fit well and made of pretty material, and I know many a
well-preserved grandmother of fifty who does
the same, and nothing said; but let me venture abroad in a pretty gown, or a becoming
bonnet, such as any narried woman of my
mediately suspected of a tendency to friski-
ness y Ibody will credit me witit a love of preoty things for their own sake, but every
 retire definitely into caps and spectacles are
we much-malijned spinsters credited with
wither having given up the struggle-not for existence, but for what is supposed to be nuch
more to us than existence $-a$ lusband. of all the inconveniences that atite process of growing old, to an unmarried woman the chronic matrinonial aspirations with Which we are credited is one of the nost tryin life, namely, to get a husband of any sort, at any price, and by any means, and the ab-
ject terror with which this belief seems to in-
spire the middle-aged widowers and bachelors spire the middle-aged widowers and bachelors
of our acquaintance is really appalling. Unly of our acquaintance is really appalling. Only
last evening, for instance, at Mrs. Swelington Higlityer's soiree musicale, I happened to be placed next a bald-headed old bachelor of fifty, dow, whose personal advantages, one would
think, ought to have made hinn feel as secure think, ought to bave made hin feel as secure
as if safely entrenclied behind the walls of matrinony. But no; he flanced furtively
toward the door as I approached and then be gan to edge off on his chair, fully persuaded that I was meditating an assault and all my
guns were leveled at him. As there was no guns were leveled at him. As there was no conversation, and I did not like to make my-
self conspicuous by keeping silent while the music was going on, I ventured the harmless observation that it was "a very pleasant even-
ing." But even in this mild platitude his watchful fears detected a signal of danger, for what could it mean but that the evening was pleasant because spent in his delightful society. So he set himself at once to squelch any ten-
der hopes I might cherish, by squinting der hopes I might cherish, by squinting plying in a most unpropitious tone: "It's
most too close in here to be pleasant." Thereupon I made what appeared to me the happy suggestion that perhaps he would find tion construed these innocent words as a deeplaid scheme to entrap him into a moonlight promenade, with all its tender posssibilities. The cold sweat fairly oozed from his brow at the thought, and I am sure every hair of his
head would have stood on end if he had had any. In tine, his state was so pitiable that 1 at the first opportunity, but for all that, my
brother-in-law overheard him on the way brother-in-law overheard him on the way he had escaped being gobbled up whole by
that dreadful old campaigner Miss Lucy Oldmead.
I ams sure I do not know why it is; I am not more ill-looking than many a narried woman society, and I am a very harmless, unaggressive sort of person that would not hurt a mouse, much less a man, yet every spavined old stager
of my acquaintance will sly at the sight of me as if 1 had nothing in the wasters for the matrimonial sweepstakes. It is really melancholy to see how suddenly the manners of my old friends change toward ine if they happen
to be left widowers. There is old Dr. Witherspoon, for example, who used to make tedious me for his second wife, and now he shuns me as if I were pay day. Even old Mr. Rail, the redheaded lawyer whom I refused twenty years
ago, and whom my poor friend, Clara H., married only as a last resort to keep from going out as a governess, is so fully persuaded of my
desire to reconsider, that he flies at the sight desire to reconsider, that he flies at the sight
of me as if struck by a cyclone. foes is the apologetic attitude assumed by well-meaning friends. One can stand being
ridiculed, vilified, nisunderstood even, with ridiculed, vilified, misunderstood even, with
some show of good grace but when it comes some show of good grace, but when it comes
to being apologized for, that is the last straw Ther of those poor little two-for-a-nickel sort of fellows, whose family I have been supporting for the last six years, and yet Laura is so ag-
gressively sympathetic when we meet that one would think I was the wife of a-scrubby one woul clerk at $\$ 50$ a month, instead of a suc-
littesful designer of decorative patterns, com nanding a salary of $\$ 2500$ a year. One day last week, just after I had given her three dol.
lars to buy her little boy a pair of shoes I overheard her whisper to my hopeful nephew. who had demurred at being sent to open the gate for me: "Poor Aunt Lucy y you ought
to be very kind to her, Charley, because she to be very kind to her, Charley, because she mamma has."
And Charley's papa is even more apologetic than his manma. This is especially the case afler borrowing $\$ 25$ of me, as he generally doces absions he will say to Laura, in a very compassionate tone:
"Really, sister Lucy is a very deserving person. What a pity she can t find some man to take care of her! " And Ianra will sigh a
good-natured assent, while the unconscious object of this superfluous compassion is all the while as happy as a gueen over the success of
some newly sketched design, or the invention of a fresh comibination of colors that promises to become the prevailing decorative fashion of The last, but not least of our long list of grievances. is the want of a respectable name
by which to call ourselves. I have used the word "spinster" in this pinper ior want of a its disparaging suggestions. "Old maid." Whe its bare-faced literalness, like a slap, in
the facter: "maiden lady," with its
flavor of flavor of genteel prudery does not help the
matter. while he cumibrous euphuisnss of
"single lady." and "unmurried woman", are as inconvenient and unwieldy as it is to speak
of "the lady who presides in the kichen,"
when you mean the cook.

## A MODEL HUSBAND

By Eleanor m. Denny
$M^{\text {OST wives will end their story with: }}$ "Ah well, men are but human. ong to tell the secret of
A truly happy woman.

Through all the sunshine-lighted years, My husband's word broctiont, never tears, Nor caused a sad reflection.

Whate'er the burdens of the day, To bear his part-the larger half1 always find him ready.

House-cleaning season brings no frown No sarcasm, pointed keenly He makes his way serenely

Our evenings pass in converse sweet We never disagree except
To "keep up conversation.
And dewy morn of radiant June, April with bird and bropember, Stern, pitiless and brook atu

Each seems to my adoring eyes For he unchanging through the years, Is still my tender lover
So life no shadows holds, though we Have reached the side that's shady And I'm a maiden lady.

## THE CARE OF THE HANDS


"I looked at her hands, and $I$ looked at her rings,
This "fitness of all things," is that for Which daintiness whould any love of cleanliness habits, and where is its absence more unpleas antly betrayed than in such a case as that de Th
ended to dvice to give a little practical assistance and ness and beauty with which hands and fingers epay the energy expended upon them. Professional manicures abound who, for in your own home, undertake this care of the hands, but there is no occasion for their em our own part is quite as efficacious. Th hands show, as rapidly as any other part of the body, not only the care expended on them, Sallowness, redness and swelling will probably ave their root in indigestion, or in bad circu manifest itself at once. It is quite needless to say that the treatment for these evidences
must be given by a physician, and that it is quite impossible and unwise for a cure to ted in any other way. of disease is a very different thing, however ield quickly to external applications; and very usual cause of red hands and swelling may be looked for not only in organic troubles, past, in that hideous decree of fashion, the The first neeres
The first necessity in the care of the hands by either their manicure or their owner (and,
as I have said, there is really no reason why the latter should not learn in time to be very proficient in her care) is the keeping of the hands soft and clean. If you have any man your wor': as is practicable in gloves. With the determination to do so, it will be surpris ing'how few of your occupations cannot be
literally "handled with gloves," and the dif ference in the texture of your skin and the
ability to cleanse it will amply repay you for the sacrifice of your old gloves and opinion. As a rule, for washing the hands neither
ery hot nor very cold water should be used though there may, of course, be orcasional necessity for the use of either. Tepid water
should be the usual immersion. To soften the water a few drops of ammonia, or a small
quantity of borax, may be added. A convenent way in which to use the latter is to make a solution of horax and water which can be
kept in a bottle and added, a few drops at a time, to the bathing water. Many people find
this nethod more neat than keping the borax in powder form about the washstand.
For whitening and softening the For whitening and softening the skin there
are numerons upplications which bear the most generally tried of these is almond paste most generaly tried of these is almond paste
which can he obtained at any large pharmacy
good receipt is the following: Take two ounces
each of bitter and sweet almonds, pound to a paste, and add half an ounce of oil of almonds. half an ounce of tinely cut Castile soap, and glycerine and vaseline are the other most suc cessful applications, having the inestimable ad vantages of purity and simplicity in their ingredients. There are a few people to whose skin glycerine proves irritating instead of where, if the glycerine was sufficiently diluted with rose water, this irritation continued. For removing stains nothing is safer or more er-
ficacious than lemon juice. Oil of vitriol. oxalic acid and cyanide of pot this purp are so often reconmended their agency, bu they are such dangerous poisons that any indiscriminate use of them cannot be too hardly Rub the
washing. This with a piece of lemon before washing. This will remove almost any stain
and will aid in the whitening process. A nail
brush, not too harsh, should brush, not too harsh, should always be used,
and a piece of pumice stone, which is indisand a piece of pumice stone, which is indis-
pensable, will rub down the hardened places pensaise, will rub down the hardened places these instruments should be used carefully and gently.
For mani
For manicuring, the necessary articles are,
beside a moderately soft nail brush, a piece of bumice stone, a pair of small, curved scissors, pumice stone, a pair of small, curved scissors,
a good file, a small piece of emery boardmade specially for manicure purposes-and a good knife, of not too great sharpness. Use
good tools or none at all, as great harm can be
done by dull or poor instruments nails should be filed and not cut with scissors, as by so doing they assume a much better shape and are not apt to break. When filing, give the nail a round, oval shape without
bringing to a point, after which smooth the edge with a piece of emery board. The cuticle around the nail should be softened by holding in water in which a piece of soap has been dissolved, after which the cuticle should be carefully loosened from around the nail with
your knife, which, let it be remiembered, must not be too sharp. By doing this regularly,
the crescent or half noon at the base of the nail will be preserved. Cut away any rough pieces of skin that may arise from the Too nuch cannot be said against the halit of biting the nails, which so many people
allow themselves to acquire. While this habit is encouraged and practised nothing can be done to improve the nails; it not only retards
growth, but if encouraged for any length of time will cause the finger tip to have a broad, clumsy and equally unadmirable appearance. Hang-nails in the corners must not be torn out, as is so often done, but carefully cut away
with the scissors, otherwise they will becone very sore and inflamed and take a long time
to heal. Always when drying the hands rub the cuticle (the crescent) gently back with the towel. In this way it will have little chance
to adhere to the nail again. A good way to remove the soil from under the nails is by a
bit of cotton on the end of an orange-wood stick.
The
The nails should, if possible, be polislied daily, as it not only beautifies them, but will
keep them smooth and clear and sometimes prevent the ridges which are so disfiguring Rosaline should be used to give a little color, and must be well rubbed in with the polisher and some tinted powder, after which, to take away the red appeara used a second application
of rosaline should be used porder or polisher, simply with the palm of the hand polisher, simply with the paim of the hand
this finished, the nails will have a pretty
shell-like tint

## a Chicago business chance

The business chances in New York and Chicago
are "fow and far between," but a remarrable

 of the smoke and beautiful property is of the business part ou
Chicano, but in admirably arranged for the home
make maker or out-of-town investor. For the house
holder, becaus Sheldon Helghe has excellen
schools churches; dralnage: pure water: stone sidewalks and macadam in every streat-and for
the investor beccuase it Chich Cha real eatate, well
situated and improved and bound to increase in
 134 Washington Street, Chicago, for ." The Was to
Win,", fult describing Sheldon Heights. and
this latest and best Chicago business chance.
"Be sure you're right and then go ahead," is
truer of nothing more than of dyeing. but dont go
ahead till you're sure you are right. The first thing ahead till you're sure you are right. The frmit hing
to do is to get a package of PEERLESS DYES. ***

Every housekeeper should keep on hand a can of
Campbells Varnish Stains. The advertisement in
another column shows what can be done with ith ${ }^{*}$.

Nothing is so refreshing to brain and nerves as
Rickseckers Reviving melling Salts. Genuine at
druggists', fint cents

CIRLS $\begin{aligned} & \text { who love Music and } \\ & \text { Art and would like to }\end{aligned}$ know how to secure a full course of instruction at the leading American school with all expense: of board and tuition paid, should send their address to

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BROWNIES THROUGH THE YEAR
A New Series of 12 adventures of the funniest little men in the world By Palmer Cox
 September's moon
Sky, When Brownies met to carry through ${ }^{\text {was }}$, An enterprise they had in view. Said one: "Next month, as you're aware,
Will bring the great Columbian Fair; When banners will to winds be spread, And speeches made, a poem be read, And voices mingle, rich and strong. In rendering anthems loud and long."

Another said

"Then I'm afra:d,
Unless we give
Some mystic aid
In pushing In pushing
work that'
moving slow
They'll not be ready A third remarked: "No better way Can we our loyalty display


Than here to lend \& $\begin{aligned} & \text { a helping han }\end{aligned}$ these buildings grand this spacious ground;
'Twill to the country's good redound, And spare the blush that else might speak Of shame on fair Columbia's cheek.' Now columns tall they crimbed to ge A closer look at what was set A staff in hand, or wreath on head


On counting them the Brownies found Just thirteen columns standing round. Said one: "No doubt the sculptor meant The early States to represent, As well as ornament the pier.' The woman's building drew their eyes, But they beheld the same with sighs, Because the topmost tile was laid,
And left no chance for Brownte aid; And left no chance for Brownte aid
But other buidings of the Fair

Aside when evening
whistles blew.
Said one: "The brush
is suited well
For Brownie hands,
the truth to tell;
As for myself
no more I ask
Than elbow room
at such a task;
And I'll not be
the last to mount
A ladder, and to
some account,
For l'll not take
the seat behind
At spreading paint,
keep that in mind.
It may be red,
or green, or blue,
Or yellow,
if you please,
of hue.
It matters not,
I'll make a show,
As fast as any
one I know."
Another said:
"Our skill
wa'll try
 Can make With 1 much
or mistake,
And honors will not all descend On one alone,
you may depend." Now work began
without delay Though plenty there had more to say
and argued still And could have talked and argued still About their gifts or special skill, But Brownies, when there's work to do, hat must ere dawn be hurried through, Of time, that slips away so quick. Each took the tool that suited best His turn of mind, for all were blessed With skill that made them handle well Whatever to their portion fell, Then climbing here and mounting there Soon every Brownie did his share They had the nation's good at hear Some spreading brown paint moved ahead, More followed with a coat of red. Then quickly, ere the first had dried, Still other colors were applied. Said one: "Though not apprenticed out To masters hard, and knocked about, To learn a trade'twixt kick and blow,

And, better still, do something mor In mystic ways, by Brownie rule, That's not included
in their school it may seem odd. It may seem odd, One coat so quickly with another, But we from men no lessons take Nor ask advice,
but simply make but simply make Our time
and task

## and task on hand on hasd

 agree,And keep
from complica-
tions free. The morning sun might raise Before one-half our paint was spread, If we proceed
as if afraid Of new departures in the trade, The paint is there,
If mixed on wall
If mixed on wall, or mixed in pot And what the brownes spread until
Will lasood
gives out."
some sad Some sad
mishaps disturbed a few,
And gave thei clothes a
foreign h was well in hand Before the task was
They formed a queer,
bespattered band-


Could take some touches here and there So off the Brownies ran for tools, For paint pots. hammers, saws and rules That weary workmen quickly threw

That often with instruction go, We're not so far behind mankind At putting things in shape, they'll find
For we can saw and paint and bore,

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F the truth that as a nation we are young
and have still much to learn applies with direct force to any element in our American
life more than to another it is to this spirit of life more than to another it is to this spirit of
unrest in American men. From the moment he awakens in the morning until his eyes man is at high tension. He argues Amarican petition is keen, and he nust be alert. . He annot affurd to lose a single point. With the eyes of a cat he watches his competitor across the street, while his competitor returns the
compliment with equal fervor. He works all day long, and then goes home to plan and cheme in the evening for the next day's cam paign. His fireside talk is "shop," and the shoppy." He is "full of business," so full in fact, that for the major part of the night each successive hour. And then he wonders Why he cannot sleep! He tries everything to goblet of milk before retiring, to getting up in the middle of the night and taking a bath or est of the fanily at the same time. For I think if there is anything that will arouse the
coundest sleeper in a house it is the splash of a midnight bather.

I BELIEVE in my century, and I belong to ergy, entarprise, hustle or whatever one may choose to call it. I recognize as well as any continuous work. None realize more keenly he demands which competition makes upon are interested in periodical literature, and are of and in the modern race for literary ascend ncy. At the same time, I am firmly convinced hat the greatest kindness we can show to our
rowing sons is toimpress upon them the great esson of moderation in business. The pace at which thousands of our American men are going to-day is not the pace for our sons. It is the pace that kills, and is making men old before about educating our girls to be true wives and when we ought to pay a little attention to the ubject of bringing up our boys to be wise menost been lectured to death, whe girls have have been allowed to laugh and look on while he "dont's" were being administered to their isters. It is true that women are far more of We home than men are or possibly can be in the hands of our wives, and I must confess that it is a mighty good thing that we do. If we were to leave them to the mercies of the men, the good Lord only knows what kind of generation the next might be. The average eat, to say nothing of educating his children.

W ${ }_{\text {nat our American homelife of to more than anything else is }}^{\text {ned }}$ larger share of the presence and attention of the men of the home. The American woman has made the American home what it is today, and for the most part she has done it unhere men have entered more largely into the home spirit, and relieved wives of the domestic burdens, but the instances are fewabout on a par with angels' visits. The average the evening is completely played out with the business cares of the day. Too tired to talk, he eats his dinner in silence, except to answer questions which politeness and deference to his wife makes it essential he must notice. and he is ready If he goes out with his wife, he does so be-
cause he cannot very well refuse or gracefully "get out of it.'
You know I am very tired, my dear," he says to his wif
Of course $h$
o. And so will ill tired, and he will always be so. And so will all of us men be until we learn bring ourselves up to that point where we will for individual comfort.
$I^{T}$ seems as it in this country we learn it were. We are fond of apeing English customs in dress, in walk and in speech. But the English custom we would be the better for apeing is the very sensible one of modera-
tion in business which the Engishman has tion in business which the Englishman has True, England is older, and its people have had more time to learn, and can the more easily afford certain methods of life. But we are fast and prosperity when we can afford to take and prosperity when we can afford to take poking jest at Philadelphia for its slowness,
and unquestionably she merits some of the and unquestionably she merits some of the
criticism hurled at it-although a great deal of criticism hurled at it-although a great deal of
it is born of senseless repetition just as a parrot repeats what it hears and doesn't understand. But all the same, Philadelphians are by far the best masters of the art of living sensibly than are the people of any other section of this coun-
try. They come closer to the correct English try. They come closer to the correct English
idea of living longer and living easier. Boston, too, has learned the lesson almost as well. New York is just beginning to see the wisdom
of making haste slowly. Chicago has still to of making haste slowly. Chicago has stin to in five hours and rest well, than he can in remaining fourteen. We are learning by the tions as it were, as I say, and there is no
healthier sign of the future greatness of this healthier sign of the future greatness of this
country than this very indication. For years country than this very indication. For years pace; he is just beginning to slack down, and
to find that thirty miles an hour is safer for the human machine than is a speed of sixty miles.

THE summer now waning has shown to the subject at all that men are beginning to show this wisdom in their methods of life. Where, three or four years ago, the business
man joined his fanily on Saturday, this summan joined his family on saturday, this sumweek after week using the Friday afternoon train, and whenever possible he has stayed until Tuesday instead of rushing back to the city on the early Monday morning train.
With others whose comings and goings are more restricted, the Saturday half-holiday has proved a blessing, and given an opportunity of bringing the father into the midst of his family at least part of one working day in days, too, have become of far more general observance, and pity it is that we have not more of them. Summer vacations are being lengthened in many business places, the fortnight holiday idea having become almost a general one.
And as this feeling spreads, so gradually And as this feeling spreads, so gradually Sunday now means only a day of sleep, and a
secular holiday the loss of twenty hours' pay.

## $\odot$

WTOMEN can do much toward this end. with this senseless clamor for woman's greater power is the knowledge which every sensible man and wonan has that woman is to-day the greatest power in the world. No outer in-
fuence carries that influence with o man as the wish of his mother, his wife, his sister or the woman of his hone and heart. A man may sometimes not show that the request
or remark of his wife creates an impression or renark of his wife creates an impression
upon him. That is the " man "of it. But it does. Nothing has such a power as the wish
of a good wife upon the object of her love. And so let me say to every woman who reads these words: By love and kindness impress joy it gives you to have him with you. Do not needed at the office. But lovingly win an hour here and there, and soon you will teach him the lesson which o have learned. If your husband is so situated that his time is his own, tell him of the pleasure it would be to you to feel that his duturdays might be spent with you, especially during the heated period of the year, and le end with late autumn. Make him feel that you desire more of his time rather than more means. Show him that you are more content with a moderate income and his good health than with large means and his worried mind
and sleepless nights. Influence him not only to respect the need of rest himself, but to ex tend it to those who are in his employ. Some of the best men become so immersed in their affairs that they forget the capacities of those under will rouse thens to their sense of regard
wife for others.

## $\odot$

I DO not in any way encourage by these terference of wives into the affairs of their husbands." There is no such thing as "interference" between the right sort of a wife and ship, in which both enjoy equal rights and privileges. A man farmore often enjoys than repels the entering of his wife into his busi ness affairs. The greatest help in this world to a man is a sympathetic wife with whom he
can talk over the things which enter into his can talk over the things which enter into his greater and more potent factor in business life
to-day than some people imagine. For abso-to-day than some people imagine. For abso-
lute power, give me a wife who controls the lute power, give me a wife who controls the
heart of her husband. I see that truth so often and so wonderfully demonstrated in my ofention that $I$ often wish I could transfer a few of my opportunities in that direction to those who are continually trying to belittle woman's power. It is not the men, my wise friend, who en," as the darkey preacher said, and he was right. And it frequently amuses me when I see some wise business man unexpectedly run up
against this truth. The power exerted by against this truth. The power exerted by
women through men is well-nigh incalculable and that is why they can do so nuch toward slackening the pace of the American man of the present day. Woman has already done
much in this direction by her wiser counsel and shrewder intuition, and she will do more. $\odot$
YOUR American women rule the men ummer contemptuously and in Europe last the American man was conscious of the fact, and what was more, he was proud of it. Let they have done in the past, and this country need have no fear of its future. Womanly
wisdom is strong, and womanly instincts always point to the best interests of a man Where he will unconsciously ruin himself woman will save him. She led him out of the garden of Eden and she will lead him back
again. She is better in her nature to-day ; she again. She is better in her nature to-day ; she her love and warmer in her affection phan she ever was, and if ever there was a time in the
history of the world when woman could act as man's best helpmate, as his safest adviser man who lacks faith in her or is unwilling to put his trust in her wisdon and goodness. She
will be to him what his strongest or most intimate man-friend can never be. She is the surest and safest refuge for a man in times of rouble. Her heart is the most sympathetic spot against which to press, her arms form the
downiest pillow for a tired head, while from her breast wells forth that love and affection for him of which woman's mature is alone capa-
ble, and to which man is an utter stranger. A man will be a hero for the woman he esteems,
but a woman will be a martyr for the manshe

## A NOTABLE MUSICAL SERIES


order to stimulate and encourage musical composition in America, The Ladies' Home Journal has decided to offer a series of prizes for the best original compositions by musicians resident in the United States and Canada. This series of prizes will be open until November 1st, 1892, when the manuscripts received will be carefully considered by expert musical judges. The prize compositions, words and music, will be published in the issues of the Journal during 1893 .
The prize compositions will form part of one of the most notable series of original musical compositions ever attempted by a periodical-a series for which Strauss, the waltz king, is now specially writing an original set of waltzes, while Charles Gounod, the composer of "Faust," and Sir Arthur Sullivan, of comic opera fame, will each write an original song.

The prizes offered are as follows:

1. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
For the Best set of Waltzes
2. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
For the Best Piano Composition
3. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
For the Best Ballad
4. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
For the Best Song
[Of a popular character]
5. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
For the Best Anthem
[Designed for Christmas or Easter singing]
6. A Prize of

One Hundred Dollars
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The Ladies' Home Journal Philadelphia, Pa

The only restriction to participation in this series is that the composer shall be a resident of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada.

AS SEEN ON ENGLISH SHORES
By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.

art, as in everything else, theys are worth. A feeble
thet
picture by Orcagna is none picture by Orcagna is none
the e less feeble because five
hundred years old. I cannot admire his ". Coronation
of the Virgin," wherein he sets the angels to playing
bagpipes. Even the Scotch higllander expects to put down his squealing
instrunient this side of Heaven. There is uo power in the centuries to consecrate a failure.
age in the abstract
$A^{G E \text { in the abstract, }} \begin{gathered}\text { rexcites not iny venera- }\end{gathered}$ an old saint or an old sinner. The worst chararacteristic about sone things in their longevity. A newly-laid egg, boiled just two min-
utes and a half by the watch, and placed on utes and a half by the watch, and placed on
the table beside a clean napkin, is a luxury to the table beside a clean napkin, is a luxury to menber that once in our boarding-house at
school we chanced at the morning meal to crack the shell of a pre-Raphaelite egg and, without " returning thanks," precipitately forAs with physical vision, so in mental optica there are far-sighted men who cannot sees amay they can tell the time of day from the dial on a church steeple. The sulphurous
smell in Church's "Cotopaxi"
makes then cough and sneeze, though, at the peril of un-
hinging their necks from the spinal columns hinging their necks from the spinal columns
they will stand for hours looking straight up at a homely "Madonna" by some ancient Ital-.
ian. We should expend time and thought on the old masters, butt not, I think, at the expense
of the more recent school of art.
before the paintings of turner $A^{\text {MERICANS, nore than any other people, }}$ William Turner. John Ruskin has devoted more than a half of his working life making
that painter nore famous. But
nine out of ten of our friends returning from the National
Gallery of England express sore disappointGallery of England express sore disappoint-
ment with Turner's paintings. They think it strange that his canvas shoold have excited
the great intellect of John Rnskin into a seeming frenzy of 2 imiration, so that he could write or speak of nothing, else-enduring, in flagellation the masters of British and foreign schools bedaubing the brilliant writer with
such surplus of paint as they could spare from their own palettes.
ago struck me back with violent many years ment. At my last look, I have felt an over-
coming sadness that probably I never again should find such supernatural pover in an
artist. I say supernatural for if
believe that artist. I say supernatural, for if 1 believe that
Jeremiah and David and John had more than human power to write, I know not why it
would be wrong to suppose that Paul Veronese and Giotto and Rembrand Rand West and William Turner were divinely inspired to
paint. In the one case it was parchment in paint. In the one case it was parchment; in
the other canvas. Here it was ink; there it was colors. Now a pen; then a pencil. Was "Transfiguration" across four centuries that ing of the Saviour when reading the descr:p-
tion in Lake and John, as when standing in the cathedral, at Antwerp. Looking at the "Crucifixion." by Rubens, I was beaten down
and crushed in soul, and, able to look no and crushed in soul, and, able to look no
more, Itager state out, faint and sick and ex-
hausied, the sweat dropping from every pore. the influence of an artist
$W^{\text {HO can ever forget Turner's " "Caligula's }}$ Palace:" tion; the ages of the nast looking through the
ruined porticos and shivering on the top of the briken norrbos and the bridge, in in tse teap across the the bay, struck with a death of desolation that
leaves it a skeleton in the way; children playleaves it a skeleton in the way; children play-
ing in the forground, their diminutiveness and simplicity, by the contrast, piling up the
height of the towers, and the gorgeous preension of the imperial domain; the sun rising just high enough to show that carred pil-
lars of stone belonging to a kingly fool are but dust when the "Rock of Ages, ", crashes
but one against them. The power to regroduce these
scenes in every detail, so that all who gaze are appalled at his wonderful genius, was indeed Who can forget the light that Turner pours on Venice, the Campanile of San Marco, the a pebble, but the diffusiveness of a liquid, light
that does not strike on the water and stop
ner -nay, which, by matchless chemistry of color, becomes a part of the wave, so that you can. not see which is light and which is water; into the wave-gondola above, gondola be-
neath and moving keel to keel. Light, though so subtle that it fies from other touch, Turner
picked up, or did he let it slip through his picked up, Jortil it touched the canvas. Martin, the Northumberland painter, tried to
catch the light, but instead thereof caught the fire that burns up many of his fine pictures. Turnar's light is neither a hot element to con-
sume nor a lifeless thing that might be called sume nor a lifeless thing that might be called
mere pallor on the cheek of the darkness, a mere patural you hardly know whether it
hut so natur
drops from the sky-window into the gallery, drops from the sky window into the galiery,
or was kindled by the hand which for yearr
has been mouldering in the crypt of Saint has been mouldering in the crypt of Saint
Paul's Cathedral.

How to View turner
I WILL not adyocate the supernal inspiramodern ; but I must say that the paintings of
William Turner exerted over me an influence different from anything I have experienced. The change between my first and last look of change of stardpoint. No paintings in the world are so dependent upon the position oc-
cupied by the spectator. Gazed at from ordinary distances, they are insipid, meaningless exaggerated. You feel as if they had no
been done with a pencil, but with a broom. seems that each one of them must have taken Tow quarts of stuff to make it as thick as that. You almost expect the colors to drip off-you
feel like taking your handkerchief and sopping up the excess. But, standing close up to gent. Yet even then the space between you and the picture is too small, youn need to
pass through into the next room, and then pass through into the next roon, and then,
looking through the doorway, fasten your eye "Decline of Carthage" is a vexation; but twenty-two paces off, with an eye-glass, and Tromer's "Decline of Carthage" is a rapture. From the last standpoint, looking at "The
Spithead," I felt like dividing my Iite into two portions: that which had occurred before I san Turner and that which might occuraftero one mod lasted him lon. man looks back and finds that his life has iterature Turner had a fit of Tupperian Passing on a few years, and he was taken with
a fit of Byronian. Geting into calmer waters a fit of Byronian. Getting into calmer waters or hife, he was attacked with a fit of metaphy-
sical. As might be expected, from being out sical. As might be expected, from being out
so much in he fog, he took a violent fit of
Carlylean. Then, at the close of life, he re-
viewed his intellectual gyrations; and, dis gusted with his ramblings, he had a fit of comnon sense, which was such a sudden change
from anything preceding that it killed him.

> PAINTINGS that Enrapture
$W^{\text {HaT water Turner painted! The waves }}$ of the seaknew him. No man could pour such moonlight upo the Thames as he; and down the sides of a stranded ship; or could so sadden the . Hellespont with the fare squall so natural that you know the man in suddenness. or so infiriate the Channel a Calais that you wish you did yot, on your way
home. have to cross it: or could have droped home. have to cross it: or could have dropped
a castie-shadow so sofly and yet so deep into caste-shadow so sonly and yet so deep ind
atream. The wave of Willian Turner was not, as in many pictures, merely wet white wash, but a niningling of frightress and gloom,
crystal and azure, smoothed down as a calm crystal and azure, smoothed down as a calm
morning tramples it, or fung up just as the Finds do it. Then, all this thrown into a per ime, you feel that you never before kne What perspective was. You can hardly belevel of the wall. You get on the bank of his river of the "Prince's You get on the bank of hider and follow it
rin after you think you will be compelled to stop you see it still beyond, and when you can no nore keep the bank, you see in still greate distance what you say may be cloud and may
be water, but you cannot decide. Turner put more miles within a square foot than any
artist $I$ know of. There are al ways back doors pening beyond. But his foreshortening is quite as rare. Often his fishermen and war he picture, but between you and the canvas. After exploring miles of pictures the two on secular themes that hang in my memory higber than all, deeper than all, brighter than
all, are Turner's "Parting of Hero and Lean ain are Turner's "Parting of Hero and Lean And there they will hang forever. Yet his
rivals and enemies hounded him to death. Unable longer to endure the face of a public which had so grievously maltreated him, with
broken heart he went out from his elegant parlors ou Queen Anne Street to die in a mean
ouse in Chelsea. After he was lifeless the world gathered up his body pas lied a march over it and gave it honored sepultare. ing? What are nonuments worth to a dead man? Why give stones when he asked for
bread . Why crack and crush the jewel, and then be so very careful about the casket?
A way with this of-repeated graveyard farce owers with which you ought to havecrowne he heated brow of a living painter

## he painter of the brute

A FEW days since and I stood before some seer came to a better understanding of the brute reation. to my mind, than has any other man or cat or hime hers that in hours of pet spaniel, fidence ave him the secret or extreme con passovords of the great fraternity of animals. of 1 the humiliation of a dog when kicked of the andseer's hunte hime youn jo from the hithounds; and when pur uers and pursued go tumbling over the rocks Into the mad torrent beneath, the reindeer
with lolling and bloody tongue, and eye that reels into ints la last doody tongue, and eye thas, you cry "Alas!" for the stag, but ", Goodd,", for the hounds; dogs of the scent before the catastrophe.
the village blacksmith Shop
$\mathrm{W}^{\text {as ever a bay mare more beautifully }}$ shod than, in Landseer shoes her. The blackssmith shop is
just such a one as I rode to in boyhood, with rope-halter on the horse's heed, and when, barefoot, I dismounted, the smith of the seemingly for five years an exile from washhot iron. Does anything sound more clearly through the years than the wheeze of the mer and the whistle of the horse-tail brush with which we kept off the fies ; while, with the uplifted and uneasy foot of the horse benail, nail, clipped of the raggedness of the hoof ing again and again the quick? And then the lighting of the and the chuck and siss and smoke of the bar as it plunged into the water-bucket! Oh! shop, and even now sound of the old wagon-tire at the door rouses me up like a
war whoop, and in the breath of the furnace $I$ war whoop, andin th
glow with memories.

HE UNDERSTOOD HIS SUBJECTS $A^{\text {S Landseer lifts the back foot of the bay }}$ warm with life, and her head turns round most naturaly to oversee the job, as nuch as or, "Your holding my hoof is very uncertain." No one so well as Landseer could call up a
bloodhound and make him lie down in the right place, a decided case of armed peace. your respect for dogs as out of consideration for your own interest. Walk softly about him and see the great reefs of hide-nore skin than a dog needs, as though he had been planned to fe filled in the orisial plan had begun to be filled in the original plan had been terrier, and of hair on that poodle, and how damp he is on the end of his nose. full-uddered, glad to be milked. You will fall-uddered, glad to be milked. You will
see the pail foam over very soon if that care-
less milk-maid does I have seen that cow a hundred times before.
It is the very one I used, in boyhood, to drive up as the evening breeze plumes of an Indian warrior squatting in the clover sweeping from her nostrils, meeting me at the bars with head through the rails and a

The memory of an alpine donkey
HVEN the donkey is introduced with a Now, a man who can favorably regard mule or ass is a marvel of sympathy. I am in fresh
memory of a mule in the Alps. He might as well have lived on Newark flats for all the good fine scenery did him. With what an awkward tread he carried me up to the "Mer de Glace," jerking backward and forward, so that I was going both ways at once, but, nevertheless, was somewhat in excess of the jert back-
ward. The flies were ravenous, and to catch mere ravenous, and the throw one foot up till he struck my foot in the stirand then he would put his head back until nothing save a strong grip of the saddle kept me from seeing the Alps inverted. But have the fly he would, reckless of shout and whip
and thump of heel in the side. Mules are stubborn crafty-unlike men in the fact that they look chiefly after their own interests (?); but these brutes are not very intelligent, considering, from their ears, how large an opportunity they have of hearing. They have most over their voice. When a donkey begins to
bray, it seens he does not know when he will be able to stop, or whether the voice will rise help thisand for their sins they areys cannot Therefore, Edwin Landseer calls them into his pictures.
an alpine dinner and a dog
HUROPEANS caress the dog. He may lie mention of European dogs always recalls to my mind a wretched dinner which some years lacking in quantity or variety, but in quality. must after they killed it. A Saint Bernard dog sat near by petitioning for a morsel. The land lord was out, and I saw by the bill of fare I
should have high rates to pay. I could do sothing myself toward clearing the plates,
and so I concluded to feast our friend of Saint Bernard. So I threw him half an omelet, assuring him first that the amount I gave hin caught it. Either not understanding French or being surprised at the generosity of the
provision, he let half the omelet fall to the provision, he let half the omelet fall to the
floor, but he lost no time in correcting the Wailure. Then I threw him a mutton-chop. long sweep of the tongue over the jaw he said with his lips: " plainly as if he had spoken mutton-chops. I think they will agree with
me." When the landlord came in he suspected that some unusual proceeding had taken place between his guest and dog, and so he The red him out of the room-the dog, that is. The renaining sin within me suggest:ci, my
treating the landlord as he had treated the the size of the man, restrained me. I left the inn more sorry to leave Bernard than his

Englishmen and the Lion
$T H E$ traveler, I think, sees nore animals in United States. If young Americans, wantin quills to write with, have plucked the Ameri can eagle until, featherless and with an empty ains wishing it were dead, the English have paid quite as much atenion see it done up in every shape, sitting orstand ing, everywhere. The fountains are guarded with lions: the entrances of houses lanked ions-fighting lions, sleeping lions, cryin lions, laughing lions, couchant lions. English artists excel with this animal. When French and German sculptors attempt one it is nerel and never abing seen ajugle Butlyin ki the base of Nelson's monument in Trafalga quare are four hons that look as though the had a moment before laid down there an curled their long tails peacefully around, and what was going on at Charing Cross. On the top of Northumberland House is a lion with mouth open and tail extended in rigid rage making you ceel uncertantwhich way to run ault you. There are more lions in London than in Numidia. Beef and mutton are liked well by the Englishman, but for regular diet give him lion.

RIGHTS OF THE BEASTS
H UROPEAN cities are not ashamed to take Yenice looks especially after her pigeons. Strasburg pets the storks whose nests are on almords an the chimneys. Berne carenly h , that the cruelty of nam to bird and beas might to the world than man, for they preceded im in the creation, the birds having been on Friday and the cattle on Saturda morning, man coming in at the fag-end of the the world sometime resist, and that the bee ting, and the bears growl, and tie cats und the dogs bark, and eagle erend their eyries with iron beak, the cra ron of thesky!

## T. be mitt Talmage

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The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of The King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters rom the "Daughers" bearing upon Hos ane and special purpose only, should be addressed to
MRS. BOTTOME, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to MRS. BOTTOME concerning membership in the Order, or business Order, 158 West Twenty-third. Street, New York city, and prompt attention will be given.

HEART TO HEART TALKS
 CHAPLAIN in our army during the war was passing
over the feld when he saw a poor fellow that had been wounded lying upon the
ground. He happened to ground. He happened to
have his Bible under his arm, and he stooped down "Would you like "ine to read you something "I ann so thirsty, I would rather have a drink of water." The chapplain hurried off, and, as
quickly as possible, brought the water. Atter quickly as possible brought the water. After
the man had drank he water, hee said:
". "Could yoo lif my head and putt somenthing overcoat, rolled it up, and tenderly lifting the
head, put it as a pillow for the tired head to rest on. "Now," said the man, "if something over me. I am so, cold." There
was only one thing the chaplain could do, and was only one thing the chaplain could do, and
that was to take of his coat and cover the cold man. As he did so, the wounded man looked up in his face and sidid: "For God's nakes a man do for another what you have
done for me, let me hear it.", There is a world of meaning. to my mind, in this incident. Thessons thed Book teacles
A friend said to me the other day, while
smarting under the treatment of her child's nurse: :What am I to think? She never reads any book but the Bible and she was often on her knees, and yet ore of it all? ". I replied:
"That do youre is nothing the matter with the Bible nothing to be said against prayer, only that girl did not act either what the Bible taught, or what she prayed about $i$ so they both sin-
ply went for nothing., $i$ believe of all the agencies for makingh. infidels, nothing is equal
to good talking and bad acting. I have nothto good talking and bad acting. I have nothing to say against organ zations, or machinery
of any kind; only want oruphasize the
Iliving as Clist lived Nothing moves like the siglt of real seif-abuegation (not talk ing about it) and so it does everybody. The
whole world was touclied by the life of Father Whole wor

## real Self-denial

I HEARD the other day of a servant girl dred dollars; and had listened to an appeal for help for India. What was the surprise of the hundred dollars from this same servant girl. The lady did not feel that she could receive it. She told the girl to wait and think it over. All
the answer was: "I love the Lord Jesus, and the answer was: "I love the Lord Jesus, and
I want to help those He loves." Nothing could move her. She stid: "I Iave kept two could move her. She said: "Thave kept two
hundred dollars, that will be enough to bury me. Ilove Him! ") Ahl me! the olld question, "Lovest thou me?", goes deeper than some or us think

Were the whole realm of nature mlue,
Thear were a present rat tor small,
Demands my soul, my ilife, my all!,
and then, when the offering is asked for, to
put in twenty-five cents to help bring the world to Christ, and the check for ore hundred and fifty dollars for one dress: There is danger in singing such hymns, and repeating wonderful words in our New
Testanent and being so far renoved from the spirit of those who wrote the words. I have never had much trouble about the men of the
New Testament being inspired. I have had New Testament being inspired. I have had
tronble because I was not inspired. I dread troubbe because 1 was not inspired.
hearing any one say. 1 ant crucified with
Christ ity of spirit to the great Apostle Paul. A
bishop of the Episcopal Church said that at times it seemed ludicrons to louk at a fashion able congregation singing
"OMward, Christian soldiles marchlng gas to war,
With the eross or Jesus golng on before!
When shall we come to the meaning of the

## "If I can ease one life from aching




I WILL DO WHAT I OUGHT
$\mathrm{H}^{0}{ }^{\mathrm{W}}$ I much these words have helped me : sonewhere. I cannot do everything but I to do, and, by the grace of God, 1 will do
what I ought. If every one of ns acted on this fur a month the world would be the better for our having "iived in it. A fatorite
writer of nine says: The meaning of life is writer of nine says: The meaning or ile is
education, not through book knowledgealone,
sometinues entirely without it. Education is sometimes entirely without it. Education is
growth; the development of our best possiiilites from within outward. teachers in this University, the education of all for each and each for all., None of us are too poor to enter this university. Let us all
entite it and see how much happier our lives will be.

## 士

pecen circle in an asylum
I RECEIVE letters on almost every conceivalmost all kinds of work as being done by
our Daughters, but in a letter just received $I$ our Doughters, but in a letter just received I
am told of a most interesting circle in ans in sane asylum. The lady, who is the wife of the physician who formed the Circle, has had
most wonderful sucess. She says: "Many suffer from imaginary diseases, or from depres. sion or delusion, and all seem to forget their own ills in ninistering to the needs of others. She has chosen for their work that which anything else. As $I$ read of the results of this Circle, they are simply marvelous, but almost ny first thought was, how many women there are who are al most insane from one cause or
another who might be helped in the same another who might be helped in the same
way. Delusions! Depression! Imaginary diseases : Surely, if these constitute insanity, then there are many people insane who are
not in insane asylums, and it might be just as not in insane asylums, and it might be just as well to take preventive steps to save fronn going
there. Many a one who is there might never have ben the perhap if the might neve orous measures to save themiselves when they first began to be low-spirited. Somebody says we are all more or less deranged, so it might be well to find out just in what direction our incipient insanity lies and guard that weak
place, and I really do not know of a better remedy than the one my friend has tried on those in the asylum-ministering to others in
their great needs. A "Loving Service Circle" to lesson at the time. A niember of our church became insane. She was one of the sweetest, most devoted of Christians. She becarie dangerous, and had to be taken to an asylum, and
in her strait-jacket slie did all she could to help the other patients by cheering words.
and pointing out to them how nuch better off and pointing out to them how nuch better off
they were in the asylum than many others they were in the asylum than many others,
and would ayy, "You do not have to wear a strait-jacket.'
tal, where there world looks like a vast hospito take care of the sick, and if you have strength and life it is just given you to use for
somebody else.

## somedy else. 4

Some loads lifted
I ATTENDED a meeting of our King's and Daughters and Sons a little while ago, and when I heard of all the burdens the
Daughters are trying to lift. I was, indeed
thankul for our Order. I did not know of ail they were doing until after I had told them of the two colored men who were engaged in loading a cart, and one was having a hard tine, tor the other was only pretending to
iff. At last the one who was doing the nost of the works stopped and looked at the other and said: "Sambo, do you specks, to go to
Heaven? "Of answer. "Then," said, the other solemnly,
"you will have io liñ."
This world must be lifted. As I listened, I found out that a few Young girls-none of them having money--
had resolved to build a house for certain poor had resolved to build a house for certain poor colored people of their city, Brooklyn; poor
old saints with dark faces, but. perhaps, old saints with dark faces, but, perhaps,
whiter hearts than ours, who were living in such a wretched building that they were in danger of being eaten up by the rats, and the rain fell on the old faces shile they were in their beds. And another Circle was support-
ing a nurse to visit anong the poor sick in our tenement houses. One young girl has started out to endow a bed in memory of a young friend who lost her life in the shocking railrod disaster when on her way howe to give her mother a happy Christmas last year.
Alas, the dear face was never seen so that it could be recognized, and the twisted litle
silver cross burnt by the fire helped to idensilver cross burnt by the fire, helped to iden-
tify the body that had held her beautiful tify the body that had held her beautiful
spirit. And all the dear friend asked was one spirit. And ak tre dear riend asked was one
penny a week from anyone who would help penny a eeek from anyone who would help
her to endow the bed in the hospital in memory of the beautiful danghter who went
the fiery way to the palace. And I believe the fiery way to the palace. And I believe
sle will get it. she will get it. It is whal faith, and hope, and of darkness into light-out of sadness int of darkness into light-out of sadness int",
joy. Only think, if each of "My Own Circle",
in the JounNAL should put aside one cent a

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Perbaps it may turn out a song.
Perijaps turn out a sermon."


EN the time of the golden-rod is come, of
the harvest days amd the reaper's hume. of
the dragon-fy with the gauzy wings, and inch stings; when the
wind with a new impatience blows the
scattered petals of the rose, when the robins that nested in the spring to a summiner chine are taking wing;
when a solemn hush the woodland fills, and the evenings taste of "ager chills; " when the
tasseled corn in the bending rows gives "spooky ", rustlings when it blows; when the cricket, dressed in his blackest suit, comes out in the starsight, soft and still, , and pines on
his piccolo, sharp and shrill ; when the katyhis piccolo, sharp and shrill; when the katy-
did. in the napes hid, says she did, and slie didn't and didn't and did, when the scolding squirrel the boys can see, taking the spoil of
the chestrat tree; ; when echo sweet, from the haunts of birds persistently calls your parting
words: when the thistle-down, like the spirit words: when the thiste-down, like the spirit
fair of the sumner, floats on the sunnit air:
 stray to the noisy city, so far away; when, raindrops fall on the drifting leaves; when you say "The weather is growing cool," and
the children wail, "Ob, that horrid school!" when, whistling soflly, without a sound, the porter waits for a parting rash to give you one more farewell brush; when the waiter lingers nember
an anx an anxions look to peer in the hollow yocket-
book; when he turns his pockets inside out, and rubs his clin with an air of doubt; when he stares at the bill with a wistfil eye, and
draws a check and a long, deep sigh, on the
mountan high by the bue seats foam, are the mountain high, by the blue seas soan,
the folk you leave behind you $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{AREWELL}}$, then, to all the people with land : The man who came to the seashore for
his dyspepsia, although he had it with him when he came. The strong sea air has done it good; it is much stronger and more aggres.
sive than when he brought it down. All sunumer long he sighed on the piazza, and la-
bored in silence at the table. wasted in frivolous conversation. when the
meal was servel. Wide opened he his ready mean was servec. Wiath opened he his reating emptiness he poured and shoveled his good away to groand Bitter, the memories of his
miseries and distresses. Forever, when he miseries and distresses. Forever, when he of his lamentations. Farewell to him, nevertheiess! May his shadow never grow less nor
his liver larger! Farewell to the woman with the rabbit eyes, that were never shut, and the
tireless tongue that was never still. She prattireless tongue that was never still. She prat-
tled on all day, her tongue a vocal brook; a song with many words, but ". "naray " tune; a
restless, harmless tongue that said no word of harm of any soul, and nothing worth remenbering of anything; a talking aspen leaf, that
with every passing breath of conversation with every passing breath of conversation down the lawn and out to sea in bubbling. babbling, chantering verbosity, with but beging:
ning, ending or punctuation. Farewell to her ning, ending or punctuation. Farevivell to her silence kiss you lips. And the girl whose eyes were deeper than the sea, and soffer than meant hearts-that melted in their glances; you will hear her laughter when the winter
winds creep about the house; farewell to the summer girl; it mus out of his books as he is in them. Wh. Would that his students might have seen him on the raw and gusty day when he fell overboard in
waist-deep water. May Pallas. Athene love much that is not in her stupid books. And the cross man who roared because the children played in the halls on rainy days, have charge
and care of him, oh sweet Eriunys, with your

## A song in the night

$A^{\text {ND the invalid, whose sweetuess of pa- }}$ and helpful to you with your " light ant afficher tears; who sat, a queen upon her throne her tears; who sat, a queen upon her throne
of suffering, serene and even cheerful in the
wreathing tlanes of ceaseless pain. not the wreathing flames of ceaseless pain. not the
cool breath of ocean, nor all the sobbing waves cool breath of ocean, nor all the sobbing waves whose sweet
brouglit hea brought heaven so close to earth, 'twas but
a step for her from here to there. Good-bie to her; the clinging. pressure of her smaill, weak hand will linger longer in your
thoughts than any other summuer meninry.
Good-bye to her for a winter to her for an autumn month or wo a winter day or tar
or, for a lifetime.
"FRIEND ahoy! farewell, Farewell!
$\mathrm{F}^{\text {AREWELL to the lazy mand who was }}$ who almays grew a-weary on the strolls, and urned back midway; who ever slept the af eernoon away at the picnic; may Hercules club well the man who lowed the deep.blue rest less sea; who al ways would make one of every
sailing party, and who would get seasick in a sailing party, and who would get seasick in a
hamnock or a rocking-chair. May Neptune and all the sea nymphshold this loyal soul in more than al alna or storm, he lay upon lis back befor he swaying altars of Poseidon, rending the briny air with groanings past all spelling.
Farewell the middle-aged bachelor, " lat, and nd a Norfolk in, who ove, or thought he did, with every new gir Who came to the house. Blunt not thy fame ipped arrows on his spongy heart, good
Cupid: try him with a dynamite bonb. Fare well the woman with five truuks, who never could join a party to go anywhere, or do anything, because she was always either taking
one तress off, or putting another on, and who one dress off, or putting another on, and who
wore her diamonds down to breakfast. Farewell the girl who looked too sweet for anything in the ccheapest gown in the house, and apparently the only one she had, and who
wore all day and every day a face that all the diamonds that ever slunbered in a mine, or o them all, then, for you'll never get round to the light hearts and the heavy ones, the sad eyes and the laughing ones; to the voice that
quivers with sorrow of parting, and the lips Huivers with sorrow of parting, and the lips
that thrill with the hope of neeting. FFire he new friends old by a summer day's trial Landlord, adieu! The sails are spread that waft us from thy rising bell. Thy dauntless
pie, thy fearless bread: hen-farewell! Woe is ust tho long! That ihl be so short, and winter so long! That the
greeting is the crisp and monosyllabic "Hail!" and the parting phrases its regret in the lin-
pering "Farewell!" But so must it be. And gering "Farewell!" But so must it be. And
it in but for a litte while; for do we not all return hither next sumnier? Ah, yes! We
have setted that a score of times. Every time we say "Good-night!" we remind one auother
of that. You have our address? Yes, and of that. You have our address? Yes, and
we have your cards. You nust come and see us in town; we must see so much of each other this winter. Yes. indeed! And nex
unmmer we are all coning back to this dear old place, the same merry, warm-hearted, con-
genial happy old party of friends. Yes, ingenial happy old party of friends Yes, in-
deed; write that upon your tablets in big
"TO-MORROW AND TO-MORROW!"
$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OND}} \mathrm{a}$, foolish mortals s a all coming together gods givain noyext summener? Now mays to all your hopes and plans. You will never meet again in this life, of your broken circle will drif together in unexpected places, and at times of startling
suddenness, but by no thought or planning of suduenness, but by no thought or planning
your own; spars and flotsam of $a$ sumner wreck. And, maybe, eyes in the spirit world
will look down upon your meeting. It is such a little world, this. when we walk by the side of the friends whom we love and trust then. On all its paths there are no fainting pilgrims whon we cannot cheer with words
of inspiration and with helping arms. No of inspiration and with helping arms. No heart-aches that we cannot soothe with friend ship's whispers of true sympatity and conso-
lation. In all the world tiere are no tears we cannot kiss away. But when once we sepa-
rate, and each one takes the way which duty's inger points, why, what a great wide wilde ness is this in which we loge each other? $A$
week goes by, and still you know the ardreal of your friend. A month drops off the calendar: you have missaid it and cannot recall
it. The snow falls, and you say, "What was the name of those, people we net last sumner ood-bye, and God bless you thene, for the stage is waiting for yous Hould for a minute
nger the hand that clasps your own. The IJnger the hand that clasps your own. The
fingers will not close upon the rose that you fingers will not close upon the rose that you
will lay upon then when next summer comes. Look long into the eyes that with the sincer ny of riendship are looking their farewel and sympathetic is their silent speech, and paint their hue upon your nenory as you
lok. How white and still the siow yid will rest upon them when the first snowidrops shall lift upheir heads for the rough kisses of
Hail and the March winds in the spring. Hail and
farewell! For all the rivers run into the sea farewell! For all the rivers run into the sea,
but it issi't as dep as as used to be ; the day is so short and the night so long, and silenc around too fast 'ere the half way mile post you
have pust ' thourh the clock ruu fast or loiter bave past ; though the clock ruu fast or loiter
slow, the hour will strike when you have to go. and you'll reach the end of the longest
year when the nan witl the bow-string says "Come here!" So it's "How Ho you do? So
glad am Ito have met you, friend; so-long-
oood-bye!"
most welcome home
$\mathrm{H}^{\text {OW new and fresh and bright everything }}$ your wanderings quite so beautiful, one-hal so comfortable, one-tenth so welcome and one-
hundredth part so dear as this plain-looking hundredth part so dear as this plain-looking
house. with the dusty door steps, the closebarred shutters, an area lawn not six feet wide and a lovely garden in the back yard paved with bricks? The very dog. delighted to get
home. makes a rush for his kennel, a thouhome. wakes a rush for his kennel, a thou-
sand laughs to the minute in his vibrant tail. With nervous eagerness he flutters here and there, investigatiug dismanitled caches of halfrenembered bones, while now and then a yelp.
of indignant remonstrance amnounces the disof indiguant remonstrance announces the discovery that much despised and intensely hated
cats have had the outrageous effrontery to invade his domain during his absence. In the greater house, with much the same dismay, the good wife, roolishly seeking for things she does not wish to tind. proclains the inyasion every heart, as the good man trying with most stupid transparence, to veil his own eagerness under a clunsy assumption of deliberation ". Och, pa! we could have had it open fifty解 get in. When it is opened just wide enough1 the entire family nake a rush to march in abreast. The houseliold flows through the torrent and a half, or two torrents. Vainly does the commander-in-chief endeavor, by word of command, and clutch of hand, to re-well-disciplined garrison ins. They will be a now they are ruthless invaders. It is her nat. ural desire to have the first look in every roon, to make the first orderly investigation
in every quarter. But the resi of the fanily have brought back with them the untrained lence of the sea. Never before did she long for a snall family. Now she wishes that her for the crowd of then, that she might keep
his Castle and his Junk Shop
$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$ it is the delight of the monster man, darling light the things that have been hidden from sight the things that have been
sight all sumer; to escape into their own
rooms and pull don rooms, and pull down, andiro they do no need, and do not want; things for which they bave no earthly present use. Vainly doth she
wring her hands and shriek. Out come the wring her hands and shiriok. Out come the
school books, which sle fondy thought slie had hidden away beyond all human ken before they went away. Console thy distracted
brain, ol angel of order and good rule! The morning when the children start for school no living sool in and his world but you can find and patient, search. The floor of every room
is a wreck-strewn strand of toys and books and "things" torn out by people " crazy glad", at the home-coming. People go about falling
and stumbling over all manner of things that were never on the floor before. Out of a
shadowy corner comes the man, holding a bygone pair of them in his hands. 'Fore George," he says, in glad, exultant tones,
"those trousers are as good as neve"
Slie renembers well the awful, the perfectly a mful. language that he used four months ayo, right
in the hearing of the cliildren, tou, when she suggested that they were good enough to wear to a primary meeting in the Fourth Ward, as it and there would be a great deal of kerosene oil and fireworks. He said, aniong other
things, that he wouldn't be found dead with them on. Now he looks at her in malicious triumph, and says, "' Y jolly, if I hadn't
found 'em, Maria, I believe in my heart you egoing to throw em away
the light of other days!"
$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E} \text { wears them down town the following }}$ morning. When he cones home at evening time a change has come over the spirit
of his dream. He says, with dark and desof his dream. He says, with dark and des-
pairing significance, that he is going to give
up. He never did set up for a dude, but if up. He never did set up for a dude. but if
she wants him to dress like a cross between a Clay County farm hand and a wharf loafer in his Sunday clothes, he'll do it right. He'll
wear a Prince Albert coat, a flannel shirt with no collar, and a pair of short trousers with spring bottonss, but these things-. And she, The next time he thinks of them, two months later, he is grumpy for two days because she can't remenber what they looked like, nor where they are. Nor does she know where
they are at that time. Who can keep track they are at that time. Who can keep track
of the aimless wanderings of a tramp? Raiment you haven't seen for three nonthts does
look presentable when you have been accustomed to the unconventional, pot-pourri garnenture of the wilderness. Your husband can see nothing the matter with that dress
fits you to perfection, inmmensely beconiug and stunningly stylish. You have some misgivings, but you wear it some place where you
meet some people who haven't been out of meet soine people who haven't benn out or
town at all, or who came back three weeks ago. You have a very pleasant time-in a horn, Then, when you return your hus-
band's bill goes over under the rule. and you can introduce your own measure. in a neat.
but not too caustic little address which you composed on your way hone. Don't make it Tell once remarked, on a breezy evening when an Arizona zephyr had strayed into Switzer-
land, and was blowing the mountains out o the eround by the roots, " Blow on! This is a
land of liberty "!"

Pobsitf. Buardeter

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## EDITED BY

This Department is conducted and edited by RUTH ASHMORE, who cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which her young women readers may desire help or information.

seenss to you that you do
not need to be told how to not need to be told how to
look at anything. And yet my dear girl, that is exactly
what you do need. Yougo out into a world full of
wonderful sights, and of wonderful sights, and of
many people, and not knowing how to look, you
just as little knowledge as come back with just as little knowledge as
when you tirst started out. You complain of beling awkward, and yet you have never looked out for the graceful people, that
you may initate them. You talk of seeing disagreeable faces, rude people and unhappiness, but is it not because you have not looked out for the pleasant people, the goodness and body who is frowning, and you see some all the world is cross. It is that. You are no looking at everything as you should. Every body gets that way once and a while. Sometimes because sonne great trouble has come to
them, and everything seenis dark and miserthem, and everything seens dark and miser physically, and sometimes it is because one is not well morally.
Now, if you will, you can get the better of
these feelings. If you loak these feelings. If you look not only with the eyes in your head, but with the eyes of your
heart at the world, you will find that there is a blue sky over your head, that the sun is shining. and that all over the world the gr den-rod, enulating the sunshine, is standwhen you look down there is something to cheer you. Then with the eyes of your heart look at the worries and troables of other people, and, by comparison with them, you
will find your own burden so light, and your own back so well suited to carry it, that satisonce, do not look for the troubles again unless you can make them better: instead, look out for that which is cheerfli and good, and seeing so much that is close kin to hope and joy and your eyes, and to many ther will seem like the eyes of the woman loved by a great poet eyes that were immortalized in song by a great
woman poet, and called "the sweetest eyes
that ever were seen."

> The Girl WhO is Gentle
I. DO not mean by this the girl who is gentle I want every one of my girls to be that, but i mean the girl who is gentle in her movements and her speech. She is what you want to be.
It is true you did not intend to knock over the It is true you did not intend to knock over the chair as you entered the room, and it is equally
true that you had no idea you were planting your foot down as if you wished to stamp the pattern out of the carpet-you did not intend to do these things, but you did them. You made a nervous woman start, the heavy step was very angentle. Then when you began to talk you raised your voice more than was nec essary; as you grew interested in the conversa tion had it reach a shrill tone that was ear piercing. You managed to knock over a book, let your fan fall, and you tipped over a glas
of water. None of these things are wrong but they show a lack of consideration, and suggest that in yourself there must be a strain that does not belong to the gentle girl. Learn to walk quietty; learn to keep your eyes open,
so that you may not trip over rugs nor cushions, chairs or tables. You see, I want you to be a gentle woman. It means very much. A sweet, low voice and a quiet manner are more the loud talking and blustering imaginable When I was a little girt I used to have sung to me a song that seemed to describe the finest little lady in the land, and there are two verses of it that I have never forgotten. In
telling of the charms of this little lady these telling of the charms of this little lady these
words come in, and I wish you would just remeinber them, and think over what a gentle manner and a low voice mean in a woman.
This is the old ditty:


DO YOU THINK SO?
$D^{0} \begin{aligned} & \text { you think you could love the young } \\ & \text { man who sneers at his mother and }\end{aligned}$ Do you think you could love the young
man who does not take the trouble to look
 TTis Just one Small word $I^{T}$ is only a short one. But 1 want to say it to say it to the one who is unhappy, to the one who is tired; to the one who is an invalid. things of life seem to come; it is this: "H Hope.", If you keep on hoping fronn day to day and fron day to day, you will never be entirely
unhappy and, jif with the hoping you do some helping you will be puite happy.
1 know it is hard-this ife we lead; but if we keep on hoping and helping, and hopiug and helping, we will cone in tine to that
other life of which we know nothing except that there will be no more weeping, "for God will wipe away all tears." So mark the word on your heart and keep it always before you-
little ponis of deportment
$\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{HE}} \mathrm{me}$ is one of the nicest girls who writes one thing. There is no necessity for apologizing for asking a question that concorns her
and her manners. The people who never ask anything seldom know anything. Frequently our eyes educate us; but ican understand how a bright girl prefers to know how to do the questions are not trivial. One's behavior at he table is of great importance, for a person who does not know how to eat properly, neighbor, a something which one has no right tions, believing that there are other girls who while equally anxious to know what is right are yet not willing to make themselves interrogation points and ask.
About bread and butter. It is not proper to
take a slice of bread, butter it and then bite off whatever you desire. Instead break off a small piece of bread as you need it, butter it and eat it from your fingers. Radishes, olives, celery, asparagus. long-stemmed berries, and
nost all fruits are also eaten from the fingers When you eat asparagus, have the dressing put on one side of your plate, take the stalk between your first finger and your thumb, dip the end of it into the dressing, and lay the part that is not eaten in a neat way at one side
of your plate. The daintiest way to eat an orange is from a fork; that is, the skin and its coarse white lining are pared off with a sharp
fruit knife, the orange is stuck on a fork and s eaten exactly as one would an apple. Cheese may be taken between the fingers, or it may eaten on that, but a fork is not used with it. Artichokes are, of course, eaten with the fingers, each leaf being dipped in the dressing. All pastry is eaten from a fork, and it is an
insult to the cook to touch it with a knife. In fact, your knife has no use except for cutting. or buttering something, and when it is resting it should be laid sideways on your plate. Every vegetable can be eaten with a fork, the uses of
a spoon being limited to a few desserts and for your coffee or teacup, and there its place is to repose in the saucer. Bouillon is drank
from the cups in which it is served; when it from the cups in which it is served; when it is jellied it is eaten with a dessert spoon. cle of something to eat around your plate to polish it up. The old idea that one must eat everything that is given to one no longer exists, and the result is that children are not made gluttons. In drinking, remember to hold your goblet or wine glass by the stem, eaten with a fork, canteloupe has served with it a dessert spoon. As it is customary, nowadays, to have the salt served in open salt cellars, it may be mentioned that in helping one's of one's plate. In leaving the table it is not necessary to fold your napkin ; instead, just as you rise lay it on the table. I think I have answered all the questions of my interrogation
point, and I applaud her for the asking what she should do when at the table.
WAS IT YOU?
THERE was somebody who said an unkind
word which lurt somebody else
There was somebody who was thoughtless
and selfish in her manner and mode of living.
There was somebody who harshly criticized There was somebody who found nothing but
fault in the belongings of her friend. Was There was somebody who borrowed a book,
and kept it for months. Was it you? There was somebody who never stopped to
think who was hurt by the sarcastic word. There was somebody who, day in and day
ont, never did anything to make anybody else happy. Was it you?
Inope you can answer "No," to every one
of these questions; but if you cannot, and are
forced to droop your head because you know
you are guilty, then resolve that the next time


Under this heading I will cheerfully answer
ach month any question I can, sent me by my each month any question I can, sent me by my girl readers-RUTH ASHMORE.
B. H. -I would adyise your advertislug for such a DEwDRop-The question of kissling your betrothed is
one that you musi declde for yourself? Martha -It does not seem advisable for any one
who is in a bad state of health to marry. C. E. F.-Allile powder put on the forehend, under
the baing. will tend to keep it in better curl. AN OLD SUBscriber-I think it is legal for frat
cousing tomarry, though I do not think tidesiable. E. W. M.- It would be in perfectly good taste to wear Alicx S.- It is customary to allow one year to elapse
aftr the death of A first wfe before a second marriage



 L. F.-I would not wear the black and white china
slike Fintil
dressed kid had discaroded the beve are in best taste when mourning is

 Ing to many figures, a
woman look dumpy.
 It perfectiy free from daudruff.
LuLA MA Y In sending the present to the wife of
your doctor let it be addressed to her and sent to her

 or bridesmalds, The family or the bride engage the
orgaulst and pay him.
Loretra b. I think it in very bad taste to accept

 Vkras Y.-Tbe only way to become a good talker is
to be observant and to notice what pleases people. Do
not permit yourrelf to be










 E. Mr.-It is sald that the wearing of high stirf collars
frequently causes hollows tur the neck. To make
 out round, so







 Rosy B.-The friends who are pleasant one day and
disagreeable the text are scarcely worth considering.
but your own self.respect emands that our manuers



EVERY LADY WH0
takes pride in hor home must apprectate an artiole that will onable her, at a very small
oxpense, to keop the intertor of her house and all hor Furniture looking fust like new. Such an artiole is

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## 



## BY FOSTER COATES:

Mr. COATES cheerfully invites questions touching any topic upon which his young readers Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa


HE letters that come to me as a result of
these off-hand talks with my boy friends,
would seem to indicate that I have whehed points in are interested, and to me they bring much
information as to the make-up of the American boy that is ever
new and of interest. Before me as I write new and of interest. Before me as I Write
there is a beap of these letters, all of them dealing with a single subject, and as I look at them it seems to nie that the spirit of war is
still abroad in the land. Here is a sample hat I will reproduce

This letter is written in all earnestness and sincerity. It is not to be laughed at, for the boy who wrote it was merely seeking knowl-
edge, and no one who so seeks should be idly neered at. I have a score or more of letters sort on my desk now.
There are hoys who prefer the navy to the
army, and they write too, asking all sorts of questions about the Naval Academy at AmnAll of
of to-day has in him that same spirit that has ived ever since the Gireeks showed what human valor could accomplish. There can be no doubt, if I interpret aright the letters that are outh of to-day is full of fight and ouly look ng for an opportunity to exhibit his ability in that particular line.
aspirations that boys have
IN talking with my boy friends upon this tial as I could wish to be. I cannot rebuke any of them for wishing to become fanous as
soldiers and sailors, for the stars on our flag are very largely due to the men who fought It would be wrong for any one writing for
American boys to overlook the splendid careers of Farragut or of Grant, or of Shier man, or Sheridan, or Phil Kearney who had eritable genius on the battle field as he rode over it with the reins of his horse between his teeth. Certainly the American boy has
much to look back upon from the time that the farmers of Massachusetts held their own gainst trained men who had fought the time of the battle of Gettysburg-the greatest batthe, perhaps. that was ever fought. for the rea
the Service of the Country
S I have said, I have no word of rebuke
for boys who wish to enter into the service of their country. It is a fact that
the best men this country has produced have come from small cabins in the West, where the sweat of their brows. No, my boy friends, that sort of thing has become something of the past. There are few cabins in the West now. Great cities stand where the cabins
stood, and the sons of the men of yesterday are the men of to-day. No one can quarrel with the youth who wishes to emulate the
deeds of the great men who have gone before deeds of the great men who have gone before
him. I am in a way as open to rebuke as any him. I am in a way as open to rebuke as any
of $m y$ boy readers are when this matter of as I write. Thackeray's " "Chronicle of the
Drum,' can never read the story of Sherman's march to the sea, with its volume of song and story
without wishing I might be a Sherman. never read the poem that describes Sheridan going down the good broad road from Winchester town, twenty miles a way, without feeling that there are depths in the current of our A merican valor that are not easily sounded. time when the three hundred Greeks kept the pass at Thermopylle. But there are no passes
of that kind now. It is well for my boy of that kind now. It is well for my boy
friends to take that fact into consideration. friends to take that fact into consideration.
And science has destroyed war as it was, and has made it murder. That fact must also be taken into consideration. The men who kill
to-day are the men who do not fight. They make the weapons, and the money, too Still, I see no reason why some of the ques-
tions of my readers should not be fairly answered. The most of these run in this way:
"How can I get into West Point?" or "How can I get an appointment in the Nary?" I treat these questions in all seriousness, for it
is a part of my experience with bovs that they is a part of my experience with boys that they
are honest. They dream and build castles in are air, but they steal no material to doit with.
I would not give one cent for an A merican boy who has not in his heart of hearts pictured himself the President of the United
States. A boy who cannot climb is not much of a boy. A boy who will not aspire to clit

## Chances in military life

OVER on Governor's Island, just below the city of New York, there is one veteran,
who has done his country some service. He Who has done his country some service. He States. He would have one arm nore if he had let some one else do the fighting for him
when fighting was to be done. He commanded when fighting was to be done. He commanded a wing of Sherman's army in the great march
from Atlanta to the Sea, and he has served in many paces, and always well. This man is brief in expressing his opinion of military geniuses. "They are like the poets," said the General to me one day; "you can't make
them." he conat are the chances in a military life?" he continued repeating my question. "Well,
here is one of then ${ }^{\text {and }}$ and at this point he lifted the stump of the arm that had been shot a way.
"Still,"
young Americans should keep out of the army or navy. This is a great country, and no one knows what the future may bring forth. At present our navy is very largely manned by foreign sailors. I wish it were otherwise, for 1
believe that we have the best men in the world right here in this country.
The grizzled one-arm old General was right so far as I can make out. The difficulty with our American soldiers and sainors now is that this country, where there is no fighting to speak of, and wo where there is fighting and prono-
tion and money as well. The best officers tion and money as well. The best officers
they have in those outbreaks that are constantly occurring on the borders of Eastern Europe are men who were trained either in England or America. But there is a reason for their desertion of the land that gave them
their education. It lies in the fact that there is no fighting to be done here. fact that there the boys who read The half and home Jourial were to be divided, hall and one half were to be detailed to
serve in the navy and the other in the army serve in the navy and the other in the army,
we would have a much larger army and navy we would have a much larger army and navy
than we now have. But Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to prevent anything of ordained that on a peace footing our army

## West Point and annapolis

$\mathrm{S}^{0}$ it is that West Point does not hold out is the use in learning to fight if there is no one to fight? That is the question that some
of the students ask, but they are not of the students ask, but they are not wise
students. It is not an easy thing to get into students. It is not an easy thing to get into
either West Puint or Annapolis. It depends a good deal upon your Congressman. He has. at periods, the right of an appoiniment at
either or both of these great scliools. Under either or now there must be a competitive examination of the applicants, and this is thorwin before the son of a nuillionaire, and in any event is treated the same. I sometimes think
that this fair and democratic way of dealing that this fair and democratic way of dealing
with our young men produces better results than if we pursued a different policy. So there it stands. Do you wish to become a Farragut or a Porter or a Grant or a Sherman or a Sheridan? Then apply to the Congress-
man in your district, or if this fails try the last man in your district, or if this fails try the last They will probably not interfere. You see this is a big country. and if all the athletic, hot-
blooded boys who think fighting is fun were blooded boys who think fighting is fun were
put in training we should have a nice time of put in training we should have a nice time of boy friends that I know of no better scho
than those at West Point and Annapolis I find in some of my letters this question
What do they teach at West Point?"
I can answer this very briefly yon all of value that is tanghtin any college and they teach you that in this life yourhonor is your shield. They could not teach much
the material advantages
A. ND now we come to the material advanor navy. I find in these articles that I am sometimes misunderstood when I speak of the callings. But the conditions are such in these days that money and sentiment are so entwined that they can not well be separated. I should be very loth to advise any of ny boy readers to enter into any protession that
would not promise him a sufficient income to sustain any responsibilities that he might take upon himself. I am no great lover of
gold, revert to the old, and it may be sonewhat
vulgar, saying: "Talk is clieap, but it takes money to huy land." That is why I take up to the young man who wishes to enter the army or the navy for purely material reasons
and no other: Don't. It will be the mistake of your life. If you wish to go into the ser-
vice for the reason that you think you can be vice for the reason that you think you can be
of use to your country then: Do-if you can.

Pay of the army and Navy
So far as the actual pay is concerned, our by its graduates from its military and naval schools than any foreign country. A najorgeneral of the army gets $\$ 7,500$ per sear, and
yet all our major-generals at this time are et all our major-generns at this time are men
brigadier general is supposed to get $\$ 5.500 ;$ a
colonel $\$ 3.500 ;$ a lieutenant-colonel $\$ 3,000 ;$ a major $\$ 2,500$, and so ond down to an unmounted inst lieuenant at $\$ 1,400$ per year. In the navy the pay is somerohat the same. now since Admiral Porter died. The rearadmirals, however, get $\$ 6,000$ a year when in command of a squadron at sea, $\$ 5,000$ when doing shore duty at some of our navy yards, $\$ 4,000$ when waiting orders. A licuten-ant-commander in the service of the United States navy arter the date of his comnission
for four years, gets $\$ 2,400$ per year or four years, gets $\$ 2,400$ per year when on
duty. After four years more of service duty. After fel $\$ 2,600$.
Some of my young readers may say that
$\$ 7,500$ a year, or $\$ 6,000$ or $\$ 5,000$ or even $\$ 2,500$
is very good pay for a man who has little to To. Those who say this make a great mistake. There are men who hare served honorably and navy, who graduated with high rank from their respective schools, but who in their goods of this world are concerned. There are men who are in the service of the navy who have been looking for promotion these twenty years, and have received little of it. There
are men who are serving in the army on the are men who are serving in the army on the
frontier who are still looking for some call to step up higher. You will remember how Heights of Abra"m, whien he accepted the poet's idea that "the paths of glory lead but

SOME $T$ is a merciful and a good thing that all of olis have produced have died poor. And what is more, they were poor all their hives. In the eyes of a merely commercial man the career ailure. Grant tried almost everything before he found that which was to bring him his ame. Sherman was a failure in every business except that of war. Hancock was a reat soldier who ken he attempted politics it was beyond him. Perhaps General Philip H. rals of our war. He was a soldier from first to last. He devoted his whole life to the service armies, that title being conferred upon him when he lay dying.
the Chance of Promotion
$A^{\text {S to promotion: Once you have gone }}$ will be frank enough to tell you the chances of promotion are small. You see, we are not be for some tine notion, and are not if ikely to the fighting man is subordinated to the man, for a New York grocery house who makes every year of his life twice as much money as does the senior major-general of the armies of the United States. If there was a great war on laand, then indeed there might be some There is a gray veteran in my mind as I write He went into the battle of Fredericksburg a
private and came out a lieutenant. He could not private and came out a lieutenant. He could not well help it, for almost all the men who were
in his compnny were killed. Promotion was quick in those days, and for that matter so was death. Nowadays, West Point is turning out more men than the country needs. not believe it has its equal in the world. Not poleon, the greatest soldier of our times, graduated, can equal it.

Makers Rather than Destroyers $\mathrm{S}^{0}$ in the end, if there be among nyy readers epaulets, then let them have them if they can get them. If they can secure an appointment at either West Point or Annapolis. this I can promise-they will find no coat of dishonor know there may be some of my younger readers now marching boldly on to conquer
vords of three syllables who may yet con nand armies. Yet I would say to those Cresars, and Alexanders, and Napoleons in growing. "Men of peace and gond-will are also growing in favor, and after a arliile warriors who fight for money will be out of work. give this advice as the best that I have. As
lave said. I in no way rebuke the desire on have said. in no way rebuke the desire on country. I merely bid them to wait until their country demands the fighting. As a matter of fact, the young men who enter our army and navy will have little to do
It may be said that I am speaking sinistic way of the advantages offered in the army and navy of the United States. I am not. The records of both are above all criti-
cism. And if any of my young readers thinks he can serve his country and himself better by being a member of one of the arms of its service, let him go to his Congressman and see if he can settle it at once. Frankly, horeever, riors destroy more than they make.

SOUND, practical advice to young people A BuSINESS education is necessary to business


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WOMEN in JOURNaLISM


HAVE been at pains recently to ask a nunber of lead.
ing editors for their opinions of women workers in journalism, and, in the main, I
have found these opinicns have found these opinicns
very favorable the women. very favorable to the women.
Sone editors were enthusiasic about women's work; others did not be-
lieve in them very much, and still others knew lieve in them very much, and still others knew
nothing about the matter, because they had not considered it, or had not even employed Women. But the general tenor of the replies
I received was that women were now doing
good work for the leading newspapers, and good work for the leading newspapers, an
were being well paid for their services.

$\Gamma_{\text {for a big literary }}^{\text {AKE }}$ center, New York city paper that does not employ from one to five
women on its regular staff-women who are earning from ten to eighty ollars per week. lesser extent, in all the other big and little herever woman head and willing hands, and displayed in-
telligence and ability she has been welcomed, telligence and ability she has been welcomed, and has won-won respect for her coming,
and, good salaries for her work. And, speakand, good salaries for her work. And, speak.
ing of salaries, the questi n is often asked: What pay may a woman expect for her work in journalism?
There is no standard. One woman may be
worth, and receive, thres times as much as ber worth, and receive, three times as much as her
sister. And the reasom for this is obvious. sister. And the reason for this is obvious. writer, or have the divine gift of scenting
news, and thus make herself nore valuable to her employer. The New York newspapers pay from five dollars to ten dollars per col-
unn of two thousand words, and success in getting one's matter printed, of course, depends upon its newness, and the skill and
freshness with which the subject is presented. Women who write and are paid by the coland frequently twice as much. It all depends
upon the theme. and its treatment. Many women receive salaries of twenty-five to forty dollars per week for regular work; that is,
doing anything and everything that comes

## W What work in journalism is woman

 question repeatedly asked.It has long been the custom to think that Women were able to write fashion articles only,
perhaps now and then society notes, or to de scribe the opening of a dry goods store. All
that is changed now, because the day has gone that is chanyed now, because the day has gone
by when any one person, man or woman, is
stopposed to be able to do all kinds of newspaper work equally well. And, as in of nedicine,
the law, and other learned professions, men and women have becone specialists in journalism. It depends altogether on the taste
and inclination of the writer. Some prefer
editorial writing; others devote their time to art ; others to literature, or the drama, music, politics, sports, etc. A woman must follow her own taste. Gail Hamilton is one of the best Dickinson-alas! that she should be incapacitated for work-in her day. The late Middy Morgan made fame and laurels from cattle re
porting. Miss Hutchinson, of the New York "Tribune," is recognized as one of the most
skillful reviewers of books; and so it goes as talents vary. Il is not necessary for a be ginner to have a specialty; indeed, it is better not. To begin by keeping eyes and ears open,
doing what is required, until she has mastered
a general knowledge of the entire newspaper business, is far better. Then she can choose such work as is best adapted to her pen, and
strive to occupy that field better than any one strive to occupy that field
else in that same line!

A RE the chances of promotion good for another question frequently asked. Not very good, unless she is especially talented. The tendency, nay, the rule, even in newspaper well paid for, is to place men in clarge of im portant departments, on the old hypothesis that men are more reliable than women, and can work harder and longer if it be necessary and are more to be depended upon. But this or
der of things should not last; it will not endure if women themselves want to change it. Let them first deserve promotion by good work, and then enforce their claim.
What kind of treatment
What kind of treatment do women receive
from men in newspaper offices? from men in newspaper offices?
women, so there are all kinds of men. Women have it in their own power to command respect by deserving it. It has been my experience that male newspaper workers treat with
distinguished consideration and kindness women who may be employed with them in the same office. Bad manners is no longer a badge of genius, and the profession of news
paper workers is, in the main, composed of paper work
gentlemen.

HOW shall a woman first obtain work on a A difficult question, truly. It is better for the beginner not to obtain it by influence A new idea, presented to an editor in attract
ive language, is the best introduction. Do no go into a newspaper office and sit with folded hands, waiting for some one to help you. No newspaper needs such a person, and no edi
tor will long tolerate such a one in his tor will long tolerate such a one in his presnewspapers; study their contents, their defi-
ciencies, and then apply for a position, offerciencies, and then apply for a pusition, offer-
ing to do this, that, or the other work that is ing to do this, that, or the other work that is
not being done, or is not well done. Every editor is anxious to increase the sales of his paper. This can only be done by publishing
good articles. If you can write good articles, and have abundance of good ideas, your work will soon be in demand, and will be well paid
for. Old and uninteresting topics, treated in for. dull or stupid fashion are not wanted in is ideas, good English, originality, truthful-
ness and reliability, that go to make a good newspaper write
IERE are a few things that the beginner Dn't forget that there is no sex remember Don't write upon a hackneyed subject, un less you can treat it in a new and strikingly Don't ruan your
way that an editor cannot understand what you mean.
Don't writ
Don't write illegibly. Put a full stop at
the end of each sentence. Punctuate properly. Don't abbreviate; spell out all words plainly, and be sure you use capital letters When necessary.
Don't bother an editor for work. If you have no ideas of your own, take a ittle time
to read, study, observe, and freshen your mind. Then seek him.
Don't forget that typewritten copy is more easily read and more acceptable than eithe pen or pencil work, and that most editors pre
fer it. when tood Anglo-Saxon word of any language Don't forget that accuracy is one of the necessary elements of success in newspaper gospel, and print it as such. Investigate ever fact, and establish its genuineness before using Don't complain if your copy is cut or bluefun. They do it to improve copy.
Don't expect to become fampous at one
bound, for youl will probably be disappointed. bound, for yout will probably be disappointed. Don't forget that it requires as much brains and ability, if not more, to write a good par
graph as it does to write a columm article.
graph as use a nom de plume. Sign your own
Don't une
name to such matter as can be signed. It will be your capital later on.
Don't believe men and women who say it is, to be sure; but there are many prizes in it is, to be sure; but there are many prizes in
the profession, and you may win one if you Don't fail to begin right, and then you will

## 

Under this heading the EDITOR will en deavor to answer any possible question
cerning authorship and literary matters.

A School Girl, and Many Othrrs-I have re-
peatedly sald, and will now do so for the last time: This column is not intended to search out and give the authors of quotations, sent to the Editor, from poems or
books. All letters requesting such Information are destroyed without auswer.
Levorer-" Anna Karenina" is considered by com-
peteut judges the best or Tolsols works. ". S.-There ti no practical way of determining C. H. L-There is a book entilled "Hovey's Guide
Book to the Mammoth Cave or Keutucky:" Paper, 25 Mra. G. Q Eh-I cannot refer you to the German
parody o Whiteler's.
never seen or heard of it.



 and "The Art of Questioning," both excellent ittie
 matlon yous seek.

 J. A. G.-The periodical on elocution, formerly pub-
lished by Anna Randall Dlehl, has been disconilinued. lished by Ann Randall Dieht, bas been disconitnued.
Soned of the ber dumbers chas undoubledy be pro-
cured through periodical agencles.
 S. A. B.-Illustrations prepared for a book depend en-
trely upo the particular process it is Intened to ise.
As a rule they are engraved, and hence what areknowi Asa rule they are engraved, and he
as " wash drawing " are preferable.
 A. B.-An artcle br Clara Morris was published in a
recent $n$ nuber of The North Al letter intended to be forwarded tor an anuthor reslding
abroad, sent in care of his American publishers, should




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 and then send your story to the one for which you think
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 and ask him to send you copyrightbshanksander, circulars
From these you will find out all there is to know of the
subject. S. C. The correction of proof is an all-important
mater, and many awkward blunders occur fron cart
lesan
 rections, and when returned and corrections nade the
proorreaders generally give it it inal readlug before it
printed.

 answered almorsst by return mail they areapit to express
Bet you certaluly should recelve an
thelr thdignatlon.
answer to your letters yon G.-The Initlal step toward becoming a reporter is to
report" something, and then subnit
vour nanumsript




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thed beforehaud.




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care of The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH TAPESTRY PAINTING
 hird paper
the second paper on of painting faces with
one methor the tapestry dyes was
treated of, with the understanding that the rules laid down were to be considered, to a
considerable extent, fixed and arbitrary.
The following advice, however, as to the mode of procedure in paint-
ing a pictorial subject, is to be regarded, on ing a pictorial subject, is to be regarded, on and like the outcome of practical exper a ginner, who, growing in expertness and
facility, may atterward modify the counsel facility, may afterward modify the counsel here given to suit individual tar
quirements of particular cases.

A TYPICAL subject might possibly conlandscape background, including a piece of
water, with, perlaps, some old, broken, mosswater, with, perhaps, some old, broken, moss-
grown stone wall, or possibly a fountain, having for ornamentation a group of cupids in stonework. Boucher and Watteau composed many
such pictures, which are admirably suited for such pictures, which are admirably suited for
reproduction in tapestry. When the subject reproduction in tapestry. When the subject be started by laying in the sky. Where the heads are relieved against it, this should be made an invariable rule, otherwise so much care has to be taken lest the coloring of the
hair or the shadowed outline of the face behair or the shadowed outline of the face be-
come washed up, since it is necessary to make the sky tint very wet, and to bring it, of course, right up to the edges. In laying on the tone
rapidly, the pale blue may even be allowed to go slightly over the outline of the hair, and using a smaller brush for this purpose, and guarding against making the color accidentally any lighter, for this will give an unpleasant
halo effect. Next, the faces, hands and feet, if halo effect. Next, the faces, hands and feet, if
they are bare, should be blocked in, as directed號 the shadows and half-tones of any white drapery in the costumes, using the grey dye suffiIndian yellow, indigo, cochineal and a touch of sanguine, but some experience is required to learn just the right proportions to use in order that it may steam properly. It is wise always to purt the white and lightest portions
of a piece in first, where it is desired to keep of a piece in first, where it is desired to keep of white canvas still left makes the tones seem darker than they will eventually appear when the rest of the painting is finished, and lessens the probability of getting the tints too heavy. ights for white objects, the creamy tone of the canvas left untouched giving just the soft effect required. Directly the shadows of the faces are dry, the painting of the heads may be con
tinued, and the hair also should be put in.

THE second day's painting would probably principal portions of the costumes of the figleft until the picture is nearly finished, otherwise a second strengthening of them might be necessary, through lack of the necessary judgment as to how the rest of the painting would affect their coloring. So. likewise, whatever after the first painting has been allowed to dry, should be left until all the landscape, background and foreground be laid in and the canvas completely covered. With increasing less and less will be required in touching up in the landscape, can be put in entirely in one painting. Directions for the treatment of the landscape in a tapestry were published in this with advantage in connection with the advice now given.

THE characteristic coloring for the pastoral
A FEW WORDS TO TEACHERS

(2) ADVICE or counsel for teach-
ers ought to be almost superfluous, inasmuch as out of individual experience, th e
best counselor of all, ought each one to seek to impart
knowledge to others. And letters coming to this department, as well as actual personal observation, have proved that many, very many unfortunately, fail to
realize the fundamental requirements of anyone desirous of taking up the position of
a teacher in art of whatever branch. Living in a large city in the east one sees in the course of a year a number of women
coming from distant states or country discoming from distant states or country dis-
tricts in order to take a few lessons, usually in the latest decorative craze, with the object of teaching it again. They, paint a few specimen pieces with some artist, which probably
can hardly, with the utmost stretch of the imagination, be termed in any sense their own work, although they may possibly have watched the painting of them, and taken copious notes as to the colors used and method ing again" " for future reference in "teach

Now, the fact of coming to any art center
for such a purpose as that indicated is legitimate enough in itself, provided the art principles, and particularly of drawing with some experience in color; it is not only legitimate, but a wise investment of time and money from a business standpoint, but the cases where the proceeding is all wrong, and
the instances of it are not infrequent. is where the would-be teacher is herself without the least elementary training in the rudiments of art, and often very incapable into the bargain. Possessed of a prospective pupiss, she returns to her native teacher, when she has probably proved the most unsatisfactory of pupils in the studio Where she gained her very superficial knowl-
edge and her specimens, may be more readily edge and her specimens, may be more readily press the question closer, let each one tempted to try to make an uncertain living in this way put it secretly to herself-is it quite honest to seek to sell to other persons a knowledge
which you actually do not possess yourself? To try to teach where you need instruction as much as any of your pupils, to pass off as specimens of your work pieces, which al-
though you may have painted them partially, are to all intents and purposes the work of
the artist in whose studio you took lessons? Is it doing as you would be done by? Various answers may be given to avoid taking lome
any such unpleasant questions, doubtless, but any such unpleasant questions, doubtless, but
without having .any particular instance in mind the fact remains that such cases are, and that such cases ought not to be.
$\Gamma^{0}$ turn to another point concerning teachare in ers who having the needful capability are in possession or a studio and are receiving
pupils privately or in classes. It is most important, more than a beginner can imagine that a woman in such a position should be tactful, capable and business-like apart from her artistic qualifications, or rather, in addition
to them. Sbe must be frank and upright in to them. Sle must be frank and upright in duty from a moral standpoint, but that honesty is the best policy is a business prin-
ciple requisite to the best kind of success. It ciple requisite to the best kind of success. It is a wise plan to always tell a pupil when ar-
ranging about lessons as nearly as possible just about how much the expense for lessons and materials is likely to be. This prevents any future dissatisfaction as to the amount o bills and rids one's studio, if the prices are
high, of pupils who cannot afford to pay, and high, of pupils who cannot afford to pay, and
whom, therefore, a teacher cannot afford to take. It is fair both ways. Furthermore, a wise woman will require a deposit from every new and unknown pupil before cutting can-
vas or preparing work, and also the payment vas or preparing work, and also the payment
for lessons in advance or at the time of taking them. This is due to one's self, minimizes the probability of bad debst, and if it is the
rule, everyone will accept it as such. The pue, everyone will accept it as such. The

## HELP $\mathbb{N}$ ancris SYYOUTR'OWN WORK

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and Art work
T. LL-I am told that the medium is composed of
spirts of turpenilne.aud copal varnish. A. M. H.-The hand-book on pastel painting issued by
Goupil will be found usenul by a begluner. M. V. M.-The address of the Chicy Bociety, or
Decoraive Art is 220 Mlchigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



 against blind.




ANaik-In paintlng on silk scarfs, elther olls or
water colors may be used, but the former are more

R. L.-In decorating panels of Lincrusta Walton paper,
be color of the paper Lself is usually made to form th. the coior of the paper peself is usually made to form the
backround, the ralsed fures only belng paluted th
whatever manner preferred. (2) Oil colors may be used whatever manner prefer
upan thl paper,
zuitable for the the purpose.
A Subscribre-You had better not attempt to make
a Kill for yourselp: The best way is to buy a small gas

 N. J. G.-I have never known gold of a good qually
and properly appled to row dull with ussing (2) The



 tha department cannot undertake the responsibility of
putlig correspondents who are personally unk inown to
por
poes.

 came s hair brush vin not be necxssary, (i) The color.
ing used In the shadows depends entirely on the local
clean water.

## 

 ward and forward, and noo going over it
once the surfaec befins on become tacky.
L. N.-If you procure a platinum pript Instead of
one the the solar process. there will be no dangerer sad-
ing. The platinum prinis are quite permanentit they are


M Y-Procure an ordinary varnlish bruubh. which can
be obtained from any color man, and cluove the size ac


dry and hardened. If ths advice is disregarded the
palnting lis lable to crack and scale ofr.
M. M. I am told that a tolerably weak solution


E. S.-Some of the Illustrations are made directly



Nrysik-(Denerara)-Handbooks would possibly
prove helpnil to a beginuer, but experial




for an outfit were given in the openling paper.

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THE NEW AUTUMN COLORS

 HEN Paris
announces
An announces
the new
shades of the shades of, we
season faved
less faver less favored
mortals
are supposed to
bov to the
decree, but if he truth is known our own manufacturers will the French color-card to pieces, and after gleaning ideas from it and many other direcariety and beauty. One proninent silk manufacturer of New York has a card of three
hundred shades of surah. The fall season hundred shades of surah. The fall season
will see brown and navy-blue shades very will see brown and navy-blue shades very
prominent, with willow and leaf-green closely following. The browns shade from a deep, almost seal-tint, loutre, to a golden tan, champagne, though genuine tan will lose its favor. red, pourpre, will be very popular, while a erre cotta and old rose melange will undoubtedly take well. Two new. reds, almost of a
magenta cast, Francis I and Floxine, will not magenta cast, Francis I and Floxine, will not
prove becoming to any complexion. Grays prove becoming to any complexion.

## for Evening wear

PAL-WHITE, Nile-green and yellow will
all be fashionable for evening shades, and while pink will be worn it will not prove as popular as during the season just passed. Aida and mauve. To be fashionable, lavender or heliotrope must show a pinkish, cast. Pale
blue io always a stand-by for evening toilettes, blue is always a stand-by for evening toilettes,
but for those able to wear Nile, aloes, or light but for those able to wear Nile, aloes, or light
willow-green, nothing can be more dainty. Two yellows are especially pretty, Paradis and Bléd or; nothing on an orange cast must be tolerated. While the mode and beige shades have rather been put aside, tan that runs into
golden-brown is on the topmost wave of suc-golden-brown is on the topmost wave of suc-
cess. The new electric blues, under the name of Oriental and Tolande, are lovely colors. By
mid winter it is expected that the appearance midwinter it is expected that the appearance of women will wa
so that it is red.'

## IDEAS OF ALL KINDS

V ELVET ribbon will be one of the cheap will also return to favor, as such Parisian modistes as Felix, Doucet and Worth have used it all through the summer in contrasting
and corresponding shades with the silk or woolen dress goods, as sleeves, collars, corselets, or Directoire sashes. The ribbon velvet furms a stylish trimming for the bottom of a skirt, Nos. 9 or 12, put on alternately with silk
gimp a trifle narrower. Short jackets called espectively Fiparo zourave monkets Eallen Mikado, etc., will be of velvet, and worn over round hodices matching the skirt or loose
blouses of silk. crepon, etc. Another plan of trimming the bottom of a skirt is to use altermaterial and velvet ribbon, the upper edge of the folds being often piped with silk of a third
shade, or to match either the dress goods or velvet; the plastron or vest nust then be of the silk and other bodice accessories of the
velvet ribbon. A large cording as thick as the little finger has been used to set up on the Viriations of the jacket basque promise to be one of the chief features of the fall and winter

## A FEW FURTHER DETAILS

AVERY waist seen in Paris is said to have color and fabric. Crêpe. chiffon. China silk, surah, bengaline, taffeta and broc ade are all
pressed into service for this accessory, which may be long or short, narrow or wide, accordeither side. as revers. especially short ones, are very stylish again. A pretty plastron bright-
ens up the costume and gives a Frenchy air to the attire that we all wish, for, but do not al-
ways obtain. Black and red double-breasted vests are fashionable with navy-blue serge walking suits. Ladies cloth and the ribbed
velours Russe of a velvety pile will be in all probability the fashionable materials for walking and calling gowns, with serge and cheviot and browns will outnumber all other shades.
Bright red trimmed in black velvet and jet materials will prevail in taffeta, changeable materials will prevail in taffeta, changeable
and striped, and bengaline in all plain colors.
Silk warp Silk warp fabrics will be worn for evening
and house gowns in light colors.
new designs in Various things ATIN and percaline skirt and waist linings
are next to silk in point of nicety. The ightest weight lining known is an old, worn or faded figured China silk, which adds noth
ing to the weight of a woolen walking dress. hould be sewed inside of the skirt as a bala yeuse. Surah or taffeta silk can be used, or he ruffling bought in all colors, ready made costing forty-eight cents a yard. Plaid sil
blouses and plastrons will be worn with jacket vaists. Fitted bib collarettes of lace are te inches deep, gathered around the edge of the high collar, running the edges together at the enter, back and front to make it longer, fulled
over the sides to form sleeve tops, and worm over the sides to form sleeve tops, and worn
with a ribbon or band of passementerie over the dress collar. Skirts worn by exclusively ashionable women for shopping and walking do not drag on the ground, while those in-
tended for calling do. When round waists ended for calling do. When round waist stitched, or may be covered with velvet, passe menterie or ribbon, no other belt being necessary when the skirt is put over the bodice The Empire belt worn with round waists is of on the left side with the hooks and eves the never show, as they fasten over the top of the eye instead of the bottom. A short jacke front should never be worn by a stout figure as it adds to the spparent breadth. Blue
serge Eton jackets or a basque having a jacke front and long coat back, and skirts will b worn with a round, full vest of Scotch plaid wurah for fall traveling and shopping suits

## DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS

fOR a slender miss of fourteen years a with a round waist and sleeve tops full same. Deep, lightly-pointed yoke, bertha ruffle around the yoke, and a girdle pointed in front and enrieta machine stitched on all edge For a girl of twelve years a party frock o oose Josephine gown shirred in severa rows around the neck to fit it. Very high,
full sleeves, sash of China silk drawn widely around the waist is fastened with a rosette in the back and then hangs in two ends to the bottom of the skirt. Ruffe of chiffon around the neck and sleeves, black hose an A pretty blouse for misses of ten to six
teen years is shaped with side and sloulder seams so as to lay a trifle over the top of th skirt band, which is carefully stitched and worn outside of the blouse; the blouse open ver a collar and long $V$ of a contrasting mate uppers of the dress goods. Round waists ar often worn with a belt of No. 12 velvet ribbon tied in long loops at the back. Round jacket ronts will be fashionable flain colors. Brown, red and navy or elec young girls. Plaid, striped a ${ }^{\prime}$ d plain skirts, and round girdles will continue to be worn with full sleeves and blouse waists of plain or figured surah or casbmere, opening in the
back and completed by suspenders of silk or back and com
velvet ribbon.

How Little Girls Dress
$S^{\text {IMPLICITY seems to be the kernote for }}$ dressing girls of all ages, but that does not prevent their having some very pretty gar-
ments, as a party dress of chiffon over China silk, shirred at the neck and again at the waist line, with large balloon sleeves. Even tiny girls have their dresses made now with a corse et. and the bertha and bretelle ruffles are as are made with the Russian cap slashed on the inside just like those worn by the "grownups. Lovely guimps of white mull have
double rufles, hemstitched, at the neck and wrists. Princess Mother Hubbard frocks have hoe tops. with a round waist in the back he side seams tied at the back; full sleeves and a little rolled collar. Pretty dresses of crepon or Henrietta are made with a Watteau ruffle in front only. Golden-brown, electricblue, terra-cotta and bright reds will be worn Waist lines are placed where nature inteens. Waist lines are placed where nature intended still fully gathered and hemmed, and children of two to eight years wear them to the shoe
tops; above that age they are shortened until giri is twelve, when they are again lengthened until at sixteen they are nearly to the floor.

## DRESSMAKEERS"CORNERE

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer Dressmaking sent me by my question EMMA M. HOOPER

Mirse





 Bistri Jum- canot give you ayy realp for for harnuonite.

 nlbaly.





 or your till skiri and crepon blouse






























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## DRESS `HINTS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN

By Isabel $\mathcal{A}$. Mallon


Frenchnan that, "A woman is as old as she feels, ", is really great wisand quotes been quoted and quoted, and yet the
moral that it points does not seen to have been appreciated by womankind.
Nothing is so ridiculous or su painul as an elderly woman dressed iike a young girl, but there is a happy nedium and fashionably clothed, and which American vomen do not seem to thoroughly understand. old and young women, and that the sweet
autunn time of life was not considered. Yet it is the most beautiful, for by that time a Foman bas learned the ways of the world, has her virtues, and has learned, in addition, the great art of making the best of everything.
Too often the elderly lady gives herself over to absolutely plain black gowns, to a severe
neck dressing, a bonnet that is decidedly oldfashioned in shape and dowdy in decoration, and a wrap free from all it, simply loose in
shape. All this is wrong, and if your mother or somebody's else mother does not realize that beauty in dressing at forty-five or fify is as
nuch her right as it is yours at twenty, then mouch must teach her.

Some Suitable materials
$\mathrm{W}^{\text {HiLE I }}$ and dignified a dresk, silk certainly a protty recommend the one made with a plain skirt,
a short basque, and ornamented just in front with a flat passemerterie trim ming, as desir-
able. Instead, if you fancy black silk, and are able Instead, if you fancy blaci silk, and are
inclined to be stout, have the skirt made withaking possibly of the coat rather long, partaking possibly of the coat
outine, the laces in vogue, or a fitted waistcoat sufficiently long not to stand out in a point just at
the center. All the Henrietta cloths, cashmeres and soft wools in the dark or neutral shades are in good taste, and for house wear a faint pink, blue, or all-white is suited. The pretty figured delaines, having light or dark them, make most effective norning gowns, and when, there is worn with then a three-cornered
tulle break fast cap decorated with a knot of pink , blue, or whatever colored ribbon may be Pancied, a every dainty bread fast toinette is
achieved. The breakfast cap, by the by, has no relation to ones's age, for it may be worn by
nny matron, or by any lady who is unmarried and past her frist youth, if she chooses to
assume it. assume it

## a popular fallacy

$A^{N}$ idea seems to exist that the plainer a a woman who is stout. This is absolutely un-
true. II fou wish to conceal over-rounded carves do it with draperies, and nothing will make asquery larto son the hips and poninted at
as a basquen
the back and frout All the back and frout. All the boning in the the
world will never make it fit propery world will never nake it fit properly, and it,
will be "riding up" all the time. Instead, your hips, and without a seam across them. A very large bust is best a hidden across them.
of lan and of lace, a slightly full or tucked front, or a vest of sill, chiffon, or whatever is best, suited
to the material of the dress. If your throat is very thick and short choose that style of collar that standing up a little rolls over, and which, While it conceals the throat and has a closeA bodice that has its buttons concealed al ways line of buttons down the front is very apt to
apparently increase the size. A slight train to a gown to be worn in the house is commended and a skirt that barely escapes the ground is
most advisable for the street. Be sure and have your skirt sufficiently long in front, for nothing is so awkward on any woraan, but especially on a stout one, as a gown that seens
to rear up in the front breadth. By the by. avoid pocket laps or any hip trimming on

## the Slender woman's mistake

$T$ HE slender woman's greatest mistake is that in this vay she hides the angles. In reality her bodice shousd be inted periectly,
padding used if necessary, and a reliance placed upon the trimming to give apparent size. The lace epaulettes, either on bodice or
wrap, will add to her breadth, and make her equally good result. She can wear a short coat, double breasted and with flaring revers of fur or velvet; indeed, it may be said of her
that everything impossible to her stout sister is that everything inpossible to her stout sister is
permissihle for her. A snugly-fitting bonne will be found most becoming, and about her of white linen, or the full, fluffy fur or feathe proper, for a good tailor knows how to fit while slender, has a rounded appearance and does not suggest that unpleasant adjective "angular." Remember that hard, plain fab rics are not suinted to yon, but that you want
rather the soft. clinging stuff that are at once gracefind and in good style. In colors
chloose the warm browns, the brighter blues
although I still mean the dark ones. Sof ielicategrey will be found particularly beconing,
hair.

## the bonnet and wra

WHILE choosing a bonnet that is one of ciently large not to look ridiculous on you color. A deft milliner can introduce a bit of color, a feather, or a flower, or a knot of ribbon with pretty effect, and yet this bit of color
nust not be so pronounced that the eye will nust not be so pronounced that the eye will
be attracted toward it to the exclusion of every other part of the dress. Instead, it should so harnionize that it seems part of the toilette a severe-looking jet bonnet, the outside of which does not tend to soften the face, but close to the hair, a tiny frilling of lace, or a
twist of any soft material would improve and constitute a proper framing.
Do not use steel close to the face either,
although if your hair is very dark the samp although if your hair is very dark the same pretty bonnet for an elderly lady may be de veloped in a combination of gold and black. About the wrap: For winter wear a wrap reaching well below the hips, or better still
one to the edge of the skirt is advisable for the between wraps only tend to nake you look as if you had been cut in two large pieces. Bro-
cades, unless in solid colors, will apparently ncrease your size, and so will all the glac goods. A wrap fitted in the back, half fitting in front, trimmed lengithwise with fur, lace, or for your shape, for it gives you perfect freedom of motion, has a fitted air, and yet is not tight enough to make prominent every curv

Care in Small things
THE elderly woman is too apt to think that an she appearance is not or any importance, and she neglects the small belongings of dress,
wearing a badly-made shoe, too often ill-fitting loves, handkerchiefs that are neit her fine no pretty, and a neck-dressing that has nothing 0 recommend it, unless some one should ap prove of slovenliness. Young women can a ord to dress plainly, but it is the wonen who and rich clothes. We are very apt to conclud that what the mother is the daughter will be and when a young girl elaborately gowned is seen with a mother dressed in the most dowdy at her age the daughter will resemble the mother. This may be true or not, but it is
injustice to the girl, and more than wrong in the mother not to be as young in heart and ppearance as she possibly can

## FOR A WOMAN OF FIFTY

A. DRESS to be worn by a woman of fifty cashnere, made with a plain skirt that has evertheless, its fullness so arranged that the and are long and straight in the back. The bodice is a coat one of cashmere with jacke fronts, slightly fitted, and showing a tucked Waistcoat of brown silk. These tucks are flat edge. All the edges of the coat are finished with a narrow brown silk cord, and the turnover collar has the same finish; above it shows
a narrow fold of the silk. As the closing is one with hooks and eyes no buttons are brown straw with a twist of velvet around its edge, a cluster of blue flowers in front, and brown velvet ties coming from the back are $\tan$ und
brown silk.
the Choice of a Corset
$D^{0}$ not get stays that are long only in will not make your gown fit any better or give you a better appearance. Instead, choose those that are nearly the same length all around, curving but slightly at the hips, and not conve over it. I advise a well-fitting stay, which will only push your flesh suggest lo lacing, of your body, cause your face to grow red, and end, very probably, by making you ill. For length in front, arching on the hips and rather low in the bust, are advised. Do not rely on
pour stays to take away from the fat look of your stays to take away from the fat look of
your bust. Have them fit you, gnd if it is necessary let the dressmaker attend to the insertion in your b
still, of curled bair
If you are slender the corset that will look
best on you is one which is rather best on you is one which is rather short in front and at the bust. Choose your stays so
that the lacings always meet in the back, and then if, through illness, or any other reason,
you should wish to make them larger it is a very easy matter to loosen them as much as you desire. By-the-by, even in coutille cor-
sets I advise a silk lacing, for if you are inclined to perspire, cotton or linen ones get
stiff and unconfortable, and although the silk ones may seen a little more expensive they are so much more comfortable, so numeh
easier to pull or tie, that you will feel the ing the stays from the top down, or vice versa is one that is best decided by one's self, though the French corset maker claims that a stout
wonan should always clasp her corset frout woman should always clasp her corset from
the top down, and a slender one reverse this mode. The broad bone with an underlining
of plush is most desirable in all stays, but is of plush is most desirable in all stays, but is
realy the one most seldom seen. People Continually write and talk against stays with-
out ever having tried those that are really
$\mathrm{V}^{\text {ERY many dressmakers think that they }}$ can successfully arrange the padding
required between the naterial of the bodice and the lining. Now, hhis is a noost difficult thing to do, , nhd I would advise in preference
to it that where pads are required they are fitted to the figure, covered Fith white silk, hnd may be placed carefully as possifitled between the two fabrics and yet, unless the dressmaker is more than an artist, that is. a genius, the efiect is apt to be lumpy, and the padding shows in a most undesirabo way. As king of dressmakers, but clear down to the one who wellt out by the day. I know whereof I speak, and I positively advise the use of the
ordinary arrangement of pads in preference ordinary ar
Do not have any foolish feeling about making your figure look better. It seems as if I wanted to keep on telling you it is your right
to look well, and that every innocent means to wook well, and that every innocent means inst produced by having a long shoulder sean! $\dot{\circ}$ my makers object to giving this, but you will not have learned he art of dressing well unless you thoroughly understand how to make the you are buying and she is selling.
mistakes that many make
I ASKED a very stout wonnan whose bodice so, and she told me that it was because wer underwear wrinkled and made her bodice fit badly. I said, "Why don't you dress to suit the weather, and as other people do?" And
she answered, "Oh, well. 1 have been dressing this way ever since I was a girl." The vest, a thickly gathered chemise, her stays
and their cover. Of these she could easily have laid aside the chemise and the cover without feeling their lcss as far as warnth substituted for the lower part of the chemise.
By this arrangement ber bodice could be By this arrungement her bodice could be
smoothly fitted and the appearance of lumps smoothly fitted and the appeartince of lumps here and there would be entirely avoided
Everybody knows how perfectly a bodice without any lining can be made to fit, so it goes withouit saying that the one which, in ad. not likely to be very smooth in effect
Do not, if your liands are wrinkled, make the nistake of putting a severe linen cuff next ravages of time and add tall of lace cover the your costume. And then do not be induced, you to assume it, for while it may look charming in its whiteness, or its bright hue on your daughter, it is out of place on you.
the arrangement of the hair I HAVE been asked a number of times what to come out. As long as possible, that is, as
long as it iooks well, wear your own front hair even if you have to put a switch in the back; in choosing this do not iet it be too large.
for the extreme thickness will sugest that it is not your own, except by right of purchase.
If a front piece is an absolute necessity do If a front piece is an absolute necessity, do but instead one that is a little thin and on which the curls will be fluffy, rather than

## frizz

## Fifty Years Young

IF you want to keep from growing old, if see that there come no wrinkles on your heart.
Be as merry and as happy as you possibly can, finding good in everything and loveliness every where. Be very certain that your face
will show what is in your heart, and that be ing only sixteen there, with no knowledge of the wickedness of the world, you will show a
face free from unbelief, eyes as clear as if they face free from unbelief, eyes as clear as if they
were wells of truth and everybody will forget that you are fifty If for no other reason, the nothers o daughters and the wives of husbands should
keep themselves young in heart and pretty in keep themselves young in heart and pretty in dress, for they have some one to give the word takes a pride in her mother's appearance will You may be sure, make a good mother herself
remieniber the pride that a wonan once took I reniember the pride that a wonan once took -a woman who had many woes and worries her nother looked vounger than she did, and that somer gaolant Frenchman positively refused to believe that the pair were not sisters,
and the daughter the older of the two. For once this woman was absolutely happy, and tired and old in appearance, still I do wish
that our mothers would look younger. Dress so that your boys will be proud to quke you out with them.

> SOME FEW LAST WORDS

I WISH I could make every woman in understand how desirable it is for her to dress well and prettily. it is a duty sheowes to her The woman who is fortunate enough to be mother to any human being wants to leave a picture on that one heart of how charning
and how pretty mother always looked. Whd how pretty mother always looked. day in not thinking of this. I am tempted that ment of vanity among elderly women could
be started, for 1 do not believe that it would little preaching to heart? Won't you remember that it is as I say, your duty to always
look your very best, not alone from a motive of self-respect, but because of the people who
love you libe to think of you as pretty and

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THE SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

## By Isabel A. Mallon

Mrs. Mallon will be glad to answer any question about woman's wear which may be sent to her by Journal readers. She asks, however, that she be permitted to answer through this Department in the Journal ; though, if stamps are inclosed, she will reply by
all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of ThE LADIES' HOME JoURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.


LITTLE care is necessary in
making up the hair-lined making up the hair-ined
fabrics that bid fair to be very popular during the
early autumn and winter. early autumn and winter. Blacks, with pale blue lines,
browns with blue, blacks browns with
with whites, red or greens, blues with red, brown or black, and many other combinations, are noted in, silk and suiting. The stout woman, who selects such material, must
not be induced to have it made in any way except with the stripes rumning down; for even a trimming of stripes going about the figure tends to nake it look short, and to apparently increase the flesh.
Instruct your dressmaker to make the narsuch care about the bodice that the pretty pointed effects, which will tend to make you appear more slender, will be achieved. For
very slender figures noodistes who understand Very slender figures nodistes who understand black silk or suiting, and trimming the skirt and basque with ruffles of the striped material cut lengthwise, so that the bayedere or round result is obtained. These seem like costume more perfect.

THE attempt to introduce the short glove ure. The reason for it is easily seen; a short glove makes the hand look dumpy, and gives f you have large hands, just remember that gloves stitched in contrasting colors at the seams and on the back will tend to make them look larger. A very pale shade of primrose with all-white costumes as is the dead-white glove.
IN choosing a white fillet to go about your hair, select a cream-white one if you are netie. Only the clear olive skin of the brunette can stand the trying tone of pure white.

A FAVORITE combination for evening or A Louse gowns is very light rose color and black. One of the prettiest tea-gowns has a
Wattean back of black monsseline de soie, and a full empire front of pale pink crépe confined by a broad black velvet sash, the ends of which reach almost to the edge of the skirt. There are two sets of sleeves, the inner one being of the pink, and fitting the arm quite
closely, while the outer one is of the black, and is cut in the regulation angel shape. The neck is cut out in the round English fashion, and a fall of Mechlin lace is its finish. Of course, such a gown could be developed in as in cashmere, and would look quite as well that the combination of pink and black, or that other fashionable one of pale green and white, was used.

W OMEN who wish to give a long-waisted ing pointed cut jet girdles, with very long jet fringe on the lower edge. These girdles are very expensive, but if one has the time, a girdie can be made at home at a comparativegotten, and strands of beads bought and hung in the proper fringe fashion from it. In doing this, be careful that each string of beads is separate, and the thread securely fastened, so
that if one should break the others will not of necessity, follow its example.

A most charming bonnet, which will be made of coarse white or black lace, and fits the head exactly like the cap of a French
peasant. Velvet ribbon ties cross it at the back, and from under them, coming toward the front, is a huge rose, orchid, tulip or some
other flower that may be made of velvet, and is tinted in very bright colors.
A. RIBBON bow, made with three loops four-leaf clover, is liked for fastening a ribbon belt, as a decoration on the shoulder, or to
catch up the drapery of a light evening dress.

Rather heavy net, with large cut jet to be worn with a Toreador jacket. This blouse by-the-by falls in a soft pouf about three nches below the belt, which, of course, is al$T_{\mathrm{HE} \text { fashionable slipper is made of black }}^{\mathrm{H}}$ the same material: a very small rhinestone buckle is the only decoration. These slippers
will not increase the size of the foot, as does velvet, and are not so warm, though it must be said that they have not the dressy appear-

I Have said a number of times, but I must asked, reat it, as the question is continually gloves at home. The result is seldom satisfactory. At the professional scourers, a pair of gloves at be made to look as good as new for
ten cents, unless, indeed, they are extremely long, and then a few more pennies are charged: but if the gloves are good they are well worth the small sum spent upon them.
$A^{\text {LSATIAN bows of black thread lace form }}$ a smart trimming or the scarlet straw
A. SKIRT of blue and green plaid silk has fo A. wear with it an accordeon plaited the belt, but not its entire distance. The belt itself is of the blue silk folded, and is caught on one side with a clover bow of green ribbon. The high collar is decorated with a simila bow. The sleeves are full, and drawn into combination is a little odd, but it is extremely pretty, and usually very becoming to a young
$A^{\text {N odd piece of jewelry intended for a }}$ brooch shows a rocket starting off; the stick is of gold, and there are long, wire-like gold threads, each tipped with a diamond, ruby, emerald or a topaz, to simulate the dif erent colored balls. This is wonderfully ef lace bodice.
IN very deep mourning there is a fancy for having Watteau backs of black crepe on etta cloth. A very sombre effect is produced by this arrangement, but it seems to be one that is very much liked.
$工 \quad$ weight silk are very blouses of light sleeves. and a jacket matching the skirt is then worn over them.
$A^{\text {N artistic engagement ring is formed of }}$ ne just in the center: the part where they are divided is filled in with small but pure diamonds. These small, clear stones are a ways preferred by women of good taste to
very large ones less perfect in color and in very la
$A^{\text {N odd brooch is shaped exactly like a pair }}$ eing held by them

A MONG the blues, what is known as a is somewhat darker than gendarme, and no as cold looking as steel blue. Speaking of lue, the old stand-by, navy, is now combine lish woman wears a heliotrope silk shirt, wit a skirt and coat of navy blue broadcloth.

HOR evening wear during the winter, a favorite contrast will be pale green and White; that is, a green crepe de chine dres ibbon, while an all-white dress of cloth or silk will have a skirt trimming of chiffon, and the entire bodice formed of $i t$.
$A^{N}$ idealized flannel petticoat is one of A light-weight material, having small knitted by hand and with silk. It is almost unnecessary to say that this fashion comes rom Englana, where the Enitting needles hands.

A
A. GOOD glove for outdoor wear when one heavy kid of a shade known as dull tan they are closed with four horn buttons of almo. ty same shade, and have the delightful qual uty of wearing and wearing until one abso

H conomical women are now buying the wear in the house or to keep until next sur mer, for they have been so much reduced in price that their purchase is really a saving of money.
THE French percale shirt, tucked from the lare, is liked by women who do not care to assume a stiff shirt; they can, of course, be worn far into cold weather with a cloth skirt and jacket.
IN putting away your pretty summer shoes not just push them together and wrap stand then in a box, pack paper about them ie the box up tight, and mark on it just what contains. By doing this you will keep yourself to see how new they will look when the time comes to bring them out again.
JET nail heads continue to be used on the very yokes of capes, where they really seem ary effective. By-the-by, if you are wearing comes very nearly to your kneer, insist upon your dressmaker putting a few weights in the ower edge, else the lightest breeze will mak idiculons, a something that a wook ver never afford.
net

RibBONs on the hair, on the gowns and R wraps will undoubtedly obtain during may not be popular, still it is certain that the ribbon artistically disposed will have a specia place.


A baby's skin is the most delicate of all delicate things, and is much more subject to external influence than a grown person's. It is frequently affected by the harmful ingredients of common soaps; these do not rinse readily, and will cause painful chapping, rash and disease by remaining in the clothing and coming into contact with the skin of the little one.

Do not permit the child's garments to be washed with anything but Ivory Soap. It is pure and is made of vegetable oils.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, says "Medical men are much interested in discovering the various sources of disease. as whether from foul air, impure water, infested food, and possibly soap made of fat from diseased cattle.

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## CROCHETING AS A GRACEFUL ART

Artistic Specimens of the Crochet Needles

## a graceful queen lace

by Alice S. Luka
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {EGIN with rosettes first by winding the }}$ thread 8 times around a pencil. Slip the coils off, s c 34 times around them, slip st in

2 d round $-5 \mathrm{ch} . \mathrm{sc}$ in 2 d sc ; repeat around. 3 d round- $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 3 d of $5 \mathrm{ch}, *, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{s} \mathrm{c}$ in 3 d of next 5 ch ; repeat. Work another 2 together work 2 ch , slip st in 3 d st of 5 ch of last rosette, 2 ch ; repeat twice more. Begin the small leaf, which is worked in ribbed crochet, with $12 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in every st of ch, except in
the last st work 3 sc , then s c in every st as the last st, work 3 s , then c c in every st as
before turn. Slip stin 3 sts, take up half a st in scin every st, but increase 3 sts in 15 t 3 , and decrease at the end of every row, 3 sts,
turn; sc in every st, 3 sc in 1 st, miss 3 sts at turn; sc in every $\mathrm{st}, \mathrm{sc} \mathrm{cin}$ ist, miss 3 sts at turri, 6 sc in 6 sts, 3 ch, slip st in next ch of
2 d rosette, $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 2 d of 3 s , $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in between rosettes, slip st back to $s \mathrm{c}$ in 2 d st, 2 ch, slip st in next ch of 1 st rosette, $3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in
$6 \mathrm{sts}, \mathrm{e}, 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 5 th st of $\mathrm{ch}, 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 2 d row ; repeat 7 times. At the last $s$ c 4 ch, sc in
3 d st of 5 ch of 2 d rosette, $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 3 d st of


Queen lace edging
next ch, $3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{s} \mathrm{c}$ in 3 d st of next ch; fasten thread and cut off. Begin the large leaf with number of sts as before. There are ten rows 5 wh 3 d rosette 3 ch sc in $16 \mathrm{st}, 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{s}$ between rosettes, slip st back, s c in next st, , slip st in 3 d of 5 ch of 2 d rosette, $3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{s}$ manner as those worked around the small leaf fter the 6th picot is worked on the other sid of leaf, miss $3 \mathrm{sc} \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{s} \mathbf{c}$ in 4 th $\mathrm{st}, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in
$\mathrm{h}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in 5 ch of 3 d rosette, $3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{sc}$ in ast picot, $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{slip}$ st in s c of small leaf, 2 en. Make a small leaf in the same manne n which 1st one is worked, and connect as before. Work 2 rows of top edge, begin in 5 ch make 7 ch, *, d c in next $\mathrm{ch}, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ c in next
$\mathrm{ch}, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ cin next $\mathrm{ch}, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{t}$ in next ch , $\mathrm{ch}, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in next ch, $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}$ in next ch ,
c in next ch . Retain the last 2 sts on the needle of 15 t tc, and work off with the next 2 sts of $2 \mathrm{dtc}, 5 \mathrm{ch}$; repeat as before, $\% .2{ }^{2 \mathrm{~d} \text { row }}$
-ad c in every 2 d st , separated by 2 ch.

THE ARTISTIC MINEOLA LACE
M AKE the nine wheels thus: Wind the the coils, work 29 d c into the coils connectng them to each other in working with a slip t. Work the picot edge around the five wheels, begin in 10th st, 7 ch , s c in 5 th st, d c

mineola lace edging
in 8 th st, $*, 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathbf{s} \mathbf{c}$ in d $\mathbf{c}, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{c}$ in $6 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{st}, 5 \mathrm{ch}$, c in $\mathrm{dc}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in 4th st, d c in 3 d st of 2 d
wheel; repeat, *, around the 3 d wheel work 11 picots around the next 5 picot
picot. Work the upper edge thus
15 th row-Begin in 11th st of a wheel, 5 ch , st, 2 ch, $d \mathrm{c}$ in $3 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{dt}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in 3 d st of 2 d wheel. $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ c in 5 th, 7 th and $9 t \mathrm{th}$ sts, separated by
$2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ c in 11 th st, d c in 3 d st of 3 d wheel, ${ }^{*}$, $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in 11 th st, d c in 3d st of 3 d wheel, ${ }^{\text {m }}$,
$2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ c in 5 th, 7 th, 9 9th, 11 th and 13 th sts, in 13th st ; repeat *. $2 \mathrm{dch}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in $3 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d} \mathrm{c}$ in $4 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{ch}, 2$ ch,, miss 2 d c between wheels, d c in 5 th ch;
repeat $\% 6$ times. After 6 th d c work $3 \mathrm{ch}, *, 3$ s c in $2 \mathrm{ch} ;$ repeat twice more until there are
$9 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{dc}$ in $2 \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{ch}$, repeat 7 times, 1 c in 2 ch , separated by 2 ch . $2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{dc}$ in 2 ch, work off 2 sts only of d c , retain remaining
2 on needle, d c in 2 ch , work 2 sts off, 2 sts 2 on needle, d c in 2 ch, work 2 sts off, 2 sts
with $15 \mathrm{t}, 2$ stitches; repeat from 3 d row-Work in the same manner, buts c are increased in every row. 17 s c in 3 d row ;
23 s c in 4 th row $; 32 \mathrm{sc}$ in 5 th row; 37 s c in 6 th row. 7 th row-s s in every st
8th row-d c in every 2 d st, separated by

A CROCHETED CUSHION COVER
By Florence E. Lynne
$\mathrm{T}^{\mathrm{HIS}}$ madetty cushion cover. which can be or 30 Glasgow cream-colored thread and quite a tine steel needle.
It consists of nine wheels and four half wheels; all are to be joined as shown in illus tration.
${ }_{21}$ st row-ch 8 and join.
3 d row-ch 2,1 trin same stitch as 1 st of ch , , ch 1,2 tr in second stitch. Repeat from 10 times making 12 pair of tr : join.
4 th row-ch 2,1 tr in center of nearest pair from \$ twice; ch 2, join under ch betwee first and second pair; repeat from beginning
of row, row - ch 4 , join in the top of middle
lobe of clover leaf; $\%$, ch 6 , join in top of lobe of clover leaf; ${ }^{*}$, ch 6, join in top of
middle lobe of next clover leaf; repeat from 11 times; join.
6 th row-ch 2,2 tr in each of 6 ch ; continue ame around wheel and join.
7th row-ch 2, 1 tr in same stitch as first of 22 times, alternating fifth stitch with sixth stitch; join.
leaves, which cot 4th row, making 24 clover eaves, which completes the wheel
Make 8 similar wheels.
Make 4 wheels through 4 th row. leaves of one wheel to 3 similar of second
wheel. Skip 3 clover leaves and unite next 3 wheel. Skip 3 , This completes likemanner make other 3
corners. Place 9th wheel in center and join in same way.
In like way
fasten fasten the re-
maining 4 half wheels in the
interior spaces. This cover is exceedingly fully worked out, and placed over a cushion
of pink or blue of pink or blue a dainty additable that the feminine heart will appreciate
and delight in to the fullest possible extent.


CROCHETED NECK TRIMMINGS By Margaret Sims T $\begin{aligned} & \text { kinds intended for finishing off the }\end{aligned}$ necks and sleeves of dresses are quite an expensive item, especially as they so quickly lose pheir freshness and, as a rule, are not washable. When crocheted, however, with cream or dead-white silk in a suitable pattern, the effect machine-made trimmings, and can be washed until completely worn not.

Care must be taken in the selection of patterns, the ordinary narrow crocheted borders not being in any way adapted for
such use. I offer to the readers of the Journal the four following designs. They are very easy of execution and representaive of the styles required to suit the pur
I should
only the best quality of crochet silk be used. Except for mourning dresses, when ead-white only is permissible, cream white is preferable.

> the skin and is n No. 1 edging :

Make a chain rather more than the required length for the foundation, since it akes up a little in the working, turn; miss $\mathrm{ch}, 1 \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{c}$ into the next ${ }^{*}, 4 \mathrm{ch}$, pass the
needle through the front loop of the last d $c$, make 1 dc , miss 1 ch of the foundation 1 d c; repeat from *.
No. 2 edging:
This pattern is wider than No. 1. Make a next ${ }^{*}, 5 \mathrm{ch}$, turn, 1 's into the $4 \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{ch}$, pas he silk once over the needle, work 1 tre into he front loop of the last d $c$, miss two of the oundation, ch from *. 3 edging
For a light lace like picot edge make 2 ch withdraw the needle from the loop and pass he loop over a small mesh or coarse knittin needle, insert the needle into the 1 st ch an ch, pass the loop over the mesh, withdraw the needle and insert it first through the previous loop on the mesh, also through the loop jnst cast on, then into the first of the ch last made draw the silk through the ch stitch only, with silk just drawn through the ch stitch; repeat When a sufficient length is thus made turn and work $1 \mathrm{ch}, 1 \mathrm{dc}$, miss 1 , repeat all along to sew the lace on to a narrow braid to be

The addition of a plain braid will be neces-
sary in like manner for No. 1 and No. designs, unless it be preferred to work them into
a lace braid with an open edge, in which case the foundation ch can be dispensed with No. 4 edging
A wider trimming, partaking more of the nature of a frill, night be acceptable to some. Its extreme simplicity should render it popular, also the fact that it is made in such a order, especially for children's wear

Begin with a foundation ch, upon this work 1 tre, 2 ch , miss $2 \mathrm{ch}, 1$ tre into the next ch, repeating along the entire length. Into the first space the mane mork the with 1 ch the back of the first of the 7 tre, 2 ch , repeat from * until all the spaces are filled.
The horizontal trebles worked at the back
of each cluster of 7 tre keep the clusters per-
fectly even, at the sane ime throwing them slightly forward, giving a frill-like effect.

## WIDE CLOVER-LEAF LACE

 By Lena Thatcher$\mathrm{C}^{\text {HAIN } 45 \text { stitches, turn }}$
1 st row- 1 t c in 5th st of ch, ch 1, skip , 1 tc in next st, ch 1 , skip $3 \mathrm{tc}, 1 \mathrm{ch}, 3 \mathrm{t}$ e
in next st (this makes a shell). One knot st skip 2, fasten in 3 d st, 1 knot st, skip 2,1 shell in next st, ch $3,1 \mathrm{sc}$ in 3 d st, ch 2, skip 2,1 t in next st, ch $2,1 \mathrm{tc}$ in same st, ch 2 , skip 2
1 sc in next st , ch 3 , skip 2,1 shell in next s , 1 knot st, skip 3 , fasten in next st, 1 knot st skip 2 , 1 shell in next st, ch 3 , turn. 2 d row-shell in shell, 1 sc in last st of 1 s shell, 2 knot st, fasten in 1 st st of next shell ch of $2,1 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}, 8 \mathrm{tc}, 1 \mathrm{sc}$ under next ch of 2 , ch 2 , shell in shell, fasten in last $t \mathrm{c}$ of 1st shell 2 knot st, fasten in 1st st of next shell, shell in
in c, ch 1 , shel
in shell, 1 , kno st, fasten in kno
st of previo u row, 1 knot st ch, skip 8 tc c,
sc , 12 $\mathrm{c} i n$
sip $4 \mathrm{tc}, 1 \mathrm{ch}$
t in next st, ch 2
1 t e in same st c, ch 3 , shell in shell, 1 knot st fasten in kno shell in shell, c 3, turn. 4 th row-lik 5th row- 1 t in t c, ch 1, she st, fasten in knot st, 1 knot st
in sic, ch
kip $4 t c, 1 t c$
in nextst, ch-2
ch $2,1 \mathrm{sc}$ in 1 s c , ch 3 , shell in shell, 1 knot st $10,1 \mathrm{sc}$ in 5 th st of $\mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{ch} 4$, fasten in same 6th row-1 fasten in same place, turn.
with 1 sc in 4 th row, 6 tc in same ph, faste 1 to 7 s c around the 5 ch , shell in shell 7 7th like $2 d$ row.
8th row-like 3d row.
9th row-like 2 d row
9th row-like 3d row to scallop; ch $10,1 \mathrm{~s}$ $1 \mathrm{~s} c$ in same place, turn.
10th row-ones c, 5 t c under ch 4, fasten in 8th row with $1 \mathrm{sc}, 6 \mathrm{tc}, 1 \mathrm{sc}$ in same ch 4 , last petal of 1 st leaf 6 tc 1 sc in same place $1 \mathrm{sc}, 11 \mathrm{tc}, 1 \mathrm{sc}$ in next ch $4,7 \mathrm{sc}$ around ch 5 , shell in shell, finish like 2 d row
11th row-like 3 d row to scallop, ch $5,1 \mathrm{~s}$ in 6th st of 1st petal, ch $5,1 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}$ in 6th st of petals of 3 d leaf, ch 3 , skip $2,1 \mathrm{tc}$ in next st,

wide clover-leaf lace-edging
ch 3 , skip $2,1 \mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}$ in next st, ch $3,1 \mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}$ between 2 d and last petal, ch $5,1 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}$ in 6th st of middle petal of 1 st leaf, ch $5,1 \mathrm{~s} \mathrm{c}$ in 5 th st of nex 12 th row- $2 \mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{tc}$ in 1st ch of 5 , * $2 \mathrm{tc}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{t}$ c in next hole; repeat from * times; finish like 2d row. 13 th row-like 3d row to scallop, ch $2, *, 2$ $\mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}, 2 \mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{t} \mathrm{c}$ in ch of 2 ; repeat from * 8 times
ch 2, turn. 14 th row- $, 1 \mathrm{tc}, 1$ picot (made by 5 ch and ch of 2, ch $1,1 \mathrm{sc}$ between 2 t c of last row, ch
1 ; repeat from $1 \mathrm{st} \% 8$ times; finish like 2 d row.

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SEW LESS

SILK Remunter for Crazy Patch larfe ong



A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among Journal readers. address all letters to MrS. Lyman Abbott care of The Ladies' home Journal, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$S$ is not a fashion page, but
at the risk of poaching a at the risk of poaching a
little upon my neighbors' word or two about woman' dress. From ny window two or three times a day young women going to and foung women their work in a factory and cone from the poorest of homes, so poo the Journal can have any conception of them. They work for such small wages that one for food and a corner in which to sleep, and yet these girls are sweeping our dirty streets Filth what by courtesy we call their clothes. their garments day after day. The one room in which father, mother, brother and sister live -no; they do not live, they eat and sleepout of these garments in the process of put to blame for this? Not these silly girls, nor their ignorant mothers, but we who, know ing better, allow our gowns to drag upon the
sidewalk. I am glad to know that the despot who sits on fashion's throne is supposed to be and I want here to urge every readers gown, Journal, far and near, to spread abroad that sensible decree, and to take care that not upon their skirts is the indecency, the unwhole-
someness, which their foolish and blind folsomers are gathering. A woman's dress ought sense of beauty, not her vanity.
 daughter: fre the home, for the world, for a husband,
She should train her daughter to be the best can in the noble company of men and women Who are seeking to be an she hase is trained or the highest achievement, home, world and asband will share in her success and her joy. Every woman's bread should be won by her nolle way or another. to eat bread in orde win bread le this path makes. It is not worth while for human being to labor simply for eating; yet that is just what many do. The bread winning hould be but an incien. Would it be wort do nothing but carry itself to the coal yard to get its own coal? Let there be some purpos read winning noble thing to be done, and the ion for that good work, and life prepara orth living. Every girl' should be inspired ith a great desire to do something towar ifting the world out of its ignorance, its sor ow, its crime. Bhe should be trained to do he thing that is nearest her in the way tha lesser things will adjust themselves. Home and society will feel the influence of a great soul, and she will win not only her
the love of husband and children.

It wise for women to close their housses durlng the
summer months, lea 1 the their husbands and sons to


 whose labors render ber outing possible A Husband.

Is it wise to leave husband and sons to the gloon of a dismantled and uncared-for house
Who can ask such a question? A thousand imes no! It may happen that for the sake of an ailing baby or delicate children father and nother will sacrifice their own comfort in the hope that country air may restore health uer festivities at a watering place, no true Fife and mother, or loving daughter or sister. would consent to leare husband and son father and brother, to the loneliness and dis comfort of a closed house. Sometimes it is Sunday outing to atone for the discomfort of the mid-week in town, and chooses to have his home transferred to the country though he can spend only a portion of his time there.
We are all trying to live on too coniplicated cale, and this problem of the summer can of living on when we put our entire mode pare a little more time from business when costs less to keep up an establishmese when winter's will be less wearied with, the and be better able to enjoy a rational summer and call give greater confort to their families. give the greatest joy in living.

 A man who would receive and accept an
invitation to a company in which women were included, when his own wife was not invited, certainly would lack some important elements of manliness; and a woman who invites a marself, for she offers an insult to her-
tielf as a woman. It must be admitted that some persons who pride themselves on good form' are guilty of giving and accepting in-
vitations which distinctly ignore the fact of the existence of a wife, but it comes from a weak imitation of foreign manners which have no foundation in good morals, and par-
takes of the barbarous life of the countries where the pasha goes abroad and the women remain in the harem.

 Closed with the same
log Longrellow again
Then come the will weather, comes slet or come sinow,
Weill stand by each other bowever ll blow-Joy pleasure, or sickness or sorrow or paln
Bhali be to our true love as links to the chaln
 The familly coat-0farnis was embroidered likewise in
tanntished inselt hread in the center. and the effect was
most artistic.


 that are gone. but th may moneu tito a halo, and we lose
nothing by the exchange. Mrs. Berton Kinosland. Everything which serves to enphasize
home life is of great value, and such menorhome life is of great value, and such menorials of a happy past serve to ensure a happy
present and future. I lately had the privilege of visiting a house where the very walls are covered with the tokens of the progress of
love in the home. Grandparents, parents, children and guests are all, as it were, photographed in unexpected nooks and corners.
Mottoes which have given inspiration in the life of each member of the family are ingeniously woven into the decorations, and the atmosphere of the home is filled with the sweetcongeniality Not a little of the joy which congeniality. Not a little of the joy which
is so abundant that it overflows into the lives of neighbors and friends is due to the "point son, daughter-has looked at the other. The best side of the dear one has been kept in
sight.

Do you believe that it is inconsistent in the life of a
but uponch moclai ember o p pay cards- iot fror money;

The question of card playing is a difficult a question but social organizations find it no easy to decide. Some clubs exclude cards alogether; others admit them with restrictions. The temptation to gambling, beginning in very small ways, seems to attach itself to cards o enjoy the game without introducing some thing, however trifling, to be won. If children could grow up happily, in an atmosphere where them, if there was so much else in the war of recreation that cards were not thought of that would be the happiest condition. But hould hesitate to probibit the use of card lest children be tempted to do what I had for biden them to do, and deceit be added to method of family government.


How much these young people are losing!
The presence of the aged is a blessing in the home; if the blessing is not taken it is likely
to be remembered with grief when the time the corner and " look on.

## IAM a grl, foung and unmarried. Of course. I mlght   

You are only one of thousands who lon to write stories and have them paid for liber-
ally. And you night, I should think, write quite as good stories as many that are printed and read and paid for. But, my dear gir that is a very poor ambition. Have you any wish to cheer the lonely, to encourage the despairing, to stir the idle to noble deeds? Do give them power to achieve and patience to endure? Have you anything to say worth say
ing? If you have, say it and send it to some periodical which seens to you a good medium readers. Accept the lessons of the waste basket and the polite notes of declinalion, realiz
ing that editors are not wholly wanting in wisdom, and can sometimes see faults in you writing which are invisible to you. Try sev
eral different publications; what is not at al suitable for one may be just fitted to another so you may expend a little money in postage o a very good purpose and your precious more than once turned a way from the editor al sanctum. Having been inside that Sphinxlike place. let me tell you in confidence that it makes a great difference in the reception of a not, and whether the author's address is dis not, and whe

Will "Griselda" kindly send me her ad ANs. Mrocto
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MISS Parloa will at all times be glad, so far as she cani. to answer in this Department all general domestic questions sent by her readers.
of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cooking receipts are not given in this Department, hence do not ask that they be printed and do not send manuscripts of that nature to Miss Parloa.
 MEBODY somewhere perplexity over matters pertain ing to
the table, and sometimes it seems to me us if several pages of
the Jourat would afford nonetoo much ron for the
giving of the infor giving of the infor-
mation songlit by
those sho send ters to me from munth to month. So much interest is naani-
fested in this particular subject that I am gofested in this particular subject that I amm po-
ing toturn my attention to it once more. LIet it be remembered, when reading what may follow, that it is inpossible to give in the
limited space of this department half the limited space of this department half the
ideas suggeated by the interesting letters that
come to my desk.

DUTIES OF THE WAITRESS
A. LTHOUGH every housekeeper may have the matter of waiting upon the table, still there are some customs that are almost uni-
versal in retined households. If the water has not already been poured, the waitress pours it as soon as the guests sit
down at the table. If there be raw oysters, down at the table. If there be raw oysters,
they should be served first. Usually they are arranged on the plates, and placed at each person's seat before the guests come in.
the soup tureen and hot soup plates are placed before the hostess. The waitress lifts the cover
off the tureen, inverting it at once, that no off the tureen, inverting it at once, that no
drops of stean shall fall from it, and carries it drops of steam shall fall from it, and carries it
from the room. The hostess puls a ladleful of soup into each plate and hands it to the waitress, who places it before the guests, going in
every case to the left-hand side. Some every case to the left-hand side. Some
hostesses always serve the ladies first, while hostesses always serve the ladies first, while
others serve the guests in rotation. The meat is set before the host, the vegetables being placed before the hostess or on
the sideboard, as one chooses. The waitress the sideboard, as one chooses. The waitress The salad is to be served by the hostess. After that the table is brushed and the dessert is brought in and placed before the hostess.
The coffee follows. If fruit be served it is Fing before the coffee
dessert has been served. A dainty doily is spread on a dessert plate and the finger bowl placed on this. The bowl should be about one-quarter full of water. Each guest lifis them at the lef-hand side. The doily is never to be used to wipe the fingers.
A good waitress will not pile one dish upon another when removing them from the
table. She should be provided with a tray for table. She should be provided with a tray for
all the smaller dishes, and should remove the plates one or two at a time.

SEating One's Guests at dinner Many inquiries come as to how the guests leads the way to the dining-room, offering his arm to the oldest lady or the greatest stranger, unless it happens that the dinner is given fur
one lady in particular, in which case she, as one lady in particular, in which case she, as
the guest of honor, is taken in by the host, the guest of honor, is taken in by ear and
and seated at his right. The other guests
follow, each gentleman giving his arm to the follow, each gentleman giving his arm to the
lady he is to take in. The hostess follows last with the oldest gentleman or the greatest stranger, who is then seated at her right.
IS IT PROPER TO KEEP THE TABLE SET
WHETHER or not it is right to keep the is a question that has troubled one of my cor respondents. It is not considered proper.
After each meal clear the table, brush the After each meal clear the table, brush the
cloth and fold it carefully; then put on a heavy colored cloth. If the table be of hand-somely-finished wood it may be left bare. It often happens that a housekeeper who does her own work, or one who has a large
fanily and keeps but one servant, finds it family and keeps but one servant, finds it
more convenient to have her table set after each meal. If the dining-room be used only for its legitimate purpose there can be no ob-
jection to this, if the room be kept closed and jection to this, if the rom be kept closed and
dark until meal time. The same rules cannot dark until meal time. The same rules cannot
apply both to the woman who does her own work, or has but one servant, and the woman who keeps many servants. There is one thing
which never should be done by anybody tumblers and plates should not be turned up
side down.

SERVING MEALS without a Servant
A HOUSEKEFPER who keeps A asks how to serve desserts; how to ferve the other dishes at dinner; what comes when to oatmeal or the mush at breakfast; hould be distributed on the table or placed The conditions?
The conditions are so different in different or these thin no arbitrary rules can be given which may be helpful: Have everything ready In the kitchen to put on the table with out delay, and place the dishes where they
will keep hot until wanted. Eggs in any form must, of course, be served as soon as cooked: therefore they must be timel very carefully. Put the nush on the table at your own place and serve it in saucers or little who does not eat mush or fruit may decline it and wait for the next course. After the mush has been served, remove the dishes, and place he rest of the breakfast on the table. The plates should be hot and be piled before or at the coffee. When there is another member of the family who can put the second course on
the table, the housekeeper should be relieved he table, the housexeeper should be relieved of this part of the work. It is hard on a
woman not only to have to prepare the breakfast, but also to arise from the table, bring in the second course and serve this, as she often must, since, as a rule, men are in a hurry in
the norning and cannot assist their wives in

Be Cheerful at breakfast
$I^{\mathrm{T} \text { often happens that the housekeeper must }}$ serve everything, besides pouring the cof fee. The best a woman can do under these a healthful and plain breakfast as cheerfully and well as possible, forgetting herself until her fanily is served and ready for the day's work. After this, if she be a wise woman, she
will eat her own breakfast slowly, resting oody and mind, that she nay be prepared fo the work of the day. Few women realize how much influence this first meal has upon The members of their household
e wise, will not often serve more then she courses for dinner. Have the dessert dishes all ready on the sideboard or a side table.
Remove the dinner plates, vegetables and Remove the dinner plates, vegetables and meat dishes, butter plates, etc., and then brush he table, if there be any crumbs upon it in the fanily they can be trained to change
the plates and bring in the other dishes. It is the plates and bring in the other dishes. It is
an educating and refining experience for an edu
the Uses of the tray Cloth
$S$ ge has had a number of pretty tray cloths given her, and now she wants to know
what they are for. The terms "tray cloths" and "carving are intended to be spread on the trays from which coffee or tea is served when taken to the parlor or piazza. When meals are taken to an nvaind s room the tray is covered with one of placed over the tablecloth at the carver's place. For breakfast. luncheon and tea they are
spread at the mistress's end of the table, and pread at the mistress s end of the table, and ranged upon them, as they used to be arrang ed in old times, when a silver or enameled tray was used for this purpose.
These tray cloths come in all sizes and de signs. The most satisfactory kind are the ine damask or linen, henstitched, and, if one delicate shade of washable silk.

Value of a drop of OIL
HVERY housekeeper knows how annoying squeak, and the locks and bolts refuse to move unless great force be used. Many do not real ze that a few drops of oil will, as a rule, rem edy these annoyances. First spread a news hapges swing. Now, with the sewing-machin oil can, oil the hinges thoroughly, and then swing the door back and forth until it moves without noise. Wipe the hinges, but let the paper remain draping of oil. For locks and bolts, guard the floor in the same manner. Oi them thoroughly, working them until they will move with ease. The egg-beater and the ice-cream free
manner.
to Clean Chamois Skins CHAMOIS skins that have been used for as soft and clean as new by following these iirections: Put six tablespoonfuls of household ammonia into a bowl with a quart of water for one hour. Work it about with a spoon, pressing out as much of the dirt as
possible; then lift it into a large basin of tepid water, and rub well with the hands. Rinse in fresh waters until clean, then dry in the shade. When dry, rub between the hands. Chamois jackets can be washed in the same manner, ex-
cept that there should be two quarts of water cept that there suould be two quarts of water
to the six tablespoonfuls of ammonia. Pul into shape before drying
If you find grease spots on wall paper,
put powdered French chalk, wet with cold put powdered French chalk, wet with cold
water, over the places, and let it remain for the chalk if the grease spols have not disap peared, put on more chalk, place a picce of coarse brown paper or blotting paper on this,
and press for a few minutes with a warm flat-

## iron. Cleaning White rugs

MaNY inquiries come to me as to how to be cleaned by washing, or with naphtha.
Wet a small part of the rug with naphtha, and rub with a soft cloth until that space is clean; then clean another place, continuing way. Hang in the air until the odor has disappeared. Take care that no gas is lit in the oom while the naphtha is being used.
To wash the rug, put into a tub about four gallons of tepid water and half a pint of house
hold ammonia. Iet the rug soak in this fo about half an hour, sopping it up and down in the water frequently. Rinse in several pepid waters, and bang on the line to dry; i possible, in a shady place. Select a windy day skin will become hard when washed. Rubbing it between the hands tends to soften it; or, it may be foldedilength wise, the fur side in, and several bassed through the clothes-wringer done only when the rug is dry.
two ways to Catch flies A MONG the many questions that have ing of sticky fly paper. Such paper is easily prepared. Put into a saucepan one pint of molasses, half a pint of linseed oil and one pound of rosin. Cook for thirty-five minutes after the mixture begins to boil, and stir frebrown paper, and spread another sheet of paper on the first one. Continue laying these double sheets in this manner until all the mixture has been used. With the quantities given, cour large sheets of wrapping paper can be cut off a piece and draw the sheets apart. If you want a fly paper of another sort, one
that is not poisonous, put one pound of quassia that is not poisonous, put one pound of quassia wood in a saceepan wher over night. In the morning boil until there is but one pint of liquid left. Soak heets of blotting paper ill this and then dry thern. Set a way for use. Put small pieces of he paper in a saucer with a little water, an What the duties of a housekeeper ar A SUBSCRIBER wishes to know what the A duties of a housekeeper are in a private family. This question is hard to answer, since every family has different requirements. A
housekeeper for people of limited means usually does all the work. In a family where only one or two servaints are kept she must do many things about the house, besides sewing and mending. The honsekeeper in a fashion to perform, but she nust know how everything should be done. It is her business to be
entirely fanmiliar with the duties of each serentirely familiar with the duties of each ser-
vant, and to see that they are properly pervant, and to see that they are properly perormed. Every part of the house, from the
attic to the cellar, is under her charge. She hires and pays the servants, does the marketing, gives out household sapplies, unless the
establishment be so large that a steward is establishment be so large that a steward is employed; sees that the kept in order and thensis, they are renewed when they are worl out or defaced. She also makes oit the bills of fare for each day, studying the taste of each indiShe take the family and trying to cater to it. She takes charge of the flowers in the parlors
and dining-room. In fact, she must know everything about the requirements and desires of a refined household, and be capable of filling a gap herself should one of the servants fail her. provide separate dining and sitting-rooms for their housekeeper, aud she has no more social life in that home than if she were the kitchen maid. In many households, however, she is one of the family, and often she has a mosi The position of
and delicate one. No matter how competeng a woman may be, if she lack tact and refine ment she will find it hard to get along smoothly. If a woman understands her duties,
and tries to put herself in the position of the and tries to put herself in the position of the
real head of the house when she has any doubt of what her course ought to be, she may avoid many snags that otherwise would be a
to Pack away Silks and woolens WHENEVER you have occasion to pack are afraid may turn yellow, break up a few cakes of white bees-wax and fold the piece thin. Place these among the goods. If worn ble, pin the silks or woolens in some old white venient to use linen, take cotion sheets. Of course, it is important that the clothing shall
be perfectly clean when put away.

## HIGMHAN $\mathbb{N} \mathbb{D}$ 

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 do for her child." It
is true; but, like all truths, it has its limita-
tions. What does the wions. What does the
wise mother desire for her child? Perfection of
character. She wishes o guide and train it so that it may pass through this life a blessing to itself and to those with whom it comes in contact. Can
she do this by always yielding to its desire for pleasure and personal conifort? By making
its own ease the first thought, by removing every roughness from its path?

WHEN the question is put to her she would be so foolish as to expect it."' And yet, When it comes to be a question between her
gratification and her child's, does she not always put her own aside? The woman who
sits in a darkened room, evening after sits in a darkened room, evening after evening,
rocking her baby to sleep because the smali rocking her baby to sleep because the small
tyrant will scream if she leaves it, is sowing seeds of selfishness. If, later, she tries to educate it more wisely, she has to trample down, or pull up, the weeds which ought
never to have been allowed to sprout. never to have been allowed to sprout.
She owes the evening to herself an
husband, who has a right to some share of her time.
T always seems to me intensely sad to see
faults in children which are the consequence of over-indulgence by those in authortity over them. When a child speaks impertinently to his mother, or rudely to his to strike his mother, or persistently disobeys planations that the early training has been defective. Is there a sadder sight than to see a young girl taking the best of everything for herself, to the utter disregard of the mother
who has spent her life for her? The girl has who has spent her life for her? The girl has
been brought up to place herself first and her mother second in everything; she is scarcely
to blame if she does it almost instinctively. Unlers she has a very noble nature she will do it without any compunction.

F the family means are small, she must bons, the most expensive hat. Her nother says: "Oh, it is no matter about me!" and the daughter echoes the sentiment, which should never have been uttered. When both
camnot go on a pleasure trip it is the mother cannot go on a pleasure trip it is the mother people ought to have a good time; the cares of life come soon envugh to us all!", She does not remember that the selfish spirit she is fos tering is a bad preparation to meet them. If
there is disagreable work to be done the mother assumes it, because she cannot bear to see the pretty hands roughened or the fair complexion reddened. Houseliold work should
be a delight to a healthy girl, and one of her sweetest pleasures should be to spare and save
A. LITTLE glycerine and rose water will there are harnnless cosmetics which will reovertask her strength while she stands idly by, she is laying up a store of remorse many
tears will not wash away. She will not do tears will not wash away. She will not do
this if, all her life, she has been accustomed to see her mother treated with deference, her
tastes consulted, her advice sought, her wishes followed. She will feel that naturally a part of the burden should rest upon her strong. young shoulders, and shrink from the idea of allowing her mother to do anything she would
consider it derogatory to do herself.
A. MOTHER does spend herself too freely own rights to them, effaces herself so that they do not recognize her superior claims, makes it difficult for them to "honor"' her, as the Fifth
Commandment demands that they shall do. It is a wise selfishness that makes the mother insist upon keeping her proper place home, tenderly loving her children, serving they take their fair share of the burdens of they take their fair share of the burdens of
life, instead of weakly bearing them herself. wakly bearing them herself
Elisabeth Robinson Scovil.

THE LITTLE LIFE

LOST delight! How chill and gray
The breath and bloom of summa In robin's song there lurks a moan Since baby died.

O vanished joy! The hours thrice blessed When closely to my bosom pressed The tlaxen head. And now the smart
Of lightened arms, and weighted heart, Since baby died.
O mother love 1 To dream, to wait, To hope, to bear, to bless my fate, There still remains the little grave, Since baby died.

O pure, sweet life! Thy fragrance rare Still lingers in the silent air. Like voiceless prayer it lulls my pain, And frozen grief drops down in rain, Since baby died

INEXPENSIVE THINGS FOR BABY By Katherine C. Weldon
AM opposed to a cradle for a baby. mock, it al ways made me ill; and thinking my child might feel the same, and not being able to say
so be forced to bear it whether or no, I concluded to look for a bed as inexpen-
sive as possible. I had seen fancy baskets sive as possible. I had seen rancy baskets, could not afford one, but they gave neme an
idea. Why could I not twine a common idea. Why could I not twine a common
woven willow clothes-basket? So I carried woven willow clothes-basket? So I carried
ny idea into execution. It was considered such a success that I will try to describe it. 1 bought the largest sized basket with a wooden bottom and gave the whole, inside and out,
three coats of white puint, the last being the three coats of white paint, the last being the
white enamel. The ends of the willow are left on the outside, and are cut bias. Those little ends I painted delicate blue (any color may be used); I then tied a large blue bow on each handle. My baby came in November.
During the winter months I kept my little During the winter months I kept my little
basket bed on a large white fur rug by way of making it look warmer. And with a dear baby snugly tucked in between downy pillows
and little delicate blue comforter the littl and little delicate blue comforter, the little head resting on a white pillow, it was not
only a cheap, pretty bed, but a very comfortonly a cheap, pretty bed, but a very comfort-
able one, which all adnired, never once giving the cost a thought.
A very useful article was a bath blanket. I took two and a half yards of cotton flannel (a
quality such as can be bought for about fifteen quality such as can be bought for about fifteen
cents a yard) and cut it in two pieces. In one of my Ladies' Home Journals I found a picture of a baby just ready for a bath. This Itransferred with impression paper to the fleecy side of one piece near the end, and
etched it in delicate blue Germantown yara. That done, I laid the two pieces facing each. other, keeping the fleecy side out, basted the edges firmly, then buttonholed around the blanket long and short stitch with the yarn
to hold them together. 1 spread this blanket over ny lap when holding my baby to bathe him. It was soft, warm and very useful.
I made, to hold the diapers, a trunk. grocery man gave mea cracker box ; to strength en the lid I nailed slats, or thin strips of pine
across the under side. I attached the lid to the box with a smail pair of hinges, then papered it inside and out with light wall paper. Such a box is also pretty covered with cretonne, using large brass-headed tacks to hold the cretonne in place.
My baby basket I made of a
basket; first lined it with delicate blue musling over which I fulled dotted bobbinet from the upper edge falling to the floor; I made a full
ruffe of the muslin and net. These baskets ruffle of the muslin and net. 'These baskets
are about one foot and a half deep, and come with an oval cover. This cover 1 turned upside down, making a till of my basket, in which I sewed my cushions, bags, etc. It was pretty when finished, besides being very use-
ful, as I always kept the basket under the ful, as I always kept the basket under the The soap bag in a baby basket should lined with white oil cloth.

## HAPHAZARD FEEDING

THE poor litule thing did nothing but nurse and vomit, nurse and vomit until the matter with her," said a mourning gave and the Lord taketh away," said a friend who sought to confort her. I did not quote tor." One-half of the deaths of infants are caused by irregular feeding." I refrained.
however, as it was too late to do any good however, as it was too late to do any good
in that case; but I wish those words night be written in letters of fire on the walls of every nursery. Mothers who would never think of taking their own meals at any and all hours of the day and night, knowing that dys-
pepsia would certainly result, will subject their pepsia would certainlyent, and then try to allay their suffering by more feeding, "perhaps ending the drama," to quote from Mrs. Stanton on this subject. "With a teaspoonful of sooth-
ing svrup: and having drugged the sentinel ing syrup: and having drugged the sentinel
and silenced his guns, she inagines the citade
safe."
Two hours' interval at first, gradually lengthening to four, is about the right time. and I know whereof I speak, as I have tried
it. Any one who will try the plan honestly for one month will never return to the old haphazard way.



Value of ICE in Teething



Repairing breaches
W OMEN miss so much pleasure who do not know





Try and have a fresh set ready before the old set is




Washing Flannels
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {EADING }}$ In your Journai the trouble a y young

diet to Correct diarrhoea




having baby's Picture taken



 phoographer who could portray our darlings one-hal
as sweet and beautinil as they are to heir mothers.
K. A. M.
"A BABY'S REQUIREMENTS"
I Found in this llute bowk, which $I$ got from the
 Two teaspoonfuls of powdered tamnin to
one teaspoonful of glycerine.


In hot weather more infants die than in all the rest of the year. Why is this? Principally because they are fed on unsuitable food. Nestle's Food is known as the safest diet and best preventive of Cholera Infantum and all summer complaints. Consult your doctor about this important fact. For fuller information write for our book "THE BABY," which will be sent free to any address. Please mention this paper.

## Nestle's Food.

## SOMETHING

FOR BABIES

What is the most precious something for babies ?
Health
This comprises everything joyful in the This comp
baby's life.
But how
But how can this one thing needful be gained?
Not by
Not by medicine-simply and solely by using the proper food. The physician often prescribes lactated food instead on medini, the nurse mothers urge their friends to use this pure and simple food. There is nothing secret about lactated food with sugar of milk and the necessary bone forming elements. As a result, lactated food saves babies' lives, and gives them health and happiness.
Druggists everywhere sell lactated food, or it will be sent by mail on receipt of price. It is the most economical food known, a 25 cent ca
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* Birthday card for baby and valuable book free
BE SURE "GOOD SENSE"


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FLOWERS AT FUNERALS

## By H. H. Battles

 HEN death has visited the home
of a friend there is no more of a friend there is no more
delicate way of expressing one's delicate way of expressing one's
sympathy than by sending a sympathy towers. Several years ago
fen forists invented many monthe florists invented many mon-
strosities in the way of "funeral designs," which caused among ,the cultivated a distaste for such "emblems." The better
class of thorists do not now offer these designs, and consequently the beautiful custom of sending flowers to funerals is increasing. One other point the thoughtful florist of to. day is
careful to avoid-that the chosen flowers be not too fragrant. At one time tuberoses were extensively used, and the odor from them was so oppressive that with them lingers in wany minds the association of death. Lettering on designs of flowers is generally in bad taste. If
it is desirable to say anything let it be neatly it is desirable to say anything let it be neatly Writen
Howers.

The Choice of Color
$C_{\text {the flowers are well chosen and arranged }}^{\text {LUSTERS of flowers are always pretty if }}$ the flowers are well chosen and arranged
gracefully. It is advisable to arrange the clusters flat on one side that they may be laid down with no fear of bruising the tlowers. In selecting flowers for an infant it is well to choose very delicate white ones. For young
people a little pink is in good taste, and for people a little pink is in good taste, and for
elderly people purple violets and pansies are used with the white. An effective arrangement can be made by tying two of the clusters together by the stems, allowing the ribbon to
fall gracefilly among the flowers. fall graceffilly among the flowers. desirous to pay some little tribute to their friend, a pretty idea is to carry a handful of Howers and place them on the casket, or on the grave. A wreath of laurel, of the conmon
box (buxus sempervirens), or of any "evergreen" foliage is pretty, and should this green have been gathered from some spot that the deceased was fond of there will be many loving associations attached to it. A wreath of white
flowers, chrysanthemuns, carnations, or balflowers, chrysanthemuns, carnations, or bul-
sam compactly arranged with a cluster of pink Howers on one side, or a wreath of ivy leaves with a few flowers arranged as if apparently lashed on with a band of purple violets or pansies, or a small wreath of the blue forget-me-
not, or this dainty little flower on a white not, or this dainty little flower on a white
wreath, are appropriate. A crescent wreath is also very graceful, one side very much smaller than the other and tied with ribbon with flowers drawn through the knot.

## CROSSES, BASKETS AND ANCHORS

 CROSSES can be made in a great variety of as that suggested for wreaths is pretty. When as that suggested or wreaths is pretty. uldenmaking an ivy cross ivy leaves should be
wired separately and laid flat. A few sprays of ivy gracefully twined around the cross, relieving the stiffucss, or a few flowers at the
junction of the arms lashed on with a band of flowers, is very effective. A beautiful cross may be made by arranging pure white flowers very compactly, though the effect will be as if it were chiseled out of marble. Over the arms
throw a garland of delicately-colored flowers, throw a gariand of delicately-colored fiowers, the cross.
Flat baskets loosely arranged with flowers and maiden-hair fern generously scattered through are al ways effective. A flat panel of cluster of flowers; if lilies can be had, it is pretty to use a large cluster of then with their
long stens. Palm leaves are emblematic of victory. Two of these tied with ribbon are often used. When more than two, it is well Sometimes a few flowers are used in addition. and instead of tying with ribbon, several leaves of the striped pandanus veitchii are used for the knot. An anchor, emblematic of the outline of the design should be striclly adhered to. Boxes of loose flowers are al ways acceptable, and can be arranged with good
effect at the grave. effect at the grave.
In place of the crape on the door a pretty with touches of color as suggested in the wreaths.

Flowers at the grave
UNTIL cremation becomes the accepted to the grave much of the danger to their health can be lessened by placing carpet, matting, or boards on the ground where they walk or stand. If it storms there should be an awning
placed that may protect them. Death has placed that may protect them. Death has The family are frequently in a low physical condition caused by long and anxious watch-
ing, and are particularly susceptible to cold. ing, and are particularly susceptible to cold.
Much of the horror of death may be avoided by lining the grave with greens of varions kinds, also covering the mound of soil with green. The flowers that were sent to the house can be taken to the grave by a special
carriage and may be arranged before the family carriage and may be arranged before the family
arrives. It is here where well-chosen flowers and designs are appreciated, and see to it that there are none that will leave an unhappy impression, such as a clock pointing to the "fatal hour," or a broken ladder, which sug-
gests climbing. struggling, but at last falling, inches wide, or words made of poorly-shaped letters and saying nothing that touches a pleassant chord in the minds of the bereaved. Let there be none of these. but in their place
let there bean abundance of greens and flowers sent by loving friends.
And the impression left on one's mind will be far. far different than though nothing but
the cold, naked earth were seen.

THE WIVES OF DOCTORS By One of Them

1)Othe girl who has married or is about to marry a physician let
me give a few words of advice.
Just as your husband must Just as your husband must
keep a seal teep a seal on his lips in regard
to professional business, so must his wife guard hers. th is but natural for people to nquire of you about a friend who is seriously courteous answer. But let it be a case in which people suspect something of a delicate nature and you will be delnged by ques patient is that of curiosity. To such people, and of such patients, say very, very little. With a little tact you can avoid being rude and yet give an answer so evasive that it can-
not be said, as soon as your back is turned "Oh yes; that is true about Mrs. Smith, for her doctor's wife has just told me so."
Do not ask your husband as soon as he
comes in tired and worn out: "Who's sick?" comes in tired and worn out: "Who's sick?"
And how this one and that one are. RememAnd how this one and that one are. Remem-
ber, his mind is busy with the aches of humanity while on his professional visits, and when he comes home let there be a change.
Read the newspapers and his favorite periodicals and then when he is too busy to spare
them any time himself, at meal time, for then any time himself, at meal time, for
often with the bursy practitioner that is the only time he has to spend with his family, in a pleasing manner all your own, you can tell him what is happening in the outside world.
Read a little when you have leisure in medical journals, etc., and you will be surprised how soon you will have ubsorbed enough to talk intelligently with him on many subjects pertaining to his profession.
When I married a young physician we magazines to which I had been accustomed a home. Living as we did in a small place, with few social duties to attend to, I often found the time dragging slowly and fell into nals until my husband often laughingly declared that with a little more "A natomy" I would be better prepared than he had been for his first term in the medical college. Don't tell of the poor paying ones. Don't boast of your busband's su certain cases.
Don't repeat to him any gossip you may hear concerning his successes or his failures.
Don't be curious; don't be nervous: don't be jealous of either his patients or his work. Do be helpful to him yourself by being strong and well and free from all
failings of the average sick woman.

## WHAT I SOMETIMES THINK

 By T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.THAT the women who are continually to understand that there is something in their carriage to invite insult.

| sult. |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{t}$ |

That we are never more subject to attack from our spiritual enemies subject to athen in the garden of ease. There is less danger for us when out in the conflict of life than when we sit down to rest.

## $\star$

That as long as we have reasonable wants we get on confortably, but it is the struggle after luxuries that fills society with distress, people stark mad. Dissatisfied with a plain house, and ordinary apparel, and respectable surroundings, they plunge their heads into en-
terprises and speculations from which they terprises and speculations from which they

## *

That it is our misfortune that we mistake God's shadow for the night. If a man stands on youn. So God sometimes comes and stands between us and worldly successes, and His shadow falls upon us, and we wrongly think that it is night.
$\star$
That a great deal of the piety of to-day is too exclusive; it hides itself. It needs more
fresh air, nore out-door exercise.
$\star$
That all the waters that ever leaped in torrent, or foamed in cascade, or fell in summer shower, or hung in morning dew, give no such
coolness to the fevered soul as the smallest drop that ever flashed out from the showering fountains of the divine Book.
$\underset{\rightarrow}{\star}$
That some Christians serve God so tremendously on Sunday that they are cross and on Sunday they do nothing well all the rest on Sunday,
of the week.

That when a Christian marries an atheist it always makes conjoined wretchedness; for
if a man does not believe there is a God be is if a man does not believe there is a God he is
neither to be trusted with a dollar nor with your lifelong happiness.


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cute, bright and ever-changing expressions of childish countenances. Every mother should have a copy. Enclose 4 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing.
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DO NOT STAMMER




This Department is under the editorship of Eben E. Rexford, who will take pleasure in nswering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the answer their questions. Rexford asks that, as far as poss. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail if stamp is inclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD, Shiocton, Wisconsin.


F plants were put out in the open ground during the to begin to make preparations for taking them up a return to the house by the coming of cold weather. the proper time to do this a them to do well during the coning winter rosty niglus keep pitting off the work unt they know that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done at once, they take
 manner that it is generally but half done, and as a consequence their plants go into the house in such a condition that they cannot be expected to do more than live, and many of

Getting ready for autumn
$\mathrm{B}^{\mathrm{EGIN} \text { it } \text { is get ready for cold weather while }}$ work leisurely. Under such conditions it wil be your own fault if it is not done well. Pre.
pare good soil. Prepare nore of it than you need just at this time, because you will requir more or less all through the season, as many plants wilf heed re-potung before spring opens Pick up old broken pots and crockery and old pots well before using them.
Before taking up plants from the beds, cut
abont them with a spade. Do this in such a abont them with a spade. Do this in such a manner as to leave a ball of earth, with root intact, about as large as the pot in which yoil
think it advisable to put the plant. This will cut off the old roots which have extended so far on all sides that they have outgrown the imits of an ordinary pot, and induce new roots to start inside the ball of earth. In this plant is liffed, and it will be eas before th without much disturbance of the soil, conse quently it will rapidly become established in sary to take it into the house it will be gros. sary to take in into he this before re-potting there will be so great a disturbance of the root that the plant will be serionsly affected, and it is because of this that $I$ always advise those having plants that are to be carried throug another winter in the house to keep the
growing in pots all through the season.

## the season's best new plants

$A^{T}$ this time it is well to look over the new hat kinds have proved worthy of special

Among the begonias I think the Presiden Carnot the best. It is a free grower and a profuse bloomer, and quite as easily cared for s the good old rubra, when ils somewh re sembles. Its chief superiority to the old respect it is quite equal to any of the standar sorts, and its great freedom of blomm and the beauty of its great panicles of brilliant flowers mire this beautiful family of plants.
Among the new fuchsias the
$\Delta$ berdeen is most noticeable, because of of color. It is, so far as I know, the only entirely white variety. Many will not admire it as much as they do the more brilliantly-colored beauty. To my mind it is much more beantiful than any of the scarlet and purple sorts. One of the nost satisfactory flowers of the It is especially anew nasturtum, Bismarck. t is especially adapted to pot culture, because the old sorts. Its flowers are of a most intens scarlet, overlaid with orange, and the petals have a velvety texture that is charming. Th olinge is mucl darker than that of the ord With me it has bloomed throughout the entire season, and to-day is as full of buds as ever I am confident that it will prove to be a most
Among ont-door plants nothing has given carnations. While not equal in all respects the carnation of the greenhouse, they come so near it that we ought to be satisfied. They are all that has been claimed for then, and that is saying a great deal for a new plant in
these days of most extravagant claims by enerprising dealers.
The Shirley poppy has given excellent satis faction. It is one of the best plants we have or garden use. It blooms freely, and makes a most gorgeous show of color. Nothing finer beds of it on the lawn made a solid mass of color for weeks, and many persons stopped to ask what that remarkably brilliant flower was.
While extremely showy there is nothing

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS
A NOTHER season's trial of these begonias them was correct. That my certainly anong the most desirable of all plants for the summer Such wonderful variety of color, red, scarlet crinison, maroon, pink, salnon, yellow and
pure white, and both donble and single flowers pure white, and both double and single flowers of great size and produced in wonderful pro-
fusion. They are more brilliant fusion. They are more brilliant than the
gloxinia, and much freer in bloom, and much easier to grow well. Indeed, I find them quite as easy to grow as a geranium. Plant them in a soil of loam, turfy matter and sand, in A pril, using small pots at first. After they
have made a growth of an inch or two, shift to have made a growth of an inch or two, shift to weeks later put them into five and six inch pots, and after that let them alone, giving part of summer if alizer along toward the latter part of summer if you have reason to think fall, when the leaves begin to turn yellow, withhold the supply of water, and when the soil is quite dry set the pots away in some
corner and give them no attention till spring. Be sure, however, that you put them in sone
place that is free from frost. In April proced as directed above. While blooning keep in a sladed place and water moderately. Some advise planting them freely for bedding pur-
poses, but I have serious doubts about their poses, but I have serious doubts about their
value for such use. I do not think they are able to stand our strong sun satisfactorily are have only grown them in pots, therefore I a not able to speak about them as bedding plants from any experience of my own, but such as I have seen growing in the ground in
localities fully exposed to the sun were not up to what I require of a bedding plant.
potting Plants with Succeess
IFT your plants toward evening, or on a Loon cloudy day, if possibled, and place them where well as soon as potted, and place them where they can
be well shaded, but be sure to leave them in an airy place. If this is done early in the fall, there will often be spells of very pleasant weather in which they can be left out, but do has begun after potting. At the time of potting cut off as much of the top as you think will balance the loss of roots which the plant has met with. Nost persons dislike to do this because it spoils the present appearance of
the plant, but it is very necessary that it the plant, but it is very necessary that it
should be done if you want the plants to do well later on, as the roots left are not in a condition to do extra work, as they must if all the old top is to be nourished and provided for.
Many plants, in fact, most of them, Many plants, in fact, most of them, which
were left in pots throngh the summer, will require re-potting. or, at least a partial substitution of fresh soii for old. Attend to this now. In short, do all the work that seems necessary, so that when the time comes to remove your phants in. If a plant was re-potted last spring, it nay not be necessary to entirely re-pot it. In this case remove as much of the soil as you can without greatly disturbing the roots, and fill in with freshly prepared compost. With plants depended on for flowering through the plant is not stimulated to such an extent by excess of nutrinent as to set about making a great growth of branch, which always interleres with free flowering, but with plants
grown for their foliage entire re-potting is advisable, as what you want from them is $a$ vigorous growth of top, in orider to secure as
many leaves as possible. Bear in mind, then, many leaves as possible. Bear in mind, then, while getting ready for winter.
If you have plants that have made rampant growth during the summer, shorten then in well before taking to the house. This applies especially to geraniums, abutilons, helio-
tropes and some varieties of begonia PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING
I AM constantly receiving letters from paring plants," and the najority of them read something like this: "I want something that
will be sure to bloom well. I can't have will be sure to bloom well. I can't have
many, and I can't give such care as many kinds require. Tell me what to get in order to make sure of flowers under ordinary living. roon conditions." To all such inquiries I would say that the list of desirable plants that I can advise is not a long one. Perhaps it is
well that it is so, as it sinplifies the matter of a selection. I can safely advise geraniunns, such varieties of begonia as rubra and wel-
toniensis, abutilons in variety, heliotropes, toniensis, abutilons in variety, heliotropes,
lantanas, streptosolen, calla and speciosa fuchlantanas, streptosolen, calla and speciosa fuch-
sia. These, with proper care, will be pretty They are ner well during most of the season. "choice" ones from a dealer's standpoint, but
they are good ones, and that, I take it, is what
my correspondents want.

## FitarAL



 Miss R -Tbe cobea gcandens is a rapld grower an



 divelltilys ir the air lisery dry red

 Marguertie carinationa are liot hat hardy at ine north.




 Poolu-The olea frasrans belongs to the tea ramily,
Its jeaves are thlek and frm in texure, and lis
howerrs so smail as to be almost uninotceabiew ithout the coosest















Mirse M. C. K.-Roses can be transplanted safely in










RHope IstaND-It is hardly posilibe to any when artione arown n rooms or greenhouses where the con

















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THE AUTUMNAL FLORAL SHOW By Eben E. Rexpord


September the garden ought
to be gay with color It to be gay with color. It
will. if you have made a good selection of plants, and given them proper treatment. The dalilia is one of our plenty of water and rich food. The single sorts and the cactus dahlia are more popular than the older double sorts. They are quite as showy, quite as rich in color and really much more gruceful.

FLOWERS FOR AUTUMNAL BLOOMING $A^{\text {MONG bedding plants few produce a }}$ more striking display than salvia splenA more striking display than salvia splengrand decorative plant. fiery scariet. To produce the best results wind of evergreens to show its flowers against. If you want a strong color contrast. use helianthus multiflorus plena with it. The scarlet of one aud the rich yellow of the other wilk heighten and glow with tropical magnificence of color.
The cosmos is a charming fall flower, the The cosmos is a charming fall flower, the
only trouble with it is that it is so very late in coming into bloom. 'Unless started very early before the coming of frost, and it is so tender that the least touch of frosty weather ruins it. It is charnming in full flower; its airy blossons clance and nod in every wind and show like
stars against the pretty, feathery foliage. stars against the pretty, feathery foliage.
Asters are among the best of all flowers fall display; they stand the frosts well, and are aimost always in full bloom when really cold fall weather sets in. I like the plan of planting them among the border where there
will be no other flower in bloom at this time unless it is the Japan anemone, and that they contrast well with in habit and color. Pansies will be growing larger and finer as the weather becomes cooler. I almost al ways have finer ones in the cool October days tha
at any other time of the year Many of the hybrid per give a fair show of bloom in fall if properly attended to. In order to scure flowers from them, one must be careful to cut the branches back well from time to time, also to keep the
soil very rich. These attentions induce new growth, and only from new growth will fowers be ohtained.
Do not neglect the garden now that the
greatest show of tlowers is greatest show of flowers is past. Keep it
clean and neat. Much of the charn of a garden depends on its keeping. A house with rich furniture in it will not be attractive unless well kept. A tastefully cared-for house with very ordinary furniture will give more
delight. It is the same with a garden delight. It is the same with a garden. No
matter how many fine flowers you may have in it, it will not please the fastidious unless it is well taken care of. Neatness is all-important, and especially so at a time when a lack of it will be so apparent, because of the fall-
ing off in quantity of flowers and consequently in brilliance of showy effects, which during the earlier part of the season may cause lack of proper attention to be less noticeable.

> TWO POPULAR GERANIUMS

A LITTrLE gem among variegated leaved It forns a perfect mass of foliage, of pale green edged with pure white. It never requires any training. Let it alone and it will send up from a dozen to twenty stalks to a height of four or
five inches, seldoni more, and thesegive a compact little bush whose leaves are so thick that you see nothing behind them. Each plant is literally a cushion of foliage. For use among
other plants I know of nothing more effective. other plants I know of nothing more effective. I grow dozens of plants of it for greenhouse
decoration. Its leaves are very useful for small bouquets. It never blooms, I think. I have never seen a flower on my plants, at any rate. Something over a year ago I spoke of the great
beanty of the Souvenir de Mirande geranim beauty of the Souvenir de Mirande geranium.
Since then I have had an opportunity of seeing what it can do in the greenhouse and sitting. room, and I can unhesitatingly say that it is one of the best winter bloomers I have ever
grown. It blooms constantly. It is grown. It blooms constantly. It is a very
robust and healthy grower. And it is one of robust and healthy grower. And it is one of
the most beautiful representatives of this popular family. The peculiar blending of rose, salmon and white in its petals gives it a much more delicate effect than any other geranium.
There is not a suggestion of coarseness about There is not a suggestion of coarseness about
it. It is very floriferous, and two or three plants made the greenhouse bright at times when there were but few other flowers out.
an annual that flowers in winter $S^{O M E}$ of the annuals will flower very well specimen of this class. If you take up a
thrifty seedling in September and pot it, it will come into full bloom in November, and if you are careful to cut off the flowers as soon
as they begin to fade you will have flowers all the time. This plant may be common, and on this account many would object to it, but its flowers are so bright and cheerful, and produced so freely and constantly, that it will win
your friendship in spite of all prejudices, your friendship in spite of all prejudices, and
you will find that one such plant is worth a your of "choicer"" kinds which have to be coaxed and coddled, and then fail to give
much return in the way of flowers. One lady much return in the way of flowers. One lady
told me this summer that the most satisfactory plant she had in her conservatory in the winbrougbt in from the garden. "It just took care of itself," she said. "It was never with-
out flowers, and it had such a brave, sturdy way about it that I couldu't help making a
friend of it. I had plants that I admired friend of it. I had plants that I admired
more, in a certain way, because they had a more, brilliant color, or were nore striking and
noticeable in various ways, but not one that I noticeable in various ways, but not one that
liked as well as I did my little petunia."


LOVELY WINTEER ELOWERS










ROOZEN'S DUTCH BULBS for Fall, '92, and Spring, '93, PLANTINA


would pay 12 cents a pound for Pow. dered Soap when she could buy it in bars for 6 cents, though every woman knows that Powdered soap is handier and better than soap in bars or cakes. But when a woman can buy Powdered soap for the SAME PRICE as bar soap, of course she takes the Powdered soap for it does $1 / 2$ her work and the other $1 / 2$ is no work at all.

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do not slip down; they cannot work up; they are always where they ought to be.
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fortable eanally aduusted, and pleasant
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the skin. Every progressive merchant int the United States carries them.or will get them for you. ticularly the tear) on the ordinary thanear and tear (par considered,
tey are economical. They are extra-fashioned to fit nat
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he Lewis Tension Yoke (patented), without which ribic

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FTEN it is the stray short hint or suggesproves a monntain of help at sone critical proves and moutain subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the hope that They may be of pract

## A Delicious COUGH Candy

A. DELIGHTFUL cough candy is made found a most agreeable medicine as well as beneficial to all who use their
Break up a cupful of slippery elın bark; le it soak an hour or two in a cupful of water Half till a cup with flax seed, and fill up to the orim with water, leaving it to soak the same tine as the slippery elm. When you are
ready to make the candy, put one pound and half of brown sugar in a porcelain stew-pan over the tire. Strain the water from the flax seed and slippery elm and pour over it. Sti constantly until it begins to boil and turn back co sugar. Then pour it out, and it will break uice may be added if desired. Be sure to use the same measuring cup.
taking Care of Lamps
$B^{U Y}$ the best oil.
camps should be kept well filled.
Never attempt to light a lamp that is only partly filled.
K seep the oil can closed and in a cool place. Lamps to be carried should be of netal and See that any hanging lamps you may have are securely hung.
When buying lamps select those in which he end of the burner is considerably elevated Watch your wicks closely
before they become too short.
If burning oil gets upon the floor smothe

## TO Clean Marble

MIX two parts of powdered whiting with pound of soft soap, and allow it to come to a boil; while still hot apply with a soft cloth to he stained marble and allow it to remain here until quike has been dissolved. Dry well with a piece of oft flannel, and:your marble will be clean and

DUT Relief for Rheumatism
PUT half a large coffeecupful of the best of turpentine and the beaten whites of two eggs into a wide-mouthed bottle, and shake horoughly. Pour about a tablespoonful o apply wherever the pain is most severe; ove he flannel lay a small piece of oiled silk Relief will be almost instantaneous.
to Clean a Hair Brush
TO clean hair brushes, dip them up and in which a little ammonia bas been mixed Place several thicknesses of brown paper on the back of a very moderate oven, set the

STARCH FOR COLlars and CUfFS
A DD to each quart of well-boiled starch A half a teasponful of powdered borax and a tiny piece of lard, and dip the collars a polishing iron, and your collars and cuffs will look like new.

## emedy for hive

MI $\begin{aligned} & \text { tablespoonful of powdered sulphur and }\end{aligned}$ teaspoonful of crean of tartar. Take a tea spoonful of this mixture every norning, be

## a Good Cement for China

MIX with a strong solution of gum arabic M and water enough plaster of Paris to uair brush to the broken edges and unite

## a Good mucilag

THE best mucilage is made from gum traga 1 canth and water. When well dissolve did a few drops of on of cloves and a ting
to Restore black Cashmere
$W^{\text {ASH }}$ it in hot suds with a little borax luing water, and iron while damp. Care of Spectacles
KEEP an old soft linen pocket handker chief to clean your spectacles with. If ammonia water. Do not put them under Your pillow at night, and be careful to keep
the frames straight, otherwise the lenses will not be true and your sight will suffer accordingly.
A Method of removing Grass Stains
D URING the summer months it is a com Iress stained by the grass. Such marks a easily removed with alcohol. Put a little of the fiquid in a saucer and wet the stained part with it. Rub well, and the green will

THE ART OF HANGING PICTURES By Virginia N. Bash.
:fic Co Bix HERE is nothing adds so

much to the furnishing of di $\begin{aligned} & \text { buuse as the pictures on the } \\ & \text { wall, and even Mr. Eas }\end{aligned}$ wall, and even Mr. East
lake, relentless iconoclast a he is, says that "they con triburance greatly to that ap pearance of comfort which s the especial characteristic of an Englis he apartment seems bare and meagre. Ke bang them in the new house and at once an air, attractve and home-like, settles upon the naccustomed surroundings.
[N Europe it is quite customary to han family portraits in the dining-room, or oining the space prove insufficient, in the ad he portraits have intrinsic excellence but practice that has grown up in the Unite tates of retaining large photographs of de ceased friends upon the wall after they have not to be commended on the score of sentime or art.
D IFFERENT kinds of pictures should neve D be hung together, and though few mod of setting are sumciently spacious to admit may at least be assigned to separate walls. It is also important that such pictures as requir a glass should not be hung opposite a window where the reflections on the glass will entirely destroy the effect. Neither should a very ga landscape, or, by contrast, the one will be vul garized and the other made to seem tame and uninteresting.
$A^{\text {LMOST every person knows that the ap- }}$ proved height for hanging pictures is ive feet six inches from the floor to the center of the canvas, but this rule does not apply to very large, or full-length studies, which must be somewhat higher. Nor is it necessary to place them close together. Small objects, such nate the pictures with good effect.
UNLESS in a gallery, where some pictures is better to have the picture hang flat agains the wall. A tilting, unsteady picture is neve seen to advantage, and is trying to the nerve of an observer. This difficulty will be entirely each suspended from a nail of its own on chains which are made for the purpose give an appearance of solidity, and in case of larg pictures, look well; an embroidered, fanc galloon is sometimes used in the same wa with good effect, but care must be taken that for this purpose first came into use because was practically invisible, but this seems rather an objection than otherwise. If pictures must be bung at all, it is nore comfortable haunted by a sense of insecurity.
$I^{\mathrm{N}}$ preparing a wall it is always well to re-- member that pictures appear to the best one that does not assert itself. If choice of wall-covering is beyond our control, the defect may be renuedied by suitable drapery, or even in case of large and important picture by a screen or curtain large enough to projec beyond
ground.
With these hints by way of guidance, you Wicture will be careful not to hang the new picture too high or too low; not to surround itself; not to place it, if glazed, opposite window ; and to see that it is placed firmly ayainst the wall without the unsighty cor friangle that has come down to us from on and appropriately hung becones doubly valuable, while many another which appears cold and crude is made so by a neglect of these in portant points.
SOME THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING There are 20,000 kinds of butterflies.
There are $16,000,000$ cows in the United States
The average weight of a horse is 1000 The next transit of Venus will occur in the ${ }_{2 \pi}, 366$ greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 27,366 feet.
Telegraph messages cost the world $\$ 450,000$ 00 in 1891

There are 111,100,000 English-speaking peo
ple
Corn on the ear is never found with an un n number of rows.

The highest speed attained by a typewriter
200 words a ninute. is

The whole number of stars known to as Thomers at present is 10,000 .
The human family is subject to forty-four rincipal forms of governmen.
Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are
lame are affected on the lef side.
The total area of the coal fields in the


## Simply-Soak, boil and rinse.

Then it's easy enough-and safe enough too. Millions of women are washing in this way. Are you?
Soak your clothes in Pearline and water (over night is best) ; boil them in Pearline and water twenty minutes; rinse them -and they will be clean. Yes, you can wash them without the boiling, but ask your doctor to explain the difference between clothes that are boiled, and clothes that are not boiled-he knows. When you think what you save by doing away with the rubbing, the saving of health, the saving of clothes, the saving of hard work, time and moneythen isn't it time to think about washing with Pearline?
Send $\begin{gathered}\text { Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as " } \\ \text { or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE-Pearline is never peddled, }\end{gathered}$ it Back $\begin{gathered}\text { and if your grocer sends you gomething in in } \\ \text { honest-send } \text { it back. } \\ \text { JAMES PYLE, New }\end{gathered}$

## PRETTY LIPS


should have pearly teeth behind them. To make the teeth
pearly, and to keep them so, there is nothing like

## SOZODONT

It neutralizes every element of impurity that affects the oundness or whiteness of the teeth. Moreover, it prevents gum-boil and canker. Sozodont should be used by
ever one who values a good set of teeth. It has none of ever one who values a good set of teeth. It has none of contracting the gums, renders them, firm and elastic. Al disagreeable odors arising
by the use of Sozodont.

## Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder

Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Sold Everywhere.


FASHIONABLE AND HEALTHFUL $\sim$ Jackson Corset Stais
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by the
Jackson
Corset $C_{0,1,}$ Jackson, Mich. IF YOUR DEALER HASN'T IT, WRITE TO US
Or to the E. T. CORSET CO., Sherbrooke, Province Quebec, Canada

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Packed and dellvered at deput for 812.50 Cash. or we give this Set as a Preminm to those who get up a Ciub
or $\$ 35.00$ for our Teas, Spices nnd Exirncts. We are Importers of Ten, Coffee and Grockery, and sell direct to Consumers. We want YoU to send for our 138 page Price and Preminum. 1.int. It tells the whole story.
Costs you nothing. Will interest and pay you. We have Costs you nothing. Will interest and pay you. We have
bundreds of other sets pinin and decorated, and also hundreds of other Sets plain and decorated, and also
carry a full block of Lampn, silver-ware, Clocks. Table-Linen, Lnce Curtaina, etc.
ENGLISH DECORATED
HE LONDON TEA COMPANY
811 Washington Street, Boston


THE TWO ASTRONOMERS

## By T. H. Hood

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{T}}$ night when stars
of darkness, shutting earth from day. My spirit trod
'Mid myriad stars, the Milky Way.
Yet 'neath my feet
White, still and sweet,
Like wee star-ghosts, the clover grew; But on my lawn
I found the starry clover few,
For clover's death
In Bossie's breath
So fragrant was most plainly told;
She calmly chewed
Her cud and viewed
The misclief wrought, that Bossie bold.
"In wrath I rose
"Bestowing blows
"For starry clover lost," you say?
Ah, no with Boss
She, too, had found the Milky Way.
SUGGESTIONS FOR STENOGRAPHERS By Nellie M. Hanby


Y office is situated in a sunny nook in the reading room
of one of the most promiof one of the most promi-
nent hotels in Miehigan,
right downamong the right down among the
"lords of creation." Ihave occupied the same office for
two years, and have found the gentlemen who frequent the hotel uniformly courteous, but a stenographer's life has its difficulties, and I feel that my experience may be of use to others who may be
about to go and do likewise.
In the first place do not
you are willing to give, and you will never be disappointed. You will no doubt be nervous at the outset-this seems to be the fate of all
stenographers-but the next thing is to rid stenographers-but the next thing is to rid
yourself of that bugbear. The only way I have ever found to do that is to forget self entirely and think only of the dictator, or the work in hand. It is, I think, the hardest lesson a stenographer has to learn. curacy for mere speed. Speed will come in good time. When a man comes to you to request you to tak , his dictation, do not hurry, and thus do yourself and your dictator an injury, but quickly (there is a great difference
in "'quickly" and " hurriedly ") get together your note book and pen or pencil, as the case may be, and then signify your readiness to begin. If you find your custoner is talking too fast, kindly but firmly request him to talk
a little slower; scribe a clean, accurate copy. Most gentlemen will thank you for thus intimating your desire to do good and accurate work.
Another thing you will find of great benefit, try to do a little more than you promise. rule, does not care how he makes a correction, and I have known some men to take a malicious pleasure in mutilating good copy. Do not allow him the chance to correct. Never copy from manuscript verbatim (I
will make an exception in l.w work, of course), unless your manuscript is entirely flawless. Make your copy as nuch better as you can, both as regards the language and punctuation Get your copy up in the very best style you
possess. In such a case you will never fail to win a pleasant "Thank you" from your cus tomer, and what is more, his future work. In a little while, by strict attention to some of these small details, you will find yourself gaining rapidly in confidence, and also in-
creasing your store of knowledge. Use your creasing your store of knowledge. Use your out seeming to do so. Guard against betraying confidence in even the smallest matters.
Study your customers; in fact, make your
business a study of human nature. Be able to tell a crank the moment you put eyes upon him, and then work harder than you ever did in your life to please that crank. "I remember making a very cranky man say "Thank you, pound man, and I suppose thought that no one on earth knew as much as he did. But before he knew it he had actually said "Thank you" and "Good-day. madam." I think that made me feel well for a week.
Keep a dictionary near you, as you will much mistaken. When you feel your nee of it, take it up openly and find your words even a stino a apher is not expected to know everything)!
eft until the last, the absolute necessity o keeping your typerriter clean, as you cannot expect to get the best results from your labor from an unclean machine. Learn the mechant yourself, or tak , it apart and put it togethe again. I mean this literally. I often hear stenographers say, "I can't do good work when I have such a miserable machine." Just look at your machine again and see if you
have always kept it absolutely clean and free from dust: see if you have allowed it to become gummed with oil, etc.
Learn, also, to "time" your work, so that if it should accumulate you will be able have his work, and then see that you keep your promise. Finish your work exactly on time if possible. You will tind that customers will learn to depend upon you, and it will


IF YOU want to know about something that cures almost everything, send for our booklet on Buffalo Lithia Water, and see if it will cure what ails you. We want you to know all there is to tell about this absolutely pure water. Eminent physicians and thousands of private individuals know it well, and you may make their knowledge RIIFEAI0 One of them, Dr BUFFALO $\begin{aligned} & \text { One of them, Dr. } \\ & \text { Blaydes, President of }\end{aligned}$ LITHIA the Medical Institute at Hot Springs, says : at Hot Springs, says:
"It certainly possesses some extraordinary property." Another, the editor of Christian at Work, writes : "I trust this water entirely, and never use drugs." But the booklet will tell you everything. Write for it. T. F. GOODE, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va. $\$ 5$ for case of one dozen halfgallon bottles

HOTEL NOW OPEN

## Madame Rowley's <br> Toile <br> Mask

(OR FACE GLOVE).
the following are the claims made for madame rowley's toilet mask, and the grounds ON WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED TO LADIES FOR BEAUTIFYING, BLEACHING, AND PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION:
1st. The Mask is Soft and Pliable, and can be E without Discomfort or Inconvenience.
2d. It is durable, and does not dissolve or come asunder, but holds its original shape.
3d. It has been Analyzed by Eminent Sclentists and Chemical Experts, and pro 4th. With ordinary care the Mask will Last for Years, and its valuable properties Never Become Impaired.
sth. The Mask is protected by letters patent, has been introduced ten years, and is the only Genuine article of the kind.
6th. It is Recommended by Eminent Physicians and Scientific Men as a substitule for injurious cosmetics.
7th. The Mask is as Unlike the fraudulent appliances used for conveying cosmetics, etc., to the face as day is to night, and it bears no analogy to them.
8th. The Mask may be worn with Perfect Privacy if desired. The Closest Scrutiny
cannot detect that it has been used.


TO BE WORN THREE TIMES IN THE WEEK.

10th. The Mask is sold at a moderate price,
and one purchase ends the expense.
11th. Hundreds of dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, lotions, and like preparation may be saved by those who possess it.
12th. Ladies in every section of the country are using the Mask with gratifying results.

13th. It is safe, simple, cleanly, and effective for beautifying purboses, and never injure the most delicate skin.
14th. While it is intended that the Mask should be Worn During Sleep, it may be applied, suit the convenience of the wearer.

1sth. The Mask has received the testimony of well-known soclety and professional ladies, who proclaim it to be the greatest discovery for beautifying purposes ever offered to
womankind.


"My face is as son and smooth as an infant's."
"I am perfectly delighted with It."
"As a mentium for removing discolorations, onfening.
and veautifing the skin I consider It unequaliled."
"It is,. Indeed, a perfect success - an Inestimable
treasure."
"I find that it removes freckles, tan, sunburn and
gives the complexion a son, smooth surface."
"I have worn the Mask but two weeks, and am,
amazed at the change it has made in my appearance."
$N$ EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIAL LETTERS:
"The Mask certalnly acts upon the skln with a milld
and beneffctal resaln, makking it smoother and clearer,
and seeming to remove piniles, Irritailons, etc., with
"For sofening and beautifying the skin there is
For sorening and beautiry
nothing to compare with it."
"Your invention cannot fall to supersede everything
that is used for beautifylng purpoees."
"Those of my sex who desire to secure a pure com-
plexlon should have one."
"For bleaching the skin and removing imperfections
I know of nothling so good."
"I have worn the Mask but three nights, aud the
blackheads have all disappeared."
"The Mask should he kept in every lady's tollet
case."

 -ine improvenent in my complexion is truy mar"Aner three weeks use of the Mask the wrinkles
have almost disappeared." "My sister used one for a spoted skin, and her com-
plexion is all that can be desired."
"It does even more than is claimed for it."
"I have been relleved of a muddy, greany mon.
plex lon aner trying all kinds of cosmetics withoui
success."

## COMPLEXION BLEMISHES

may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanish from the skin leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little and saves its user money. It prevents and REMOVES

## WRINKLES,

and is both a complexion preserver and beautifier. Famous society ladies, actresses, belles, etc., use it. VALUABLE ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, with proofs and full particulars, mailed free by THE TOILET MASK COMPANY, - 1164 Broadway, New York.


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and White Lawns Are the BEST
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 It rests the back
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PIANO
Plyy piano

VOLO

A WORLD'S FAIR CUIDE FREE.




## Qusfrios ivew

TO ALL CORRESPONDENTS:-Any question from our readers of help or interest to women will be



Sally-Grover Cleveland is of Euglish descent.
Blssix-The name Gertrude neals "all ruth." E. A. S The indual flower of Spin th ill $\underset{\text { Eranate. }}{\text { E. A. }}$ Loisoniv-We kuow of no antidote for the poison of Anglonisiniacs." Mrs. Burton Harrison wrote "The G. G. H. - Washingion Irviug colned the phrase " The
Alwighty Dollar." speilied W. Jaine Ayr. SARAH-The "iln wedding" is in celebration of tho
tenth weddiug auluiversary. G. G. H.-Litule Ruth Clevelaud was boru in New
York cty on Octuber 4th, 180l. Waltrkr Mr. Blaine has now ouly one living son, his
namesake, James G . Blalue, Jr. R. A. - It is customary for young people to wear
nourniug for their grandparenis



 Arthur-United States pustage stamps are prnted
by the Americau Bauk Note Coupany. SABAh-The gentlenanun should always be introduced
to the lady, and the younger lady to the older lady. (C. C. W. Wolln Jacob Astor and Niss A A Ma Willing CURious-As sou as a leter is mailed in belongs to
the persou to whoum it is addresed, not to the seluder.
 O. K. B.-We know of nothing when will remove
spois from kla gloves that hat be beell staiued frum per-
 Housk muper-Fruit napking are only used when
fruit sis seved that would be likely to stain tie wille
fable najkins.
 ProsiA-In England, Scolland amm Wales single or
wwdowed wonent vote for all elective omticers, but one,
onl like terms with neu. In lize
 Whe has vevited the Unted States.


 are

 hisects that so unen lufest the pantries in country
Asxious-" Accrued interest" in bullding societ

 other lime. It should be bis privilege to offer bis arw
to the lady.


 Traveler-" Lot's Wife" is a round pillar about
forty feet high, on l lofy hee ight, standing as if detatched
froun the general masss of the nountain, on the south from the general mass of the mountain, on the soun
western shore of the Dead sea, in Palestine.
CLARICE-Envelopes were first manufactured in

 the editor of the "Zig-Zag Palers."
KATHLEEN -The origiu of the sentence. "Zenith cit


 SFVEN Giris-Generaly speaking, returning pas-
sengers upon ocean teemers are allowed to briug in
free of duty whatever is necesary for their hearth and
comfort on the trip ald whatever new apparel is sult. able for the season of the year and for the station of the
traveler.




J s , h-Weading iny inations should be menrew

 H. E. A.- There are several iramaitic schools in New
York chy but we canuet undertake to plve their ad









READER-All appointments under the Unted States

 Hot Sprivas-The precious Rones appropriate
persons born in the several months are: Saniary, the


P. T. - When a widdow marries again she should not
weara white gown, no matter how elaborate sle nay







 F. C. B.-The "Meystone" is the middle stone or an

 stinutlon. If the names of the thirteen states should be
arrazed io the fornt of an arch. Penusylvanla would
orcupy the place of the keystone.





 "Onder of King's Daughters and Sons" iṣ a Cluristian
but no a sectarian order.
What

 usually indicate his, Proression. (2) Arkansas, by state


arotestant women. The rooms are models of ueatness
anc omothe moals are good and the prices charged
very moderale. Neither childreu nor invalids will be
admitted.
J. L.-The proper way for a gentleman to acknowl-
edge agif from a lady would be in some suct form as
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CHAIRS and CRIPPles. or be pushed about
eativin ald or he
stanj, for catalog

## Shation BLLLS Toult $\mathrm{F}_{5} \mathrm{ar}$ P <br> Leaves a delicate and Lasting Odor

 An Ideal Complexion Soap JAS. S. KIRK \& CO., Chicago


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interest you.
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 is Served"But the Soup spoiled it all.Should have used "White Label."
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ordering, state size wanted. POROUS PLASTER CO., 274 Canal Street, New York.


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 Largest stock and oldestdealers in U.S. $A$ gts. wanted.
Cata.free. Roune, Hazard d Co., 80 6.St, Peorla, IIl.
150. $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { We will send you, on receipt of } \\ \text { 15 cents. by return mall, an ex- } \\ \text { quiste perfumed_Sachet for the }\end{array}\right) \mid \mathbf{| 5 C .}$ with gold and arsage, made of satin, and bound cord. Ootors Jockey Club, White Eeliorope, white Violet, White Lilac, White:Rose and
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## FACE HANDS HAIR

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##  <br> Cuticura Soap

Cuticura Soap derives its remarkable purifying and beautifying properties from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, but so delicately are they blended with the purest of toilet and nursery soap stocks, that the result is incomparably superior to all other skin and complexion soaps, while rivaling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Because of its delicate medication it is the most soothing, cooling and purifying application for summer rashes, tan, sunburn, freckles and bites and stings of insects. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

## HOT WEATHER HUMORS

Summer, when the pores open freely, is the best time to permanently cure diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. More great cures are daily made by the Cuticura Remedies than by all other skin and blood remedies combined. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing and disfiguring eruptions, humors and diseases, and point to a permanent and
 economical (because most speedy) cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Everything about the Cuticura Remedies invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest in ant. They have friends in every village, hamlet, and cross-roads in this country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.
Cuticura Remfedes are sold throughout the world. Price, Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $\$ 1.00$. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.
"All About the Skin, Scalp and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, illustrations and testimonials, mailed free.



[^0]:    Gutta Pereha on both sides of steel. Wayranted water-proof. Beware or Imitationk
    Manufactured by the YPSILANTIDRESS STAY MFC. CO. Ypsilanti, Mich

