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Women are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They're alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the one remedy for their peculiar ailments.

The man was Dr. Pierce.

The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"-the boon to delicate women.

Why go round "with one foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way in it, you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two-but we doubt it.

Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them !

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.



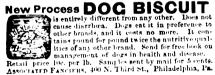
YN, Perfection Borax, Easte Vice-Cres Dress Indehi le Ink, and Confection Pink for Thuting Ice-Cream and Frosting for Cales. Agenta can sell something from this list at every honse. Sample of any of our groups by mail, 10 cents; 1 dozen, by mail, 80 cents; 3 dozen, \$2.25; 1 gross, ex-press termoid for 00

W. CUSHING & CO., Foxcroft, Maine.



LADIES SEWING COMPANION. Holds Spool, Thread, Pins, Needles, and Thimbles. Fastens to dress but-ton while knitting, sewing or cro-cheting. It will please you. Sample, mail, 25 cents, 2 for 40 cents, 1 dozen, \$1.50. Agents wanted. NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG. Co., 24 Portland street, Boston, Mass.

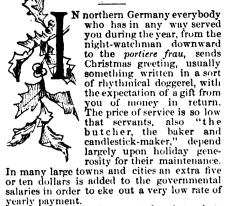
Christmas Cards. 10 Very Beautiful Christ-mall for 25a They will planse you. New Exat AND mail, for 25c. They will please you. NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFO. Co., 24 Portland street, Boston, Mass.



THE SOUND DISCS are guaran-terd to help be a harger per cent, of cases than all similar devices combined. The super to the Ears as diases are to the eyer. Posi-turely invisible. Wors months with-out removal. N.A. WALES, Bridgsport, Casa.

For the Holiday Trade Only. We will make you a 20 x 24 hand-made Crayon Portrait, with bandsome frame and nat, and ship to you with privilege of examination before accepting, for the small sum of SN,00, one-half our usual price ratiogen, ustimounds and references furnished on application. IMPERIAL ART ASSOCIATION, 113 Adams Street, Chicago, III.

THE HOLIDAYS IN GERMANY. By MRS. A. G. LEWIS.



yearly payment. The reason for this seems to be that, what-ever else a German does *not* have, he must not fail to make sure of a series of grand jollifica-tions during the holidays.

Everybody, from the foremost royal person-age at the imperial palace downward to the boot-black on the corner, claims the right to shelter his great gladsomeness under Christ-mas boughs, and to frolie through the bright ours that lead on to the grand festival of the New Year.

New Year. Every member of the imperial family—there are seven in all—has a separate Christmas tree. The five young princes have loads of costly gitts. Last year, among countless other de-lightful presents, were three saddles of blue velvet, richly embroidered with gold, with gold stirrups and trimmings, sent by the Sultan of Turkey to the three eldest sons of "our friend and brother, the Emperor of Germany."

Germany." All the glad week happy families frolic around their Christmas trees, glittering with decorations of tinsel and shining gewgaws. They light up their trees both morning and evening, and the "Christmas man" (Santa Claus is not known there) brings their gifts. evening, and the "Christmas man" (Sinia Claus is not known there) brings their gifts. In some places the children when they go to bed set their shoes outside the door, for the "Christmas man" to fill as he rides along on horseback just before day-break. If any child has been naughty during the day, he may ex-pect only a few kernels of oats in his shoes. The gifts are for everybody, both old and young. They are inexpensive and simple, as Christmas gifts ought to be, yet expressive of rare kindness and thoughtfulness. The same ornaments for the trees are used year after year, and Christmas stands as a bright milestone between the passing years. The night before New Year's day an extra surge of noise rolls over town and city. A late supper is served in every house. Around the tables they sing patriotic and university songs and tell wonderful stories embellished with illusions, dreams and fairy legends with which their folk-lore is so delightfully inter-woven.

woven.

woven. Just before the midnight bells begin to peal, the crowded streets break out into cries of "New Year's night," and, "I congratulate." People in the streets knock off each other's hats and greet each other with pleasantries which are flavored more or less with the spice of the punch bowl, an overflowing courtesy extended to every guest or friend. This rollicking, good natured riot is special to northern Germany, and presents many of the features of the Roman Carnival and of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. When the New Year's bells ring everybody

When the New Year's bells ring everybody rushes into the street, handkerchicfs are waved,

rushes into the street, handkerchiefs are waved, and everybody wishes everybody else health, happiness and a long life. On New Year's day it is considered a pledge of a prosperous year to catch sight of the emperor and empress. So the crowd surges toward and surrounds the palace. Nobility and embassadors drive in gay equipages to the castle and are given audience; while the crowd of common people must wait outside until his highness, possibly accompanied by his family, may enter the imperial turnout, and, hastily driving through the streets, wave to right and left smiling congratulations. All lift their hats and return a fervent "God bless you." you." The streets are lively with bands of music

The parks are brilliant with skaters, and the jingling of sleigh-bells and the merry shouts of happy children present a scene no where to be matched, for it is exclusively German.

LADIES'

Bad Complexions with Pimples

Blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin and hands are prevented and cured by that greatest of Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated Cuticura Soap, when all other so-called skin and complexion soaps and remedies fail. Why? Because it prevents clogging of the sebaceous glands with sebum, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations.



derives its remarkable medicinal Cuticura properties from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, but so delicately are hey blended with the purest of oilet and nursery soap stocks that the result is a *medicated toilet* soap incomparably superior to all

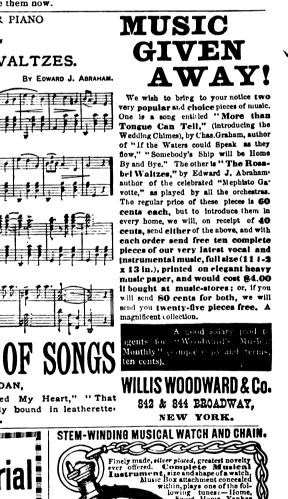
other skin and complexion soaps, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sale of all other skin soaps.

Sold throughout the civilized world. Price, 25 cents.

"ALL ABOUT THE SKIN," 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials, mailed to any address. A book of priceless value, affording information not obtainable elsewhere. Address POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Propriotors, Boston, U. S. A.

Skins on Fire with Itching and Burning Eczemas, and other itching, scaly, and blotchy skin and scalp diseases, are relieved by a single application, and speedily, permanently, and economically cured by Cuticura Remodies, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies of modern times. This is strong language, but true, as proven by hundreds of grateful testimonials. Use them now.

TRY THIS ON YOUR PIANO A Selection from THE ROSABEL WALTZES. By Edward J. ABRAHAM COPYRIGHT, WILLIS WOODWARD & CO., 11111 (<u>2º x ´ ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; # # | ; #</u> 1111 rt: 50 pr 11 magnificent collection. ten cents). By JULIAN JORDAN, Author of "The Song that Reached My Heart," "That Melody Divine." etc., handsomely bound in leatherette, a very pretty gift, postpaid, \$1.00.



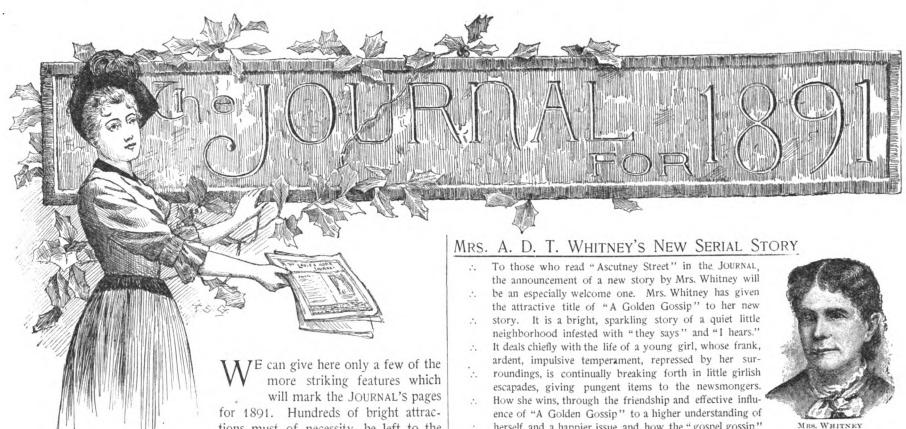








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tions must, of necessity, be left to the inference of the reader, for lack of room.

Each article and feature will have a practical purpose, the JOURNAL always aiming to be helpful while it is entertaining. Some of the most notable and brightest features ever presented for woman's pleasure are in course of preparation. It will be the aim, during 1891, to make the JOURNAL excel any past effort or success in the direction of making a safe periodical for the family

MR. BEECHER AS I KNEW HIM



Recollections of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher

After much reluctance, born of a natural feeling, Mrs. Beecher has been persuaded to write her reminiscences of her great husband, and the JOURNAL takes a special pleasure in announcing that it has secured them for exclusive publication Mrs. Beecher will, in this series of articles, give glimpses of the renowned preacher as he was in his home and by his fireside. Mr. Beecher was as gentle in his home-life as he was strong and powerful in his public life. No man loved his home and family more than did he. His love for birds and flowers, his passion for rare china, were part of his nature, and never was he happier than when he was amid ...

MRS. BEECHER

them in his home. Through these articles the public will see Henry Ward Beecher as heretofore it has not known him, and they will throw many side-lights on his character which only a devoted wife can see.

OUEEN VICTORIA AT MY TEA-TABLE

- Each summer, Queen Victoria, when at her castle in the Scottish Highlands, drives over to the house of Madame
- Albani, close by, and takes an informal tea with the great operatic prima-donna. For the benefit of the JOURNAL readers, Madame Albani has been induced to describe one
- of these visits from the Queen, how she serves tea for her, etc., etc. The article will be accompanied with the last
- ... portrait taken of Queen Victoria-a portrait taken privately for her own use and that of her family only two ... months ago. "It will be my last portrait," wrote her
- Majesty on a recent presentation copy. ÷.

WOMEN'S CHANCES AS BREAD-WINNERS

- This series of articles will tell the chances of women in the great working-world, what are the opportunities in different branches, the salaries paid, the prospects of success,
- how to secure positions, what is essential for a woman's advancement in each profession. The leading authorities in each profession will sketch the chances of success of "Women
- as Telegraph Operators," "Women as Dressmakers," "Women as Stenographers," "Women as School-teachers," "Women as Trained Nurses," "Women as Actresses," "Women as Doctors," "Women Behind the Counter," "Women as Artists," taking up

- herself, and a happier issue, and how the "gospel gossip"
- gradually overcomes and replaces the evil and careless speaking of the little neighborhood, is worked out by pleasing incident and action

Oueens of Westminster Abbey

- In a series of articles Miss E. T. Bradley, daughter of the Dean of Westminster Abbey, will weave the story of the lives of the most famous queens in English history into a
- description of their royal tombs. The loves, the intrigues, the bits of romance which surrounded the lives of the great queens of history, will be told with a freshness that
- will make these articles interesting from another than an historical point of view. Portraits of several of the royal subjects, never before printed, will be given, as also illustrations of their tombs.

Unknown Wives of Well-known Men



How often it is that a man's name will become worldrenowned while his wife will never be heard of. While we all know of such men as John Wanamaker, Thomas A Edison, Will Carleton, Dr. Talmage, P. T. Barnum, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Tennyson, Mr. Howells, "Mark Twain," their *.*. wives, for the most part, are comparatively unknown, although, in many instances, they have been the molders of *:*.. their husbands' successes. These and others are among the women whose portraits, many of them printed here for the first time, will be given in this series, with gossippy and popular sketches of their home-lives. *:*..

MRS. GLADSTONE

PRETTY THINGS FOR A WOMAN'S BOUDOIR

- Will be a beautifully illustrated article, showing how a boudoir should be furnished what should be in it, how it should be arranged, and some dainty hints which every
- woman will appreciate. This article will be one of a series in which will be presented articles on "Pretty Things for the Table," telling how to set and dress a table for home, party or dinner; "Dainty Things for the Home" will give hints for parlor, sitting-
- room and bed-chamber. These articles will present home art and decoration in a way never before attempted.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM OF LETTERS

- Will be a most readable article, written by the great showman, showing the curious letters he receives offering every conceivable curiosity for his "Greatest Show on
- Earth." Mr. Barnum will also write especially for the JOURNAL boys a chatty and helpful series of "Talks to Bright Boys," embodying experiences from his own life with stories of his great circus and famous people he has met. Mrs. Barnum has also :.
- written for the JOURNAL the first article ever attempted by her. It is entitled " Moths of Modern Marriages," a practical paper, full of sound sense for wives.

SHORT STORIES BY FAVORITE AUTHORS A specialty will hereafter be made by the JOURNAL in giving a larger number of short stories by favorite writers than



- - ever before. Every story will be illustrated. During 1891,
- :. all the different business channels in which women are meeting with success.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AT HOME



THE PRINCESS OF WALKS

1

There is probably no woman more deservedly popular or more widely beloved throughout Europe than is the Princess

MADAME ALBANI

- of Wales. Sweet and gracious in her manners, kind and womanly in her disposition, a model wife and mother, her
- home-life offers the most entertaining material for an article. This article, prepared by an English woman of title, and an
- intimate friend of the Princess, will be the most thorough ÷. ever printed. It will give a glimpse of the Princess' home-
- life in every detail, accompanied by a new and beautiful portrait of herself, portraits of her daughters, her husband and
- her sons, her two homes, and interior views of her drawing-
- room and boudoir. The article has been prepared with direct

royal co-operation, and will bear the stamp of authority and accurate knowledge. *.*..

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, the Author of "Ben Hur"

Has contributed, for boys, a most entertaining description of "How I Bought a Dog for the Sultan of Turkey."

stories will be printed by

- SARAH ORNE JEWETT **ROSE TERRY COOKE** MARY E. WILKINS KATE TANNATT WOODS MARY J. HOLMES "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE " ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER
- FLORENCE MARRYAT ...

:..

MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT

and a number of others less widely known by their names, perhaps, but equally skillful as story-tellers.

SUSAN COOLIDGE

THE TALE OF A FAMOUS TROUBADOUR

- Every woman in the land knows the sweet songs and Gospel hymns of Ira D. Sankey. How he wrote "The Ninety and Nine," and others of his famous hymns; how he sets them to music, his experience with audiences, and his home-life, are described in this ... article by Mr. Foster Coates, one of New York's best-known editors.
- A more detailed and illustrated 16-page Prospectus for 1891, show-.... ing all the good things which the JOURNAL will contain next year, will be sent free to any one sending his name and address to the Phila-.... delphia office of the JOURNAL. It is worth sending for, if only for the portraits of famous people, and illustrations which beautify the pages. ...



The Journal's Departments

WILL be increased in number and strengthened in force. Bright ideas and helpful innovations will be made, and more than ever before will each Department be made a distinct feature in itself.

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS WILL BE STARTED

during the year; the first to be entitled

THROUGH CLEAR GLASSES

- Will be a bright reflection of our modern life, taking up those questions, those vanities.
- those points and those follies which make up a wise and foolish world. Here an opinion will be given, there a judgment, and again a hit—not meant to hurt, but with a hope ...
- that it will correct. It will be written by one who has every opportunity for seeing the world, and will tell how it appears to the looker-on. The jester and the student will
- sit together in this Department, and, like a well-chosen dinner, the heavy courses will
- come between the soup and the sweets. To see the busy world through clear glasses will be attempted, and so clear will be the reflection that all who read will see.

FROM A SUNNY WINDOW-

- The second new Department-will carry good cheer into thousands of darkened rooms throughout the world. It will be entirely given over to the interests of invalids and the
- God-sanctioned "Shut-in Society." Its editor will be MRS. EMILY MEIGS RIPLEY, a
- woman who, although an invalid herself for years, has a distillery of good spirits ample enough from which to flow oceans of good cheer into the lives of thousands of her sex confined between four walls. From her sunny window she will throw each month the
- brightest rays of sunshine into the homes of invalids. *.*.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS' DEPARTMENT



Entirely devoted to the best interests of the Order of "The King's Daughters," which has proved such an instantaneous success from its commencement, in October, will prove of striking interest to every "King's Daughter" in the land. It is written and edited by MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME, the founder and President of the Order, who, in this Depart-ment, will enjoy each month "Heart to Heart Talks" with

the 200,000 Daughters of her Order. MRS. BOTTOME has, for a long time past, wished to enter more closely into the daily and spiritual lives of her "Daughters," and she hopes that she

Mae. Borrows ... may attain this end through the medium of this her special Department, into which she has thrown her whole heart, and will give some of her best work

MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT'S HELPFUL PAGE

"JUST AMONG OURSELVES," wherein the wife of the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S successor, under her familiar pen-name of "Aunt Patience," holds a talk with women each month, will further the grand object of bringing together the noble band of JOURNAL Sisters in closer relations and mutual friendship.

OUR SIDE-TALKS WITH GIRLS



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S a Department which is read every month by thousands of girls who buy the JOURNAL for this feature alone. Every point in a girl's life will continue to be treated in the same truly sympathetic manner which has won for this Department a larger army of friends than ever before accorded to a similar feature: what is best for a girl to wear; the most becoming manners in society; little hints of deportment—all ÷. told in a chatty manner by the Department's Editor, RUTH ASHMORE,

one of the best friends of the American girl.

OUR BRIGHT THINGS FOR BOYS

- Will be a very popular feature with the JOURNAL boys, who, up to this time, have had no Department of their own. It will be filled with the very brightest things for boys
- by such popular writers as OLIVER OPTIC, GENERAL LEW WALLACE, ROBERT J. BUR-
- DETTE, DR. TALMAGE, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, editor of The Youths' Companion, HORATIO ALGER, JR., P. T. BARNUM, and others, who have written their best things for
- boys for this page. A number of prize problems and puzzles will also appear.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

- And everything about woman's dress, millinery, hosiery, etc., will be even more fully treated than
- ever before in what has been pronounced as the fullest, newsiest and most reliable Fashion Department .
- sustained by any general magazine. It will continue ÷., under the editorship of MRS. ISABEL MALLON, acknowl-
- edged in the great stores of New York as'the best and most accurate writer of woman's fashions in the
- country. The JOURNAL'S exclusive American artist. VICTOR W. NEWMAN, will portray what MRS. MALLON
- describes.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Will receive beautifully illustrated stories and songs from such favorite juvenile writers as LAURA E. RICHARDS, KATE UPSON CLARK, LUCY C. LILLIE, ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL. MRS. A. G. LEWIS, J. MACDONALD OXLEY, and others.

HINTS ON HOME-DRESSMAKING

- Will be given each month, as before, by MISS EMMA M. HOOPER, who, having severed
- other previous connections, will give her exclusive attention regarding Home-dress-
- making questions to her JOURNAL Department, and thus increase its value and helpfulness.
- Our Popular Mothers' Corner
- Will be materially improved under the hand of its new Editor, ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL, who, as she learns more and more the needs of the JOURNAL mothers, will
- become a most valuable counsellor.

MR. REXFORD'S FLOWER TALKS.

- Which he has made so popular with the JOURNAL readers, will receive the closest attention and interest of their experienced author, while the illustrations will be increased in number and considerably beautified.

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC HOUSEKEEPING

Has never had a more experienced hand than that of MRS. LOUISA KNAPP, and the JOURNAL'S former and popular editor-in-chief will continue at the head of this branch of our paper.

THE HELPFUL LITERARY TALKS

- Intended to be especially serviceable for young writers, will be strengthened by new pens, while the present force of writers will be retained, and ...
- contributions from them will be even more frequent. Book reviews, and sketches of noted
- authors in their homes, will be added features.

Woman's Practical and Dainty Handiwork

- Crocheting" and "Artistic Needlework" were made separate Departments. Both will remain under the tried and successful editorship of MISS MARY F. KNAPP.
- Will receive more careful and distinct attention since the features of "Knitting and CHRIS ENTS Vol. VIII., No. 1. For December, 1890. PAGE Mrs. Parkins's Christmas Eve Part I. - - - SARAH ORNE JEWETT The Christmas Silence (Poem) - - - MARGARET DELAND Between School-room and Altar - - ELLA WHEELER WILCOX A Christmas Sermon - - - - - - - - ROBERT J. BURDETTE A Christmas Chime (Poem) - - - - - JOHN B. TABB 6

 Industrated of the formation of the formati 8 MRS. A. G. LEWIS EBEN E. REXFORD ISABEL A. MALLON The Christmas Wreath -- RUTH ASHMORE MRS. A. G. LEWIS - THE EDITOR Under the Mistletoe - -- - -- - onducting Christmas Festivals The Editorial Desk - -- -- -- HARRIET BEECHER STOWE - - - - - Mary Mapes Dodge - - - - Elizabeth Stuart Phelps -- ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS - . . . IDA LEWIS - . . . MARY J. HOLMES - . . . HELEN CAMPBELL - . ELIZABETH B. CUSTER - . ELLA WHEELER WILCOX - HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD - . . ROSE TERRY COOKE 10 - T. DEWITT TALMAGE D. D. 11 - - -A Christmas Garland -- - - Rose Terry Cooke 10 - T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D. 11 Under My Study-Lamp - - - -Side-Talks With Girls - - - - - Ruth Ashmore 12 The King's Daughters - - - - - Margaret Bottome 13 GRACE LOVE 14 LUCY C. LILLIE 14

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The Holidays in Germany - - - MRS. A. G. LEWIS. 2d Cover

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Vol. VIII, No. 1

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1890

Yearly Subscription, One Dollar Single Copies, Ten Cents



MRS PARKINS'S CHRISTMAS EVE. by Sarah Orne Jewett.



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if she were getting ready to go home. "I don't know's I feel to give you anything to day. Mrs. Deems," said Mrs. Parkins in a resolved tone. "I don't feel much ac-quainted with the minister's folks. I must say she takes

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"Well, folks has to have their hard times, and minister's families can't escape. I am sorry about the boy, I'm sure," said Mrs. Par-kins, generously. "Don't you go, Mrs. Deems; you ain't been to see me for a good while. I want you to see my bonnet in jest a minute." "I've got to go way over to the Dilby's, and it's goin'to be dark early. I should be pleased to have you come an'see me. I've got to find Lacy and trudge along." "I believel won't rise to see you out o' the door, my lap's so full," said Mrs. Parkins po-litely, and so they parted. Lucy was hopping up and down by the front fence to keep her-self warm and occupied. "She didn't say anything about the butter-nuts, did she, mother' the child asked ; and Mrs. Deems laughed and shook her head. Then they walked away down the road to-gether, the big-mittened hand holding fast the little one, and the hooded heads bobbing towarl each other now and then, as if they were holding a lively conversation. Mrs. Parkins looked after them two or three times, suspiciously at first, as if she thought they might be talking about her; then a little wistfully. She had come of a saying family and had married a saving man. "Isn't Mrs. Parkins real poor, mother?" ittle Lucy inquired in a compassionate voice. Mrs. Deems smiled, and assure the child that there was nobody so well off in town except Colonel Drummond, so far as money wen; but Mrs. Parkins took care neither to enjoy her means herself, nor to let anybody else. Lucy pondered this strange answer for awhile and then began to hop and skip along the rough road, still holding fast her mother's warm had. This was the twenty-first of December, and the day of the week was Monday. On Tues-day Mrs. Parkins did her fromed invince.

warm hand. This was the twenty-first of December, and the day of the week was Monday. On Tues-day Mrs. Parkins did her frugal ironing, and on Wednesday she meant to go over to Hay-bury to put some money into the bank and to do a little shopping. Goods were cheaper in Haybury in some of the large stores, than they were at the corner store at home, and she had the horse and could always get dinner at her cousin's. To be sure, the cousin was always hinting for presents for herself or her children, but Mrs. Parkins could bear that, and always cleared her conscience by asking the boys over in haying time, though their prowing appetites and the wear and tear of the house. Their mother came to with their growing appetites and the wear and tear of the house. Their mother came for a day's visit now and then, but everything at home depended upon her hard-working hands, as she had been early left a widow with little



cousin, but she thought if she once began to give, they would always be expecting some-thing. As has been said, Wednesday was the day set for the visit, but when Wednesday came it was a hard winter day, cold and windy, with an occasional flurry of snow, and Mrs. Par-kins being neuralgic, gave up going until Thursday. She was pleased when she waked Thursday morning to find the weather warmer and the wind stilled. She was weather-wise enough to see snow in the clouds, but it was only eight miles to Haybury and she could start early and come home again as soon as she got her dinner. So the boy who came every morning to take care of her horse and bring in wood, was hurried and urged until he nearly lost his breath, and the horse was put into the wagon and, with rare forethought, a piece of salt-pork was wrapped up and put under the wagon-seat; then with a cloud over the re-trimmed bonnet, and a shawl over her Sunday cloak, and mittens over her woolen gloves Mrs. Parkins drove away. All her beighbors knew that she was going to Haybury to put eighty-seven dollars into the bank that the Dilby brothers had paid her for some rye planted and harvested on the halves. Very likely she had a good deal of money be-side, that day; she had the best farm in that sterile neighborhood and was a famous man-ager.

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she could not take her money with her to the next world, and she would make a virtue of necessity. The afternoon was closing in cold and dark, and the snow came sifting down slowly before Mrs. Parkins was out of the street of Hay-bury. She had lived too long on a hill not to be weatherwise, and for a moment, as the wind buffeted her face and she saw the sky and the horizon line all dulled by the coming storm, she had a great mind to go back to cousin Faber's. If it had been any other time in the year but Christmas eve! The old horse gath-ered his forces and hurried along as if he had sense enough to be anxious about the weather; but presently the road turned so that the wind was not so chilling and they were quickly out of sight of the town, cross-ing the level land which lay between Haybury and the hills of Holton. Mrs. Parkins was persuaded that she should get home by dark, and the old horse did his very best. The road was rough and frozen and the wagon rattled and pitched along; it was like a race between Mrs. Parkins and the storm, and for a time it seemed certain that she would be the winner.

e The gathering forces of the wind did not assert themselves fully until nearly half the eight miles had been passed, and the snow r which had only clung to Mrs. Farkins' blanket-shawl like a white veil at first, and - sifted white across the frozen grass of the lowlands, lay at last like a drift on the worm buffalo-robe, and was so deep in the road that it began to clog the wheels. It was a most surprising snow in the thickness of the flakes and the rapidity with which it gath-ered; it was no use to try to keep the white-knitted cloud over her face, for it became so thick with snow that it blinded and half-stifted her. The darkness began to fall, the snow came thicker and faster, and the horse cloggedold wagon, had to stop again and again. The awful thought suddenly came to Mrs. Par-kins mind that she could not reach home that night, and the next moment she had to ac-knowledge that she did not know exactly where she was. The thick flakes blinded her; she turned to look behind to see if any one were coming; but she might have been in the middle of an Arctic waste. She felt benumbed and stupid, and again tried to urge the tired horse, and the good creature toiled on desper-ately. It seemed as if they must have left the lowland far erough behind to be near some houses, but it grew still darker and snowier as they dragged slowly for another mile until it was impossible to get any further, and the horse stopped still and then gave a shake to rid himself of the drift on his back, and turned his head to look inquiringly at his mistress. Mrs. Parkins began to cry with cold, and fear and misery. She had read accounts of The gathering forces of the wind did not sert themselves fully until nearly half the

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WILL YOU FAVOR THE EDITOR?

WILL YOU FAVOR THE EDITOR?
TO know more definitely the tastes and wishes of his readers, the Editor of the Journal will feel obliged to as many readers who will send him a written reply to the following questions:—
1. What particular feature in the Journal pleases you most?
2. What number of recent date gave you most pleasure and satisfacton?
3. Do you prefer more or less fiction?
4. Is there any present department or feature you would prefer omitted?
5. Is there any special field or subject you would like to see covered in the Journal, not now included in its pages?
Any idea or suggestion will be thankfully received, and, wherever possible, adopted. Be perfectly frank in writing and criticise just as you feel. Your honest opinion is asked for. Many letters have already come to the Editor in reply to this notice printed in the boose to acknowledge the favors of his readers more at length. eyonu expression extra balledge the favors of his reasons lopes to acknowledge the favors of his reasons ore at length. Address, direct, to THE EDITOR, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE CHRISTMAS SILENCE. BY MARGARET DELAND.

H USHED are the pigeons cooing low, On dusty rafters of the loft; And mild-eyed oxen, breathing soft, Sleep on the fragrant hay below.

Dim shadows in the corners hide; The glimmering lantern's rays are shed, Where one young lamb just lifts his head Then huddles against his mother's side.

Strange silence tingles in the air; Through the half-open door a bar Of light from one low hanging star Touches a baby's radiant hair —

No sound—The mother, kneeling, lays Her cheek against the little face. Oh, human love ! Oh, heavenly grace ! Tis yet in silence that she prays !

Ages of silence end to-night; Then to the long expectant earth Glad angels come to greet His bin In burst of music, love and light! birth

BETWEEN SCHOOL-ROOM AND ALTAR. By ELLA WHERLER WILCOX.

 BY ELLA WHEELEE WILCOX.

 FILEN WHEELEE WILCOX.

 FILEN the most memorable time in the life of a woman is that period which lies between the school-room and the altar. It is the time toward which eageneess, and to which many a mature woman casts a backward glance of regret. It is the the American girl especially is it.

 Properties of youth, the memory-land of age.

 To the American girl especially is it.

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 Barber espected.
 The school-room for the school.

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 Barber espected.
 The school-room for the most intellectual people I have b

be dreaded. Mere learning in a woman is never attract-ive. It is, on the contrary, offensive, unless coupled with feminine graces. School learn-ing should sink into the character and de-portment, and only exhibit itself as the per-fume of a flower is exhibited—in a subtle, nameless and unobtrusive manner.

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sss. I think when love comes purely and honor-bly to two hearts, they should welcome it ably

by to two hearts, they should weicome is naturally. But a girl should be sure that it is a pure and honorable love which is offered her, be-fore she commits herself; for the professional "masher" is abroad in the land of the free, and he is adroit in passing a spurious and false gallantry for the true gold of real affec-tion, and his favorite victim is the young girl, fresh from the school-room, who believes that every man who speaks pleasantly to her de-sires to lead her to the altar.

A Happy Mother

Her Lovely Child Cured of Salt Rheum-Now Healthy and Rosy-Not Even a Scar.

Such statements as the following should certainly in-spire absolute confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla. The letter came to us entirely unsolicited, and in a frank, honest manner expresses the grateful thanks of a heavy mother

letter came to us entirely unsolicited, and in a frank, honest manner expresses the grateful thanks of a happy mother. "Feeling very thankful for Hood's Sarsaparilla, I wish to give this unsolicited testimonial of the benefit we have received from this grater remedy and Hood's Olive Ointment, for I feel that were it not for them I should have lost as promising a little boy as any one could wish to have. When he was eight months old, sait theum broke out all over his body. Our family doctor took charge of him till he was two years old, and then gave him up. I purchased two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and some of Hood's Olive Oint-ment and took charge of him myself. Very soon after 1 had given him half a bottle of Sarsaparilla I could see a difference in the child. Improvement continued as I kept on with the remedy, sol a vitte this statement. I can never tell how grateful I am for my little boy whom I thougkt must die, but who now is so happy and robust, with not even a scar on his fair skin." Mrs. Z T. NASH, Durbury, Mass.

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A CHRISTMAS SERMON.

WITH THE SPICE OF FUN AND THE WIT OF WISDOM.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Wealth maketh many friends; but the poor is separated from his neigh-bour.-Proverbs, XIX: 4.

EARLY BELOVED: 2A RLY BELOVED: The Scripture moveth us in sundry places, and about once a year, to yearn, with bowels of compassion, for the poor, to stretch out our hands to the needy, to send a load of limb-wood to the widow, and to give the fatherless

wood to the widow, and to give the fatherless a job of shoveling off four dollars' worth of snow for fifty cents. We send a barrel of last summer's clothing to the Montana Mis-sionary in the blizzard season; we buy a five-dollar ticket to a ten-dollar charity ball, out of mich we get fifteen dollars' worth of five-dollar ticket to a ten-dollar charity ball, out of which we get fifteen dollars' worth of fun, and cry aloud "I am he that considereth the poor." Yea, verily, and thou considerest him a nuisance, for hath not the Wise Man said, "The poor is hated even of his own neighbor'? He hath—see Proverbs, XIV: 20—and you are the very neighbor he was thinking of. Beloved, let us consider this matter a mo-ment. I indeed expected that the announce-

thinking of. Beloved, let us consider this matter a mo-ment. I indeed expected that the announce-ment of the text would raise a howl that might stop the clock—"but none of these things move me." Let us see, not how much you have done for the poor this merry Christ-mas season, but what you have done for him all the year round. I am not given to criti-cising Providence, but sometimes, in my dar-ing and sceptical moments, I have thought that it might have been money in the poor man's pocket and "collops of fat on his flanks," had he been built, as to his interior department, apon the plans and specifications of the cow, with four stomachs; or, with a storage lip like the pelican. Then, when the rest of the world had its annual spasm of Christmas benevolence, he might line himself with fat things full of marrow, and hibernate until the next December took us by the throat whould once more frighten us into renewing our fire insurance, and buying a cut-rate ticket to heaven over the Phylactery Broad Gauge. I cannot make you believe this now, when yon have just helped to decorate a Christmas tree for the Blind Asylum; but if you would recall this sernon—which you will not—or remember the text—which you can not—about six months from now, I think it would grow upon you. "All the brethren of the poor do hate him;

upon you. "All the brethren of the poor do hate him; how much more do his friends go far from him? He pursueth them with words, but they are gone." So it was in the days of Solomon. Is it much better now? This Christ-mes were your beart is warm. You say "the Solomon. Is it much better now? This Christ-mas week your heart is warm; you say "the first-born of the poor shall feed and the needy shall lie down in safety" if it takes a dollar. But when the same poor man came to you in October and wanted to borrow seven dollars, you even wished that you had a sword in your hand that you might slay him. You can stand him once a year, when all the world is bent upon gorging him until he "loatheth the honeycomb"; but to see the beggar lying at the gate every time you go out, that is trying. We could love him, were he a naked heathen, far, far away in benighted lands where we could never see him ; but to stumble over him far, far away in benighted lands where we could never see him; but to stumble over him every time we go to church or theatre, euchre-party or prayer-meeting, communion table or ball-room, this makes us tired. But, brethren, he isn't promised to us as an annual blessing, like the latter rains; he's an all-the-year-round reminder of God's riches and our stewardship, "For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in thy land." Overhaul your Deute-ronomy for that; it will probably take you all the rest of the morning to find it, but you will run across a whole volume of good things while you are looking for it. Thanks to Christianity, thanks to every church founded on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, we do take better care of our poor,

church founded on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, we do take better care of our poor, a thousand fold, than Solomon, or his father before him or his sons after him, ever did. But we have yet to learn that while spasmodic charity is better than none, Christmas ought to last all the year round. And, indeed, there is no reason why it shouldn't. Because no man knoweth just when it should come. If we are positive about anything connected with we are positive about anything connected with Christ was not born on that date. So as we can't agree upon the date for observing Christ-mas, why not divide it up all through the year? It doesn't do to save all our charity for an annual deluge. A waterspout isn't a good thing for a garden. A cloud-burst destroys more crops than it helps. What blesses the land is not the thunderstorm, advertising itlightening, thunder, roar and crash. The smiling farm and the dirty lane, the garden and the stony street laugh in gratitude for the commonplace, quiet, rather sleepy drizzle-drozzle that comes down without attracting much attention to itself. "Love covereth a multitude of sins," sayeth the Apostle Peter, and of a verity, brethren, the little short-lived love we feel for our neighbor at Christmas time is as a garment that is made to serve as a duster in July and an ulster in December. You have given a Christmas token to each of the servants, if so be that you are, like Canaan, "a servants, it so that you are, like Canaan, "a servant unto ser-vants." That is right. But did you pay their wages regularly all the year? And if you didn't, don't you know that prompt payment is ever so much better than a present? "Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren or of thy strangers that are in thy land within thy gates. In his day shalt thou give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it;

for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it;

for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it; lest he cry against thee unto the Lord, and it be sin unto thee." Is there a dressmaker or a tailor, a shoemaker or a carpenter, hired man or servant girl holding a claim against you this week that you have put off to suit your own convenience? "Thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in the land of Egypt." You'd better: because if you forget it, there are a hundred people right here in this congregation, who remember it for you, and who will take frequent pains to remind each other that they can remember when your grandmother hadn't clothes to wear to church. And this story, oft repeated, will lead to the belief that your grandmother dressed in a palm leaf fan and was baptized in the river Congo by a missionary. Dot abate one jot of your Christmas benevolence; but do not admit the firm of Mammon, Mammon & Mammon to your dealings. To whom are you most apt to send the costliest gifts? Do ye not lend to those of whom ye hope to receive? And how often do we read that the employés of a certain house have clubed together to present a gold watch to the boss? "He that giveth to the rich shall come to want." Do not make Christmas a financial burden and worry to yourself and friends. "The desire of a man is the measure of his kindness"; a token wrought by one's own hand is a treasure to the friend who re-ceives it. A letter of a dozen lines is better than an insane frenzy of a Christmas card, representing a howling snow-storm on the seashore at midnight, with a woman dressed for bed, and half a dozen bare-foot children picking up sea-weed with hot-house blooms on it, with a verse of poetry that doesn't rhyme, scan, or mean anything, printed in pale letters on a white ground on the margin of the nightmare. And is it not so, in these days of high art, that it is even cheaper to give unto a friend a house and lot, than a second-prize Christmas rebus? And is it not so, beloved, that oftimes the women of the household have worn themselves out in the so, beloved, that offtimes the women of the household have worn themselves out in the preparations for Christmas, so that it was the hardest day of all the year to them? And is it not so, that people labor to remember all to whom they should send gifts, and make a catalogue of their friends? Verily, our love is altogether lighter than vanity when that costs us an effort. Rather had we be forgotten than have people tax the brain into a headache, trying to remember us. Give simple gifts out of the fullness of your hearts. After the deliverance of the Jews from the plots of Haman, the days of deliverance were established among the Jews in the provinces of King Ahasuerus—the 14th day of the month Adar and the 15th day of the same, "as the days wherein the Jews rested from their enemies, and the month which was turned unto them from sorrow to joy, and from mourning into a good day: that they should make them days of feasing and joy. should make them days of feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor." Now, there is a good way to celebrate Christmas. If you love me, send a turkey to a poor family down the alley; if you want to make your brother a present, give it to the poorest man you know; if you want to surprise your father with a gift, give it to some needy old fellow of whom he never heard. That will insure for you a right royal, merry Christmas.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

HRISTMASEHIME

Then; loosed above; a note there of .

At Christmas time: from clime to clime, Each star to star doth sweetly chime Till all the heavens are ringed with rhyme.

Floats downward like a wandering dove

And fil the world is ringed with love.

ADMIRING THE RIGHT THINGS. BY KATE UPSON CLARK.



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of Mr. Moody's Northfield School that right standards of physical development are main-tained there. Corsets, tight shoes, and all de-ceptive and artifical modes of dress are dis-countenanced there, and girls are taught that the Maker's handiwork must not be tortured. A man who would like his sons to admire the right things must show to those sous that he does not admire them himself. If he ad-mires smoking and betting and loose conversa-tion it will not take express words to acquain his sons with his predilections. They will see his ideals almost before he realizes them himself, and they will act accordingly. If a mother wishes to make home virtues and foundation graces dearer to her daughters than fashionable dress, unhealthful candy-munching, and miscellaneous society, and un-seemly eagerness for marriage, she must show

munching, and miscellaneous society, and un-seemly eagerness for marriage, she must show them that she herself loves the right things best. Your girls will soon detect what you consider most desirable, and they will not be slow to practice upon your covert wishes. Let us be sincere with ourselves. Most of us know what we ought to admire. Our Bible, our pastors, our teachers have in-structed us rightly from our youth up, but do we really accept the loftly ideals we have read of? Do we not usually admire what it is most fashionable to admire without going into the ethical meanings of things? Yet our children. They will admire what we admire, not what we pretend to think admirable.

Packer's Tar Soap "Remarkably pure, cleansing and healing."-D. G. Brinton, M. D., Phila. For Hair and Scalp For Baby's Bath. Preferable to all others. "In removing scurf or dandruff from the baby's head, in relieving the itching and irritation caused by chaing, it is beyond compare."—Christine Terhune Herrick (Oradle and Nursery.)

THE TRUE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT. AS the spirit of Christmas come to

John B. Tabb.

AS the spirit of Christmas come to you? I do not mean the spirit of Christmas as evidenced by the dainty things from the Christmas-tree, the plums in the pudding, or the rich juice of the gravy; but I do mean—are you ready to put out your hand to her whom you have thought did you an unkindness? Are you ready to ask forgiveness for the thought less word spoken? The you ready to overlook what seemed to you a slight? And are you ready to ask that each one near and dear to you may be joyful and happy, and that the stranger at the gates may not be forgotten? The syou can do all this the Christmas spirit is not in you. May be apply to the property to that little Child who came on earth so many years ago that He might bring to it light and joy, and also of kindness. Do you want to make a happy Christmas for yourself and for other people? Then give, and give royally. Royal giving means gene-rous bestowing of the best that you have to those least used to possessing. Tour royal gift may be but a loving mes-fage, but be sure if it is given in the name of that little Child it will bring happiness where-ever it goes, and, like the water of the foun-tin, it will return to you will be made better and younger by it. In your joy re-member the children, not just your own – they have you to look after them—but think of the little ones whose homes are bare, where lie is like a tossing sea.

They have you to look after them—butthink of the little ones whose homes are bare, where life is like a tossing sea. Remember the sick children. Think of the joy a beautiful toy, a great, round orange, a big bag of candies only to be looked at, will big bag of candies only to be looked at, will bring to the little ones whose limbs are tied down forever. Think of the great picture-book over which the eyes will open wide--eyes, my friend, that will soon be closed for-ever in death; and of the great and intense delight felt when a wonderful tree is recog-ever the big name is known to the little nized, or a bird's name is known to the little boy whose life has been speut in the close streets. These are gifts that you will never regret. Give of them—give of your plenty and from your heart, and be sure that to each little one of your own will come special hap-In the one of your own will come special hap-piness because you have remembered the suf-ferers among the babies. When that Divine Baby slept so quietly in the stable, the great kings of the earth thought it worth while to bring presents to Him, and surely as you con-sider the least among these, He will remember you. Let the bells ring out then on Christmas morning and lat your heart heat in union as morning and let your heart beat in unison as you know that you have brought joy unto His little ones. Children are God's own angels sent by Him to brighten our world, and what we do for these messengers from the sky, es-pecially at that time of the year which belongs to them, will come back to us threefold, like to them, will come back to us threefold, like unto bread cast upon the waters. Remember, the first Christmas gifts were laid at the feet of a child—a poor child of humble parents. Give your gifts then to the humble, to the poor, to the helpless, and thus will your own Christmas be a happy one.

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S. C. BECK, Manufactures of Hair Goods, 36 N. EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA



N these days when one dees not have a father confessor - and no woman of sense has a confidante-one of ability finds herself forced occasionally to jot down her impressions. That is my excuse for the existence of this. To begin at the very beginning, I fancy I was born like other people, went through the usual uninteresting baby-hood, but was still a little girl when I learned that I was a beauty. This first came to me from my father. My mouth drawn up to its prettiest rosebud shape, a couple of tears in my eyes would make him give me whatever I asked for, and so there came to me the knowl-edge of the strength that lies in weakness. Sometimes I doubt if I were born-I think

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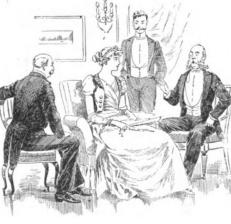


- I HILLING THE REAL "I made my first appearance at the Patriarchs' ball."

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quette that talked out an opera, or looked into a man's eyes so that he believed that I adored him, whereas I only calculated ex-actly to what extent I could count on him for flowers. You think this sounds vulgar, per-haps, about the flowers; but all coquettes are vulgar in that sense. The old novels tell of a time when maidens fair were delighted with the blossom sent by the man who adored them; but it is impossible to imagine anything so stu-jid. Of what earthy use would a blossom be? One has been effective when taken from a man's buttonhole and stuck in one's bodice. but I cannot imagine their being of any other use. When the young men grew to know me, proposals of marriage began to pour in upon me; but I had concluded ex-actly who I would marry—the rich, and only son of a rich man, who really owned half the me did very well to pass away the time with and give me mad's but to be more than willing to pive the use. When the young men that further houses were built. The other me did very well to pass a way the time with and give me that the the solve that I most be more than willing to pive the bim. He gave me the most exquisite prayer-book in ivory and gold, with my mono-give my life to the poor and my love to him. He gave me then with the gold in my hair and the beautiful book near my lips, so that the gold in my hair and the is only things human about. My mark proposal was from a ma. Yes, he was a man. He

that the gold in my hair and the the only things human about man. Yes, he was a man. He freed me his hand and his heart, and his willingness to make a home for me. Tlaughed the only things human about to make a home for me. The second marrying a poor man! No matter that be was a gentleman; no matter that I had a curious feeling in my heart about him he told me what he thought of me. You see, I had invited it; but still he couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under that laugh was the only feeling the couldn't know that under the season was not me a duchess, indeed, for my ducats, but I had intended to marry Jack—the richest man who would have given me a fine title, but I had intended to marry Jack—the richest man who would have given the season was not house the only child of her sister—an orban. She said she would be a good foid bur house the only child of her sister—an orban, she said she would be a good foid swell go out together. My clothes could be many the wend make Jack think me orban. I am never mean enough to deny another woman's good looks, but Marjory except in her possession of a pair of deep, dark blue eyes that told something. I never on any the coaching parade, Marjory and I, with mamma's permission, and under the booked so well in my yellow crepe, my hat thinmed with yellow blossons and with a



"There were all sorts and conditions of men.

huge bunch of them laid at my feet, that even the boys on the street called to each other, "Ain't she a beauty!" I was. I knew it, and J felt that Jack ought to appreciate it more than ever before. As he bade us good-by that evening, he said to me, "I am com-

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"I am coming to speak to your mother to-morrow."

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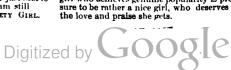
"As I drive in the park in my victoria."



HOW TO BE POPULAR. By EMMA V. SHERIDAN

harmless against one care, armor. This humorous, good temper constitutes a safer laugh-provok-ing faculty, than does wit. The popular girl must, of course, be depended on for keeping a party merry, and saying things that start a laugh around; but no one must be hurt. The woman whose laugh is feared must be clever, indeed, to sanction her sarcasms.

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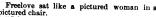


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door, as a protection from the cold.
Johnny Ladd had learned a new tune, a very popular one at that time, and he was one of those persons who are the transformer of the second structure of the second structure. The tune was called, "There's a sound going forth from the mulberry trees," and the words were very mysterious and sublime, being taken, in part, from the inspirations of the old Heosen or the new tune.
Johnny made the old woods the structure.
"What joyful sound is the structure."
"A new tune turns the head

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Freelove started, but only said, "Lordy!" in a deep contralto voice. Was it possible that such herey as this had been uttered in the great room of her tavern! A tavern with-out a haunted room or some like mystery would be just a tavern; no more to be re-spected than an ordinary! She let down her knitting work into her lap in a very deliber-taver, and ast silent. Then she said, most vigorously to Blingo, the blacksmith -"Bo you have become of the opinion of the Judge and the stage driver? Look here, Blingo, I would think that you would be afraid to doubt such things. I should. I should be afraid that something awful would follow me, and whoop down vengeance on me, like an old-fashioned hurricane. I should. —Mercy me, hear the wind how!! There it comes again. Lordy!" The great sign creaked, and a loose shutter rattled and a shutter banged. "Blingo, you may be an honest-meaning man, but don't you invite evil upon this house. I—"



Freelove sat like a pictured woman in a pictured chair. "I have always heard that that old grave-yard was haunted," said she at last. "Now let us be perfectly honest and sincere with in such thing as the appearance of spirits to iving people. That is so. If you, Judge Smart, and you Cameraisman, and you, Blingo, will go to-night up to the top of that if and say those identical words, I will give you all a hot supper when you return. It is in the brick oven now. People have seen strange things there for forty years. Here is a test for you. There, now! You've all got ears and eyes. Will you go?" "I will," said the Judge. "I wouldn't think my more of doing a thing like that than I would of going to the wood pileand speaking to the chopping-block." "Nor I," said Cameralsman. "Nor I," said Cameralsman. "Nor I," said Greeove; "but promise me that if you should see anything all in white, or if the old woman answers you as she did the others you will believe these ghost stories to be true." "Year," said the Judge, the stage driver and the there men banged the door behind them, and turned merrily toward the hill road, thread merrily toward the hill road, thread merrily toward the hill road, thinking only of the hot supper they would have on their return. A December supper out of an old brick oven in the prosperous any the Cheshire farmers was no common meal. I followed them. I thought I saw the double sense of Sweet Billy's words, and I

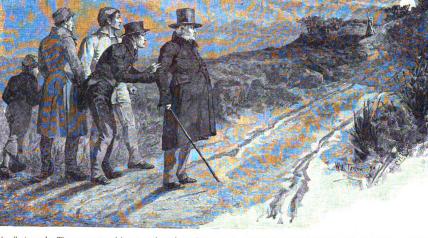
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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best of all cough cures. It allays inflamma-tion of the throat and speedly removes irri-tating mucus from the bronchial passages. Mrs. L. P. Cutler, 47 North Washington og., New York City, says: "When I was a girl of 17 I had a cough, with profuse night sweats, and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me. I have recommended this preparation in scores of similar cases."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold all by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.



"We all stopped. The moon was rising over the oaks and pines, and on the top of the hill stood what looked to us all like the figure of a woman with an arm raised, mysterious and silent, as in warning."

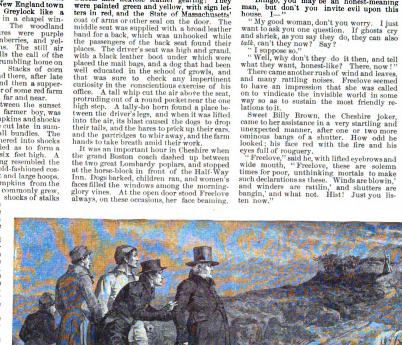
the figure of a woman with an arm rais. her cap border bobbing, and her heart over-flowing, and seeming to meet in every guest a long-lost sister or brother. She knew how to run a hotel, and nothing but prosperity attended her long and memorable administration. The principal characters were Judge Smart, Billy Brown-or "Sweet Billy," as he was called, an odd genius, who was 'the "Sam hawson'' of the Berkshire Hills;-Cameralis-man, the stage-driver, and Blingo, the black-smith. I can see the very group now, as when a boy. They were joined by Freelove her-self, early in the evening, who brought her knitting, and was eager to discuss the latest maryel of the newspaperless times, and to add the wisdom of her moral reflections upon it. She prefaced the remarks which she wished to make emphatically-and they were froune it is suggestions, but not ill-infen-tioned by her. It was a common exclamation of surprise in the old county tows. The short, red twilight had been followed by light guests of night winds, whirling leaves, passing like an unseen traveler, leaving silence behind. Shutters cracked, and clouds they cover there ever mannet for the displacement there were were more of the order there vere hannet whore of the opinion that there were for the displacement tablingo, the black-smith, were of the opinion that there were non-trastrony evidences of supernatural mani-tion to the traditional philosopy of the old color, teachers and wonder tales. "There is no evidence whatever that there were were she a place except in hissien-tor, the were the opinion that there were the sheak-smith, were of the opine that there were then sheak-smith, were else, and loo not believe that any-one even knew such a place except in hissien-trastronyne even then krattere are witches, "The were then the sheak-mether who then there are witches, "The weak mannether are witches, "The the witcher are."

With those who think that there are witches, There the witches are; With those who think there are no witches, Witches are not there."

So said Blingo, the blacksmith.

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ed, mysterious and silent, as in warning."
He gave me a curious wink, as much as to say. "Now watch for a rare jok."
"Did you know that old woman, she what did woman gave yard in the chair, bolt upright—so?"
"Answered? She answered? She answered you what she answered? She answered?"
"Answered?" sid Freelove, with a bob of her cap border. "Answered? Lordy ! Did you say answered?"
"Answered?" sid Freelove, with a bob of her cap border. "Answered? Lordy ! Did you say answered?"
"Mered?" sid Freelove, with a bob of her cap border. "Answered? I cordy ! Did you say answered?"
"Mered?" sid Freelove, with a bob of her cap border. "Answered? I cordy ! Did you say answered?"
"Mered?" sid Freelove, with a bob of her cap border. "Answered? I cordy ! Did you say answered?"
"Mered?" sid Verder dright out there, up in that old, briery, burying grave-yard on the windy hil. 'Old woman, old woman, what did you die of?' And the old woman answered—nothin' at all."
"Billy gave me another peculiar look."
"Billy gave me another peculiar look."
"Billy and end as Shakespeare says."
"Terlove felt of her wig."
"One fight in October," continued Sweet filly, "a certain young man that I might as shakespeare says."
Terlove felt of beer wig.
"One fight in October," continued sweet haven the old woman had wonde to the wind shakespeare says. Says she, 'I dasttoak that question i, and she went up to the wall, she did, and says she says she, 'I dasttoak that question,' and she went up to the wall, she did, and says she was shing the content." And the wond is blowin', and the shut, the old woman answered. 'Old woman, what did wone answered we wan show the blow in, and the shut, content."
"Mered blowing were passing, the old woman answered is blowing, and the shut, went were the same answere were the old woman answered and the wind is blowing, and the shut, there the old woman answered ano

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eralsman Some out to meet us," said the Judge sar-

"Cracky, if I don't believe it is," said Billy, with bending form and staring eyes.

with bending form and staring eyes. "Judge?" "What, Billy?" "That was a joke." "Wot I said about the old woman and that she would answer-nothin' at all. But the grave-yard is haunted. I've heard so a hun-dred times." "Well, that figure is no joke, as you can see. But it is up there that we will have to go, and you too, Billy." "Oh, Judge, not now that I told you it was all a joke."

all a joke." "But you must, Billy." "Why?" "Do you want to be laugh

all a joke." "But you must, Billy." "Do you want to be laughed at as a coward?" "Do you want to be laughed at as a coward?" "There was a movement of the figure. "Oh, Judge, look, I can see her hand move. O, heavings and earth ! Let us try a race back to the tavern." "No, no; we must investigate. We'd lose our reputations if we did not. A man must stand by his reputation whatever may come." "Judge, these are solemn times. Anybody is welcome to my reputation; I'd part with it now if 1 only could get back to the tavern again," said Billy. The Judge pressed on. The rest followed unwillingly, Billy lagging behind the others, but led on by force of example. Our imaginations now made of the object a perfect old woman, with a waving arm. "Judge," said Billy, again. "Come on, you coward." "She is warning us to turn back," said Billy. "Don't you see? Back it is. Just look at the moon, Judge. Haven't you any respect for the moon, nor for warnin's, nor for me, nor for nothin'? 'Back,'she says— "turn back."" We were now in full view of the object, our nervous fears growing at every step. We all stopped again. "Cameralsman picked up a stone and threw it with great force towards the mysterious image. The effect was surprising. The figure began

Cameralsman picked up a stone and unew it with great force towards the mysterious image. The effect was surprising. The figure began to bob up and down, and to move down the hill, turning round and round, and waving its threatening arm. We all stepped back ; Billy crving, "The heavings have mercy on mor-tal man!" All the hervous control we had left vanished. We were now mere children of our fancies, victims of our fears. The next event paralyzed us all. I can hear it now. A wild, piercing, muffled cry, or shriek, rose from the figure, cutting the air and echoing everywhere a wild, long, piteous howl. It was repeated twice. Then the figure turned round and round again, waving its long arm; then it seemed to bow over, and, as it did so, a while form leaped into the air. A wild gust of wind swept over the hil; the prostrate figure was borne into the gulch by the wayside and the white form was gone as though it had vanished. The road was clear. The moon seemed like the head of a giant rising over the hill. We were all dumb with fear. Even the Judge spread his legs apart in terror.

rising over the hill. We were all dumb with fear. Even the Judge spread his legs apart in terror. "It isn't mortal power to stand such a sight as that," said he. "The invisible world is after us. Run1" We all approved his decision. Run? We turned at the order, and I never saw nervous energy so applied to the limbs of any human beings as it was then. There came another great gust of wind that carried away the Judge's hat. We didn't stop for it. Billy stumbled once and fell head-long, and rose covered with blood. But he only said, "Heavings," and bounded on again, his legs flying faster than before. In this excited condition we returned to the inn, and tumbled one after another into the door. Freelove met us there, all excitement, with her usual inconsiderate exclamation. The Judge was first to speak after the return. "There are some things that make one wish for extraction or annihilation," said he, "and the invisible world has come down from the tirmament to terra firma." This judicial an-nouncement I have always thought a model of its kind. "The wise men are confounded; I never really and truly believed in such things before." "I wouldn't stay in this neighborhood," said Cameralsman, "for all the taverns in America. I never really believed thas unch things happen; now I know. I am sure." "Having forgive me," said Blingo, the blacksmith, "I am a humbled man. I have all the evidences of my senses. These things are so." "Your supper is ready," said Freelove, turn-ing round and round, like a too.

oracksmith, "I am a humbled man. I have all the evidences of my senses. These things are so." "Your supper is ready," said Freelove, turn-ing round and round, like a top. "Supper?" said the Judge. "I don't feel as though I would ever eat anything again." "If I only knew where there was any safe world to go to, I'd go there," said Billy. "I declare I would. This is about the poorest world that I ever go into—it is, now. Ghosts a-swingin' their arms, an' whirlin' roun', an' shriekin,' an' callin' up the moon an' winds, an' disappearin' right before your eves into the bowels of the earth. Oh, my! Why anybody who would doubt what we saw would doubt anything. Heaving forgive me! This is my last joke. I've got through." Freelove flew about all excitement. We agreed, the Judge and all, that here was a supernatural event. How could we have dreamed of a dog in a shock of stalks? Here, at last, was a case of real ghost in old Greylock i

A WOMAN'S CROWN.

BY MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

ROSES and thorns together grow; Yet, with a woman's art, I bind the roses-crimson glow About my brow; and who shall know

The thorns hide in my heart? Roses and thorns ! Life's daily grace Covers life's daily pain.

We give our joy the wider space— But deep, deep, deep is that hidden place Where thorns and tears have lain!

DINNER CETS

and two large seven-light candelabrums which are placed at either end of the table, all in solid hammered silver. The set is worth twenty-five thousand dollars, and with it is used very heavy Bohemian glass with raised of different colored dishes for each course. Some of these were painted by Sir Joshna Reynolds, and other celebrated artists. The table cloth on which is placed this elaborate service is composed of Brussels net; it is in one piece and covers a table at which eighteen people may sit. The color of the satin under-neath is changed at each dinner, pink and yellow being generally used, and the flower decoration carried out in accordance. The famous dinner-set once owned by the Duke of Mariborough, is now in the posses-in eavy repoused work, very unique. The set is valuable, indeed, and scores of nobles, kings, queens, princes and dukes have eaten off it. A splendid gold set in the possession of Cornelius Van-delabrums stand three feet. The surface is in heavy repoused work, very unique. The set is queen, princes and dukes have eaten off it. A splendid gold set in the possession of Cornelius Van-dielabrum, holding seven can-dles, is decorated with vines a damily for a lifetime. The adabarum, holding seven can-dles, is decorated with vines and the others a drum and fite. The smaller candelabrums to be used at eaves. At the base are three cherubs, the centre one holding in his arms amandolin in a conglition of valuable services york (morgan in recognition of valuable services in carried out. The plates are plain. Mr. J. Pierreport Morgan is the owner of a fold dinner service that cost fifty thousand dollars. It was a gift from the New York (morgan in recognition of valuable services york gratis to that great corporation. About three months were devoted to making it. The peneral style is Romanesque, the chasing all ammered by hand, the main figure beign of distands the figure of a woman repre-solase in the form of a half sphere, and on top of this stands the figure of a woman repre-solase in the

flowers at either side under the Commodore's crest. On the large covered dish is this inscrip-tion: "Presented by the Chamber of Com-merce and Merchants' Exchange to Commo-dore Matthew Calbraith Perry, in acknowi-edgement of the signal service which he has rendered to America and to the world by his able and successful negotiation of the treaty with Japan." An idea of the number of pieces it com-prises must be four disc for the tark

rendered to America and to the world by his able and successful negotiation of the treaty with Japan." An idea of the number of pieces it com-prises may be formed from the fact that six immense cedar chests are required to hold it. There are tea and coffee services, chafing dishes, fish and, venison dishes, dozens upon dozens of forks, spoons and knives of all sizes. It is never used by the family excepting on rare and state occasions. A valuable silver tray was also given by the Commodore to his daughter Mrs. August Belnont; it is twelve inches wide, by two-and-a-half feet long, and is very heavy for any man to lift. It bears the following inscription:--"Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, in the name of the people of the State of Rhode Island by their General Assembly in testimony of their appreciation of his services to his Country in negotiating a treaty of amity and commerce with Japan, and in acknowledg-ment of the honor he has conferred upon his native State in ever maintaining the renown of the name he bears, and adding to the tri-umph of his profession those of humanity and peace. February 28, 1855." Mrs. Belmont also has a very handsome silver service which she uses at her own pri-vate dinners; and added to this is a valuable est of gold knives with exquisitely painted Dresden china handles. Some of the finest dinners in New York are given by Mrs. Samuel Colgate. The deco-rations are of the daintiest, and display the smaller pieces, such as forks and spoons, the petals of the flowers are traced around the edge of the handles. To a person like Henry Clews, the banker, whose penchant for giving dinners is well-known among his friends, everything calcu-lated to embellish and render his table at-tractive, is of great importance. Therefore his dinner service is one of the finest in the eits.

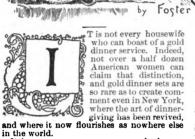
city. The three most noticeable pieces are the centre-piece, about three feet wide by eighteen inches high, with immense dragons on either side, and two end cups two feet high. The three are usually filled with the choicest species of orchids, the flower affected at present by Mrs. Clews.
Mr. John Mackay, the bonanza king, has a solid gold dinner-set that is odd and valuable. Everything necessary to the giving of a complete dinner is included. It is quite plain, but on the border of each dish, which is nearly two inches wide, the tracing resembles the most delicate and valuable point lace.
Mrs. James Kernochan's gold service is the admiration of her friends; in fact, a dinner at her table might well be tempted to indulge in such a breach of eliquette as to take up the plates and examine closely the beautifully wrought border of cherubs and flowers. She also possesses some very fine china painted by Benvenuto Cellini, of Italy.
According to such a society autocrat as Ward McAllister, the choicest part of any dinner service is the china. More taste can be exercised in china than in silver or gold, and china can be kept in much better order.
Mr. McAllister, the choicest part of any dinner service is the china than in silver or gold, and exquisitely painted cherubs on the top of dark blue on the edge, bordered with gold and exquisitely painted cherubs on the top of the covered dishes, combined with the monogram ingold. The old Dresden is still more beautiful, having a narrow border of blue with a tiny edge of old Mott gold.
Mrs. Bradley Martin, whose extravagant entertainments have been the talk of two continents, prefers valuable china plates to isilver. It is much more Frenchy, to begin with, and she is an ardent admirer of that style of entertaining, gold and silver being altogether too heavy for the French people. Mrs. Martin's china is valued at an enormous sum. Several pleces once belonged to Prince Demidoff, and are of rare old Vienna. The painting is in



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in world.

and where it now hourshes as nowhere else in the world. It is not every man or woman who knows how to give an elaborate dinner, and only a few persons have the means to gratify their taste. So eminent an authority as ex-Minister Pierreport, who represented this country at the Court of St. James, and who has dined in every house in England from Buckingham Palace down, recently declared to me that only once or twice in his life had he eaten better dinners than those given in America. Perhaps in some of the old houses in England he may have seen older and more valuable plate and china, and rarer wines, but these only on very rare occasions.

The truth is our wealthy Americans give superb dimers these days. There are a score of diming-rooms in New York that are models of taste in decoration, in pictures, in table appointments, in linen, in china, in glass and sitverware, and it can no longer be said that Americans do not know how to cook. There may be nothing very remarkable in this statement, but, at any rate, it shows that we are progressing all along the line.
New York has become a city of extravagence in dinner-giving, and many of these eason and rare wines, out from twenty to one hundred dollars per cover. Of course the latter is the outside figure; but reckoning that one gives a dinner once a week to a party of say, fifteen, at the first-named figure it will prove a surg sum at the end of the year.
In order to render these dinners complete and perfect, the hostess must possess a dinner service more or less elaborate, and it is rarely, if ever, that the majority of outsiders stop to consider what these consist of and how much money is spent in this direction. In the old Roman days, no greater magnificence could have existed in the way of table decoration, wines and service, than a millionaire New Yorke that is the envy of every woman who has everseen it. It is one of the most costly in this country. It is valued a fifty thousand dollars, and is now the property of Mrs. William Astor. It has been in the family's possession a long time; it would be hard to the every ease in the different parts of the world and was picked up on odd occasions. It is unique, and has been talked about nore than any other dinner, with excert performs a white linen table, with a wide lace border showing a lining of the world and was picked up on odd occasions. It is unique, and has been talked about nore than any other dinner, the especially for the world and was picked up on odd occasions. It is unique, and has been talked about nore than any other dinner, there, and it decoration, the state is the envy of every woman who has denter binner. The decidi

shade of pink matching exactly the satin un-derneath. One of the most magnificent dessert services in this country is in the possession of Mrs. Franklin Delano, who was a sister of Mr. John Astor. It has only been used once or twice and is now carefully packed away. This is partly, if not entirely, due to the fact that the family spend most of their time abroad. The last time this service was seen was at a large dinner given six or seven years ago, and, ac-cording to the statement of one of the guests of that occasion, it was the most gorgeous af-fair ever displayed on this side of the water. The service was made for an Italian Prince and is valued in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars. Every conceivable and necessary dish is in the service, together with four candelabrums, all in exquisitely chased gold. Mrs. John I. Farish, who was formerly Mise

four candelabrums, all in exquisitory gold. Mrs. John I. Farish, who was formerly Miss Green, of Philadelphia, is the owner of a very handsome dinner service. Among the numer-ous dishes are five large bowls for flowers, each one valued anywhere from five hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars; two large, high fruit-stands, eight compotiers, six cov-ered entrée dishes, four oval flat silver dishes



by Anne Sheldon Coomby PART II.

PAR II. Twas on one of these days of indescribable disconfort with which New York wenges herself for the ex-meste to which she has been put in the matter of real pendor in the days of late autumn and early winter. When Pasquale first set foot on American soil. There was high, gray sky, a damp and penetrating air, with a peculiar enervating quality in it. Little heaps of half-melted, blackened snow, lay in the streets, surrounded by pools of dirty water; little proved tracks of the street railways. A burst of sickly sunshine would break from the growed tracks of the street railways. A burst of sickly sunshine would break from the clouds now and then spreading a dismal light over the moist uglinees on every wheel in an endless circle. Muddy may have by for lier draggled skirts spreaded the days of the atmosphere, which master of beat making worse what was attready bad enough. The muta wasemed to clog the atmosphere, which was at once raw and heavy. One spread day once and heavy. One provide one raw and heavy.

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suggesting a terrible freshness to the nose as well as to the eyes, standing ungarnished by trees in "grounds" divided by paths of blue gravel, so bright and regular that they made you wink, and looking out on the world from windows edged with borders of stained glass so awful in hue and design, that one was as-sured of the utter darkness of those souls which could contentedly look through them by means of the eyes of the flesh. They looked so like booths to Pasquale that it was a long time before he could be brought to local gentry; and that these frail affine, like paste-loard bores, were actually expected to endure for many seasons, seemed to hin to indicate a national hopefulness which was quite in keeping with his own cheerful nature. For the cheerfulness returned, after a little

first but doing better with each stroke, true Neapolitan as he was, with all a Neapolitan's ready adaptability. He chatted gaily with the other men and made friends wild the stray dogs that occasionally wandered desolately into and out of the tunnel. "Body of Bacchus?" said a great lusty Calabrian, one day, "I will give it up. In the open air I can work like an ox; but here! I tell you I will give it up." His next neighbor, a slender Sicilian, with great brown eyes and delicate brown hands that looked too alight for the pick they wielded, only sighed, "If one could!" and worked patiently on. But Pasquale turned around with that frank smile that seemed brighter than ever in the darkness: "Coragio, amici/I it is a comfort, when one knows to meet all the ills at once. This earns us more than money. We have each so much trouble to bear in this world; see, we bear all our share of what is disagreeable here and now, leaving nothing for the years, "Fine talking!" grumbled the Calabrian,

here and now, leaving nothing for the years to come." "Fine talking!" grumbled the Calabrian, a little mollified though. "Ah, well, yes! But since one is not in Italy how does it matter where one is? A palace, a tunnel--it is all the same." Yet when a countryman was sent home ill, by his brother, Pasquale, having charged him with a hundred messages to Nannina-they could neither of them read or write, poor children-particularly requested him to let her know nothing of the tunnel. There was one ever recurring bright spot in Pasquale's present existence, and this may be

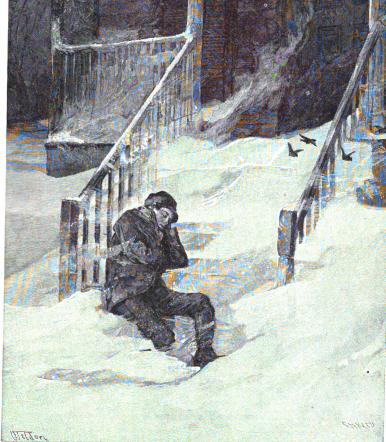
and Italians are great admirers of martial virtue.

"Thus,""" and great admitters of martial "Thus,"""That is protection I" he said, facing his de-fenceless friend with an argument which had been much impressed upon him. "They pro-tect their own industries." It is to be feared that Piero did not vote the straight ticket. "Do the Americans also pay these high prices?" asked Pasquale, wistfully, thinking that possibly a handsome percentage was ex-acted from foreigners. "Of a certainty," said Piero. "They are a generous people here. It is share and share alike."

anke." "Then they are not so wise after all," said Pasquale, thoughtfully. "I think our way is best, amico. Half as much and twice as much for it "

"Then they are not so wise after all," said Piesc.
"Then they are not so wise after all," said Piesc.
"Well, we are here," said Piero.
"Well, "The padroms is a sharp man," he added without any resentment.
"The are all sharp men," assented Piero, in a tone or subdued admiration. "But-accommodate yourself."
Tasquale did accommodate himself. He allows a very self-denying little creature, and went without some of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and investor of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive no set of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessites, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the commonest necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the some of a some some suggested to him, and hive some of necessite, seeing allows and hive some of the some of a some some some suggested to one the negative some of the the addition of food on which the the addition of food on which the the addition of food on which the the date of every saint in the calendar, indevery god in Olympus, after the maner of his country people who one bin hegan traditions with priestly legends. The young Sicilian the last cent, and was waiting antivered kind the other server, roughly but this last cent, and was waiting ant. He had had no food all day, save are suits in the calendar of wild voices, protesting, imploring and threaten.
"We all the overset food the overset, roughly but on kindly." "You'll have double any next week. It comes

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"On the lowest step of the deserted house sat Pasquale, his head on his hand."

seemed to be a number of loose boards held together by a most "fortuitous concurrence of atoms in space." To be sure he had very little to eat, but he was used to that; and to be sure he was no longer Pasquale, but only number Twenty-six. But he reminded himself that he was nothing here but a machine to make lire for Nannina. What he did mind was the cold.

was nothing here but a machine to make lire for Nannina. What he did mind was the cold. The Italians are a hardy race; their open-air ife and frugal habits keeping them strong, and Pasquale had been well able to endure the few cold days which come to tell Neapolitans of distant lands when it is winter half the year. But a cold like this was something new and terrible. It pierced like a knife through the thim clothing that he wore, and struck to the sturdy heart beating so quickly in the brown breast. It was particularly intense in the juace where Pasquale had been set to work. A more trying place could hardly have been found. If had been employed upon some repairs in a tunnel, a long, black tunnel with a dim half circle of light at either end. It was very dark in that tunnel. A way from the glorious sunlight of his and color and movement of Santa Lucia, our Pasquale had come into this huge tomb. But he never complained. Day after day, with he patience, unnurmuring fidelity of his nation, he wielded his tools, unskillfully at

briefly stated in a compound word-pay-day. Though accustomed to a small paper currency he had the peasant's dislike for it, and always begged to be paid in silver. When he had enough silver to change into gold he was a happy man. He kept the big bright piece carefully polished, and thought longingly of the moment when there would be two, and then three, and four, and five, and enough, finally, to carry him back, full handed, to Naples and Nannina.

to carry him back, full handed, to Naples and Namina. It was a long time before the second large gold piece came; he had to be content with smaller ones. Fasquale's shoes had been in poor condition when he came, and he needed others. His clothes, too, were giving out. These things were bought for him by a friend who spoke a little English, at the cheapest place where workmen are fitted out. But Pasquale was aghast when the cost was made whore work was need to give higher wages here." he gasped. "Look you, Piero, one re-ceives three times as much." There was quite an instructed person. He was one of those who later on voted for if signor Ugo Granta, as Mayor of New York, under the impression that it was the dead General Ulysses of that name who was run-hing for office. Since Piero had become an American citizen he had felt guite a personal interest in all the defenders of the republic,

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IN CUPID'S CHAINS.

IN CUPID'S CHAINS. NE of the prettiest novelties at English bridals is that of linking the bridemaids together with chains of flowers attached to foral handcuffs. Usually there are six maids be-sides the maid of honor. They walk two by two, those on the right side of the aisle having the chains de-pending from their left wrists; the maids on the left side having their right wrists con-nected. The chains are long enough to curve gracefully from wrist to wrist. The outside hand of each maid is free to hold her bouquet, posy or basket of blossoms, and linking the wrists, that are on the inside going up the aisle, brings the maids in the right order as they form quarter circles, one on each side, at the chancel.



After the ceremony, in the twinkling of an eye, the maid, nearest the bride on each side, slipps off her handcuff, passes it to the second maid, takes the arm of "her" usher and falls into line. Maid number two follows suit, and the two who are last to leave the church, carry the chains in loops on their disengaged arm.

A NEW OCCUPATION FOR GIRLS.

By ELLEN LE GARDE.

<text><text><text><text><text>

WHAT IS A TRUE HOME? BY MRS HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BY MRS HENRY WARD DERCHER. WARD DER

tress. To presude there with which can be and call her blessed, is nobler than to rule an empire. "Woman's rights/" Has man any that surpass this?
But husband and wife, father and mother, must not be divided. It must be a united kingdom. While the wife and mother finds his chiefly among the band and father finds his chiefly and there are cases where "the woman Thou gavest me," has also abused the power with which marriage endowed her, destroying the peace of home and making shipwreck of all that her husband held most precious.
The law has not secured to the wife such shield the husband from the bitter sorrow which a bad wife can bring to him?
It is well that this matter has, of late, been so widely agitated. It may tend to establish the rights of both man and woman on a firmer foundation; but if, before this is fully settled, an estimate should be made of the wrongs which each may bring upon the other, we fear it would prove nearly equal.
Ah! If both would remember that with them, as in all associations, "Union is Strength"; that united they shand, divided the fundem and crosses, what a happy world this would be? As a united kingdom the wife accepts her share the joys together bear the burdens and crosses, what a happy world this sociations, "Union is Strength"; that united they shand, through his is not, by any means, a small burden— and all the is to bord the inefficient ser

band and family, she will find an abundant reward. Meanwhile, the husband accepts his portion of care in this united kingdom. Are they usually any lighter, less perplexing than the wife's?

usually any lighter, less perplexing than the wife's? Look at them! The toil and strife—the battling with the great world outside—in whatever capacity his talents or duties may call him by which he can provide necessities, luxuries, or honor for the dear ones he seeks to shelter in the sacred precincts of home. We have seen much of life and in almost all of its wonderfully changing aspects, and are convinced that the joys and the sorrows, the crosses and the crowns in married life are about equally divided between the husband and the wife. We are confident that nothing will right all the wrongs and bring order out of the confusion arising from the many dis-turbing questions that are constantly arising, as the shelter of the true home ruled over by husband and wife in all loving confidence, and witedly.

A lady who will do writing for me at her own home will receive good wages. Address, with self-addressed stamped envelope, Miss Flora M. Jones, South Bend, Ind., Proprietor of the Famous "Blush of Roses," for the Complexion.



WHAT Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia think, etc., of MASHINGTON and Seattle, Send stamps to Exbeliman, Lifewilly & Co., Seattle, Wash,

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"But next week," he said to himself, as he turned uneasily on his wretched bed, "next week, Pasquale!" Next week the men gathered about the over-seer, laughing, talking, gesticulating. They were very cheerful. After all, it had been good that this thing had happened. But for that delay their eager hands would be less full this day. But as the foremost looked in the overseer's face they saw that it was grave and drooped, and it disturbed them. With their uneradicable confidence in the power of soft words, they began to "speak him fair." He cut them short, abruptly, all the more sharply that he was really distressed for them. He came from a little country village in central New York, and was a rude, but kind-hearted and honest man. Pasquale fared far better with him than many of his posed mer; but, accustomed as he was to the caresing manners of southern Italy, he re-garded poor Pawlings with fear. This is what he told them, through the in-terpreter: " Tm very sorry, boys, but I've nothing for

This is what he told them, tarong and mereries:
 "I'm very sorry, boys, but I've nothing for you to-night. Now wait—" he said, holding up his hand as the murmur of discontent swelled into a low roar. "Don't lose youry heads. The company I'l do the square thing by you. They're all right. Mr. Marshall has made some arrangements which have delayed the payment of your wages a little. Did I say your wages? Ours, boys, ours. There's nearly two months salary owing me. Do I complain and make a row? Not much. I know there's solid money coming to me. In a lump, too. It's pretty rough on you for the moment, but is there any of you out as much as I an?"
 He talked to them in this strain for a quarter of an hour, and they listened, for the most part, temperately. They liked and trusted Fawling, despite his sombre face and laconic speech, and their ready suspicions were as readily allayed. But when Pawlings as we he last of the little crowd turn away, he had in his mind all the disturbance of a growing doubt. Thave not the heart to follow my poor friend though the weary weeks of anxiety, disappointment and alarm which followed. His little store melted rapidly away. For himself, he would have starved and gone almost unchabeled rather than encroach upon lit, but he had become very fond of the Sicilian Carlo, and spent on him what he would never have spent on him what he would never have spent on himself. He bought medicines for him and these were cruelly expensive. Now there are undoubtedly those to whom appeals could have been successfully made, and relief societies among the Italians of New York; but these poor men knew nothing of these.
 One day Carlo's pick dropped. Pasquale mever saw him again. Stuch memories of the Golden Shell as came to sadden and gladden the last hours of the boy's short life, were unshared.
 A stranger in a strange land, with no one near him to speak that mother tong to symore thead shour so the boy's short life, were unshared.
 <li

Again Orlispite rang, and again the bell But a dreary summons through the house. But still no one came. "They are perhaps at the back," said Giuseppe. The men all shuffled and stumbled down the steps and clattered over the little brick wall, and tramped through the melting snow to the back. Like the front it was in absolute darkness. Not a gleam of light, not an opened shutter, not a sound or a stir. Utter blankness and silence. With a great shout and a deep oath, Giuseppe dashed his heavy fist against the frail little wooden door. It broke like pasteboard under that mighty blow. and the men poured into the kitchen of the house. Darkness again. A fireless hearth. No food, no sign of occupation. With what intention Giuseppe turned upon the men, waving his hand toward the door which led to other rooms, was never known, for a cry from without made all turn at once. and Pasquale, who had been among the last to enter, recognized the voice of the overseer. In a moment he had dashed into the room, his interpreter by his side. He was very white as he fronted those lowering faces, for he was very frightened. "Boys," he said, "Marshall's gone. He de-camped before daylight this morning. He's used up your wages and mine, and the com-pany's money, and he's an ill-fired scoundrel. Now don't you go to harming the furniture.

This house ain't his. He took it as it stands, and he's never paid a cent of rent for it, neither; you'll only harm a poor fellow who's in the same fir as you are if you do damage here." Well, well! Through the long cruel ages God has said to the beautiful, struggling, tortured Italy—Wait! And in his own good time she has been led out of the house of bondage, and the chains stricken from her fair bruised limbs. But she has learned how to wait. These, her humble children knew also their hard lesson. There was a short season of turnult and clamor, but it ended at last. The poor fellows peaceably lett the empty house, and followed the overseer down the hill, and not a man there doubted good John Pawling. 1: their hurry and grief and excitement they never noticed that their number was lessened by one. On the lowest step of the deserted house sat Pasquale, his head on his hand. For days he had been feeling week and ill, and for days he had been starving himself, growing steadily weaker the while. He sat quite still. The little flicker of hope and energy that had brought him hither, had quite died down. Out of the leaden sky dropped now and then a tiny, icy, white feather. Some flitted down and rested on Pasquale's worn coatsleeve. He looked at them stupidly, but made no attempt to brush them off. By and by they came thicker and faster. It was the beginning of the great blizzard of March 1888. (To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

WHEN TWILIGHT'S CURTAIN FALLS. HEN night comes and sleep has thrown her popyjuice into every-body's eyes, there is a certain restfulness at the sight of a beautiful bed. A beautiful bed does not, of necessity, mean one that is elaborately dressed, for it may be achieved in its perfect whileness and purity. A bed should always suggest in its dressing absolute daintiness, the stuffness of heavy curtains being very un-desirable.





COMMON SENSE IN CHRISTMAS GIFTS. By HELEN JAY.



THOUT regard to the affection which prompts the gift, much of its value lies in the good judgment which adapts it to the needs and circumstances of the recipient. In fact the pains-taking care exer-cised in its choice is an evidence of love on the paint of the donor. Many people postpone their Christmas shopping until the crowded condition of the stores and the high prices asked for every-thing increase the difficulty of the under-taking ten-fold. It is a good plan to establish a Christmas box early in the season, and from time to time place in it the articles to be given away.

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DRESSING A CHRISTMAS TREE.

By MRS. A. G. LEWIS.



CHRISTMAS tree ought to be selected with

BY MRS. A. G. LEWIS. CHRISTMAS tree ought to be selected with special reference to the space it is to occupy one with branches firm, not too broad, and quite tail is best. The up per branches should be de-corated before the tree is set up. in case they are to tail to be reached by outdoing the strands that confine the upper branches of trees as prepared for market, then tying upon the tips of the boughs white cotion-batting snow-balls, short loops of popped-corn, strings of cranberries, glittering orna-ments, etc., etc. The decoration of the tree may be more or less elaborate, as desired. To save expense, yet at the same time to in-sure a brilliant effect, it is a good plan to hang the tree. Bundles done up in brown paper are never pretty; but dolls, bright-covered books, gayly painted toys, bright silk handkerchiefs and white scarfs, sleds, wagons, etc., abould be placed in prominent view. Then the gifts are all nicely arranged, take a liberal quantity of frost powder and a dozen, more or less, packages of jilt and silver fringe, (these are sold at one dollar per dozen). Spread the fringe to ornament as much space as pos-sible, and cover lightly the front and sides of the tree with it. Then sprinkle the glittering frost powder upon the tree branches. Under a brilliant light the tree becomes a veritable creation of fairyland. Santa as a dispenser of candy-bags and bonbons is always welcomed by the little ones. If he has a fund of Christ-mas rhymes, stories and songs to mingle with his gifts, he is all the more welcome.

DECORATING A CHURCH ALTAR BY EBEN E. REXFORD



<text>

THE CHRISTMAS WREATH.

By ISABEL A. MALLON.

THE CHRISTMAS WREATH. FY ISABEL A. MALLON. WITH ISAB

UNDER THE MISTLETOE.

BY RUTH ASHMORE.



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By MRS. A. G. LEWIS.

CONDUCTING CHRISTMAS FESTIVALS.



<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



FROM AMERICA'S "GRACE DARLING."

<text><text><text><text>

A MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS PEACE.

A MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS PEACE. "DEACE on earth, good will toward men," the angelssang nearly 1900 years ago, and the words of that song which was first have been repeated over and over again, and echoed from valley to valley, from hill-top to hill-top, from sea to sea, and throughout the world wherever the Child of Bethlehem, whose birth they heralded, is known and worshipped. And at the Christmas-tide of 1890 they will be remembered in thousands and thousands of American homes, into which the JOURNAL will also find its way as a part of the festive joy. And as wherever the JOURNAL goes, there are sure to be women, I would like to send to merty Christmas and a Happy New Year, and praying that peace may be in their borders wid anome. MARE J. HOURES.

A HARBINGER OF COMING JOYS

<text> FROM THE GALLANT CUSTER'S WIDOW.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX'S WOMANLY WISH.

DECEMBER, 1890

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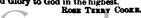
IS OUR CHRISTMAS DEGENERATING 2

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THE SONG OF THE CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

sider? HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOPTORD.
THE SONG OF THE CHRISTMAS-TIDE.
THE SONG OF THE CHRISTMAS-TIDE.
The song of the song, but perceived it of each peace, good will toward men.
This is a climax, wrong end first is a climax, wrong end first is a climax, wrong end first is of each peace will be on earth, when good will toward men.
Is ward men has its reign. Good-will toward men.
Good-will toward men is love that "thinketh not eleave unseemly, seeketh not its own."
The begin the angelic song as it is writ; is alone will bring "peace on earth," that suffereth long and is kind, doth not eleave unseemly, seeketh not its own."
We begin the angelic song as it is writ; it for our weak souls it is at the wrong end sing; it does not enforce "peace on earth." What is a bloria. That is easy to say it is our offering; pray for "peace on earth." With a half-believing prayer, saif to the alter, if you will toward men. That is easy to say it is you who must work it after all; you, to work of bringing about His glory and the sing sour offering; pray for "peace on earth." with a half-believing prayer, saif you who must work it after all; you, to work of bringing about His glory and the sing sit or who are alway.
The the climax of the Christmas song for who work with you, and when " good will coward."
We work with you, and when " good will coward."
We work with you, and when " good will coward."
We are the work offering. The you will coward.
We work with you, and when " good will coward."
We work with you, and when " good will coward."
We are the work offering.
We are the work offering.
We are the work of the Christmas song for work will to ward work with you, and when " good will coward."
We are the work offering.
We are the work offerin

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0 HERE could scarcely be a more touching bit of evidence of the affection existing in the hearts of our nation's greatest women for the Journat readers than the sweet and sympathetic message which Mrs. HARRIST BERCHER Stowr, from her New England chamber of seclusion, sends to the Epiron. The author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who in the last five years has not written a single line for the public, now, for the first time in that period, picks up her pen to bid her great sisterhood that cheer and gladness which is no longer a part of her own life:

Will you accept my best greeting and Christmas wishes? May the Spirit of the Lord Jesus dwell in us all, and be our Teacher and Comforter. Lovingly yours, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

FROM LOVELY MRS. DODGE.

FROM LOVELY MRS. DODGE. FROM LOVELY MRS. DODGE. WITH all my heart I wish a beautiful Christmas and a Happy New Year to the women of America—one and all— those to whom life means work, and those to whom it means play; those who suffer, as all must sometimes, and those who rejoice, as all may in one way or another. It is not only the favored who can be truly happy, nor the unfortunate and tried who grieve the most, for is not everything in this world relative? And so, in no flippant generalization, but in full sincerity and trust, one may wish all the world joy on Christmas Day. It is a great thing to be alive in this teeming age of query and improvement. Not one of us but can feel the thrill and movement of the time that affects every state of society, however high, however lowly. And yet, these are but the tide and the waves. Beneath is spirit of Christmas is the same-yesterday, to-day, and forever-and those beautiful old carols are as full of sweetness and cheer now as in the olden time, for still do MARY MAYES DODOR. KEEPING CHRISTMAS WELL AND WISELY.

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Philadelphia, December, 1890.

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an that which permiss Your Friend and Editor. EDWARD W. Box.



EBEN C. KEAFORD ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D. KATE TANNATT WOODS Advisory and Contributing Editors. With editorial representatives at London and Parie

To the readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:

My BELOVED FRIENDS:

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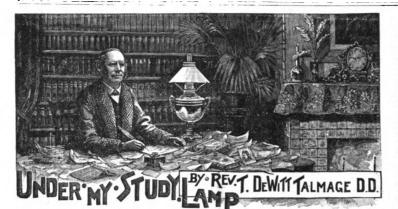
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DECEMBER, 1800

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



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THE CHRIST OF A DECEMBER NIGHT.

THE CHRIST OF A DECEMBER NIGHT.
I HAVE always rejoiced that Christ was born on a December night. Had it been the month of May-that is the season of blossoms; had He been born in the month of June-that is the season of roses; had He been born in the month of September-that is the season of ripe orchards; had He been born in the month of October-that is the season of or orchards; had He been born in the month of December, when there are no flowers blooming out-of-doors, and when all the harvests that have not been gathered up have perished, and when there are no flowers blooming out-of-doors, and when all the harvests that have not been gathered up have perished, and when there are no fruits or the bare earth.
It was in closing December that He was born, to show that this is a Christ for people with frosted hopes, for people with thermometer below zero, for people snowed-under. That is the reason He is so often found among the destitute; you can see Him any night coming through the dark lanes of the city; you can see Him putting His hand under the fainting head in the pauper's cabin. He remembers how the wind whistled around the caravansery in Bethelhem that December night, and He is is no ywas and the sourd. The same that Boern how that He see him and the destitute; you can see Him putting His band under the fainting head in the pauper's cabin. He remembers how the wind whistled around the caravansery in Bethelhem that December night, and He is in sympathy with all those who in their poverts hear the shutters clatter on a cold night.

It sympactic with an those who in the sympacty with an those who in the poverty hear the shutters clatter on a cold night. It was this December night that Washington and his army worshipped at Valley Forge, when, without blankets, they lay down in the December snow. It was this Christ that the Pilgrim Fathers appealed to when the Mayyears that went by, the graves digged were flower wharfed at Plymouth Rock. On, I tell you, we want a December Christ for dark days clouded with sickness, and chilling with disappointment, and suffocating with bereavement, and terrific with wide-open graves! Not a spring-time Christ, not a summer Christ, not an autumnal Christ, but a winter Christ. Oh, this suffering and struggling world meeds to be hushed and soothed and rocked and lullabied in the arms of sympathetic Omnospecie! No mother ever with more tenderness put her foot on the rocker of the cralle of a sick child, than Christ comes down to us, to this invalid world, and He rocks it into placidity and quietness as He says, "My peace I give unto you;" THE CRADLE OF POVERTY.

THE CRADLE OF POVERTY.

THE CRADLE OF POVERTY. CHRIST'S cradle was as wonderful as His cross. Persuade me of the first and I am not surprised at the last. The door by which He entered was as tremendous as the door by which He wentout. He hadonly two friends—they, His parents. No satin-lined cradle, no delicate attentions; but straw, and the cattle, and the coarse joke and banter of the camel-drivers. No wonder the mediæval painters represent the oxen as kneeling be-fore the infant Jesus, for there were no men there at that time to worship. From the depths of that poverty He rose, until to-day He is honored throughout all Christendom and sits triumphapt on the imperial throne in Heaven.

Not so high the gilded and jeweled and em-fordered cradles of the Henrys of England, of the Louis of France, or the Fredericks of Prussia, as that imperial throne in the that Bethlehem crib fed not so much the year of the stall, as the white horses of plothes enlarging and emblazoning into an imperial robe for a conqueror; now I find that the star of that Christmas night was only the diamonded sandal of Him who hath the year of the stall, as the stringing of the in-strance of the stall of Him who hath the star of that the music of that night was not a completed song, but the stringing of the in-strance for a great chorus of two worlds, the star of that the music of the world over. The more string the store day in Christen-Mor Jesus. Who has more friends on earth yearch, and cathedral the world over. Jesus, Norma they being? Jesus. Before who are to renow 1. And so let all those who are of year the store of the world over. Jesus. The MARNESSED TO A MANGER.

A STAR HARNESSED TO A MANGER.

more poorly born than was our Christ.
A STAR HARNESSED TO A MANGER.
D⁰ you know that the vast majority of the places? Luther, the emancipator of relimination of the state of the places? Luther, the emancipator of relimination of the state of the s

REVERBERATIONS OF A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Does not of a manger. REVERBERATIONS OF A MERRY CHRISTMAS. I ENJOIN upon all those of my JOURNAL readers, whom these holiday times find in comfortable circumstances, two things: First, helpfulness to the helpless; and the next, cheerful talk. This experiment has been made by medical scientists. A dozen men conspire to tell a well man he looks sick. They are to meet him on a journey, and by the time the fourth man is giving him melan-choly salutation, he feels he is doomed, and the twelfth man comes up with his melan-choly salutation just in time to help carry him home on a stretcher. Then twelve men con-spire that they will meet a man in uncertain health and tell him how well he looks. By the time the fourth man has met him with a cheerful salutation, his nervous system is all toned up, and by the time the twelfth man has methim with his cheerful salutation, he says to his wife: "Throw out that apothecary shop from our shelves; I don't want any more medicine." Now, the nation is only a man on a larger scale. If you want to prostrate business and keep it prostrated, talk in dolorous tone and keep in talking. Let all the merchants sigh, and all the editors prognosticate a hard winter, and all the ministers groan in the pulpit. In the great orchestra of complaint, those who have the fulleds sularies and the completest wardrobe. They are only made because they have to fall back upon the sur-plus resourses of other years, or because they cannot make as large investments as they would like to make. Did you have your preakfast? Yes. Did you have your supper last night? Yes. Did you have your complaining about? The genuine sufferers, those who are really in destitution, for the most part suffer in silence; but the loudest cries against hard times are by the men to whom the times are not hard. Artists tell us it is almost impossi-ble to sing well on a full stomach, but it has been demonstrated over and over again that it is possible for men to grean wellon a full stomac

A GLANCE TOWARD THE RISING SUN.

A GLANCE TOWARD THE RISING SUN. Now, in these holidays let all the comfort-and classes exchange the Lamentations of Jeremiah for the exultant Psalms of David. "Praise ye the Lord, let everything that hath breath praise the Lord," and we will have a different state of things in this coun-try. I wish there might be a conspiracy formed—I would like to belong to it—a con-spiracy made up that all the merchants and editors and ministers of religion in this coun-try agree that they would have faith in God and talk cheerfully, and there would be a very alof business immediate and tremendous and give us Mount Pisgah and Coro-nation. Merry Christmas! The land is full of prophets, and I have as throphesy that we are coming toward the grandest temporal prosperity we have ever with a start to graphets, is factories prophesy that we are coming toward the grandest temporal prosperity we have ever with a start to graphets, and I have as prophesy that we are coming toward the grandest temporal prosperity we have ever with a start to graphets, stores are going to have larger wages; capitalists are going to have larger dividends; the factories that are now closed are going to run day and night to meet demands; stores are going to bave larger dividends, stores are going to be abun-ation the churches are going to be abun-the rapid strides of business, attorneys will be called in to interpret legalities, and mer-thants overworked will want medical attend-ther apid strides of business, attorneys will be called in to interpret legalities, and mer-thants overworked will want medical attend-ther apid strides of business, attorneys will be called in to interpret legalities, and mer-thants overworked will want medical attend-ther the mer and women anxious to conse. The IBTH OF MOTHERMOD.

THE BIRTH OF MOTHERHOOD.

THE BIRTH OF MOTHERHOOD. TO me, that Christmas night at Bethiehem has no more beautiful significance than that it was the birth of an honored motherhood as well as of a Saviour. Two angels on their wings might have brought an infant Saviour to Bethlehem without Mary being there at all. When the villagers, on the morning of December 25th, awoke, by Divine arrangement and in some unexplained way, the child Jesus might have been found in some comfortable cradle of the villager. But no, no! Motherhood for all time was to be consecrated, and one of the tenderest relations was to be the maternal relation, and one of the sweetest words "Mother!" In all ages God has honored good mother; Nalter Scott, a good mother; St. Bernard had a good mother; Samuel Budgett, a good mother; Doddridge, a good mother, Walter Scott, a In a great andience, most of whom were Christians, I asked that all those who had been blessed of Christian mothers arise, and almost the entire assembly stood up. Don't you see how important it is that all mother-hood be consecrated.

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7. sen with Talmage

HAVE YOU Sent 25 cents for Books of the Bible, Analyzed by Rev. Schultze once, and the quicker you get it the be H. T. FRUEAUFF, Easton, Pa. address on postal for Press comments.



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HOW TO ACCEPT PRESENTS.

HOW TO ACCEPT PRESENTS. A T the holiday season the giving of gifts is prevalent. Now everybody can give sweetly, graciously and lovingly. How may can accept in the same spirit? I felt hast year that there was a thread of coarseness in the girl who, looking at a fine book that had been sent her by a friend, said: "Oh, dear, suppose I shall have to get her something in return for it!" That's barter and exchange. It isn't giving. Nothing was to be sent in re-turn for the book unless it were the sweetest of thanks, and the mere fact of the accept-ance of a gift does not force upon you its re-un.

of thanks, and the mere fact of the accept-ance of a gift does not force upon you its re-turn. Gift giving is like love, the desire is sup-posed to come from the heart, and no gift is worth anything unless it is sent with that feeling and that only. But then you think you are to accept and never to return? My dear-est girl, we never know how we return things in this world, but everything does equalize itself. You have been a charming companion and have brightened many a moment to a yours. She sends you, when a Christmas day yours. She sends you, when a Christmas day yours, some dainty present, some pretty triffe that she knows you will like, a book about which you have takked, or a picture that you have admired; the return you make should be your thanksgiving, and that is all. Your gift of a joyful presence was made long before the material one. It do not mean by this that the woman who is not rich must not give-God forbid it—but I do mean she must not think of attempting to return at once the gift that has come to her. It is vulgar, my dear. Wait until another gift day comes round, and then give something that expresses yourself, the child of your brain and your fingers, rather than of your purse. After all, Emerson struck the key-note of gift giving when he sail, "Our gifts are for the most part expres-sionless. Let the sailor bring a sea shell, the poet, a poem and, the painter, a picture," and these are the gift that, being part of yourself, my be received as of greater value than any-thing which money could obtain.

THE CURRENT COIN OF POLITE SOCIETY.

thing which money could obtain. THE CURRENT COIN OF POLITE SOCIETY. WHENEVER a kindly or considerate act is shown you, my dear, be always careful to say that magic index to good breed-ing—"Thank you." Certainly you say it to the inan friend who has given you an evening of amusement at the theatre, or the concert, or who has taken you to and fetches you from a given in good order, and who, remember you r roomin good order, and who, remember gout roomin good order, and who, remember acertain way, was careful always to do it. To the stranger who holds open a door for you, to the elevator man who saves you given you to any tiked certain things placed in a certain way, was careful always to do it. To the stranger who holds open a door for you, to the elevator man who saves you you seat in car or omnibus, and to anybody, in any station of life, who shows you a courtesy of any kind. We are apt to be very stingy with our whanks: to accept things enlinely to omuch for shown us, that they are only what we deserve. Now this is the wrong way of looking at it, and who believes that the good things of life in the without any effort on her part they can be retained, will discover her mistake. You can having of politeness are hers lawfully, and that without any effort on her part they can be retained, will discover her mistake. You can having of politeness are hers lawfully, and that without any effort on her part they can be retained, will discover her mistake. You can having of politeness are hers lawfully, and that withou any effort on her part they can be having of politeness are hers lawfully and that withou any effort on her part they can be having of politeness are hers lawfully and that withou any effort on her part they can be having of politeness are hers lawfully and that withou have the tends to make everybody more eager to do unto others as they would be a thank-you always ready. It is the index to wheth passes everywhere and recognized by all.

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WHAT YOU WANT * * TO KNOW * *

[Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month, any question I can, sent me by my girl readers.—RUTH ASHMORE.]

E. S. L. AND OTHERS-My dear girls:-I cannot answer your questions about games in which familiar-ties are permitted between young men and young women. Your own judgment should tell yon whether they are right or wrong. That a child of six years should play a kissing game is quite comprehensible; but that a girl of sixteen or nineteen should question whether she ought to do the same is something that even I can-not understand.

N. P. N.—The creases can be pressed out of a black slik gown by ironing it on the wrong side with a warm, not a hot, iron and having between the iron and the silk a piece of thin muslin.

piece of thin muslin. A SOUTHERN GIRL—I have said that I did not believe a woman being younger than her husband, and cer-ind yet twenty-one. I cannot but agree with your mily and friends in doubling the advisability of your aarlage. However, it is such a personal question, that u will have to decide positively for yourself.

LUCILLE-If you do not care to use soap on your face try almond meal, which will soften it and whilen it, and at the same time remove any dust. From the de-scription you give of your nails, and as you say you are willing to give time and money toward getting them in good order, I would advise you having them manicured about twice a week, until they are in good condition.

CORALTE-If you have large, red pimples on your face must be because of some internal trouble, and it ould be wisest for you to go to your family physician nd let him treat you for it.

F. M.--To reduce the flesh it is advisable to avoid all starchy food-sweets, fresh bread, rich gravies, milk, cocua or chocolate, and ice-cream. Exercise with great regularity, and do not be afraid of cold water.

CONSTANCE—Politeness, even to people you dislike, is never lost; it enhances your own character and it calls from your enemies the respect that they are bound to give you no matter what they may think of or feel about you. Many an enemy has been changed into a friend by a continual pleasant manner and a strong de-termination not to see that which is disagreeable.

M. B. C.—Mix three parts of while is used reade. M. B. C.—Mix three parts of while brandy to one of castor oil, and rub it into the roots of your hair with your fingers. Remember it is to go not on the hair, but well in the scalp. This is, perhaps, not a pleasant mature to use, but it is most efficacious in keeping the hair from failing out.

A FRIEND-The only way to get work to do in this world is to find it, and if you feel that it is your duty to go out and earn your own lyving, then seek for the people who need just such work done for them as you believe you are capable of not only doing, but doing well. If you wish to become a nursery governess why not apply to some of the agencief for placing teachers, or else refer to the "Want" columns in some of the newspapers of the large citles ?

EveryDay four-leaved clover is said to be very lucky nd to bring health and riches to the one who finds it. Regular exercise, the leaving off of aweets, all stars it, yoods, fresh bread, milk, butter and all rich gravies will end to reduce the flesh.

tend to reduce the fiesh, outer and all rich gravies will tend to reduce the fiesh. CONSTANT READER—When a man friend asks you to some place of amusement, or that he may be your escort to church, or take you out to supper, simply answer him y saying "Thank you, it will give me much pleasure." It is very improper for you to go out alone at night with the expectation of being escorted home. Have either your brother, or a maid servant come after you. Unless the walk is very dark, or the crowd is very great, the oright of a main's arm is restricted to people who are oright to ack you to dance or to go to supper with him, but if he should simply say either that you are engaged, if you are, or that, you do not care to dance or to go int, he will be the sourd as the to a super with him.

the dining-room. Awy A.—The man who for a certain length of devotes hinself exclusively to a woman and git the impression that he loves her, is not worth con tion, if some day, and without any cause, he su ceases his attentions. The wisset thing to do is to him as rapidly as possible, and to be thankful ti character was discovered thus early. of time ives her nsidera

KATE M.-They say proverbs are the potted wisdom of nations, and the old one about getting up on the wrong side of the bed, is one that seems to exist in all countries and to mean that the day has been commenced wrong and is likely to continue so.

FLORA L.-It was quite proper for the gentleman to begin his note to you as, "Dear Miss Smith," and it will be in equally good taste for you to commence the answer, "Dear Mr. Jones." Address the envelope to "Mr. John W. Jones."

ALICE P.-For suggestions as to becoming colors, refer to the Fashion Department of this and the last three issues of the JOURNAL.

IGNORANCE-II would be out of taste for a young woman to be married in a black silk frock. A pretty bridal costume, if white were notworn, would be one of gray serge made in tailor fashion, having a vest of white cloth overlaid with silver braid. The bonnet could be as small, gray velvet one, with tiny plnk plumes just in front. The bride could wear gray undressed kid gloves and a bouquet of pink roses would be in good taste.

REGIVALD-I do not advise taking sulphus at this me of yonr, as one is very ant to take cold after its use ompound licorice powdre, or powdreet charcoal, inter ccasionally, will do much to keep the skin clear and the yes bright.

MARGARET R.-When a friend or an acquaintance omes to visit in the town in which you live she should end you either a note or her visiting card teiling you of er arrival, and this, of course, is an invitation to call ; nites this is done it would be in bad taste to make the

MINNA C.—In calling on a stranger, give your card to whoever comes to the door. It will introduce you an certainly it is not necessary to tell that you have cer-to make a visit. Written cards are not good form. I the lady is out, leave the card with the servant, but n messuge is necessary. me If

 T_{T} —As you are so tall the only ourself straight is to continue, to ill be very awkward looking, as ou permit your shoulders to be ben be out of the natural position. ood, brisk walk, will do more to g our face than anything else. yours will b will be ver you permit to be out

MAY T.-In conversation, either the" M r the "Miss Wrens" is correct; but on a The Misses Wren" should be engraved,

E. K.--It is quite proper at a hotel table, when in walking attire, to put on your gloves imm after finishing your dinner, even if there are st still at the table.

SADIK-11 is not necessary to acknowledge by letter of congratulation the paper sent you in which was the noticety synu old sweetheart's marriage. He probably the knowledge having come to you, that is all that is ne-

ONE GIRL READER—It is by no means a nece nderstand type-setting to be a good proof-reade set way to do is to study the marks made it reading and what they mean, and after that app osition by which you may gain practical exp he only way in this world to become thorough cessity to ler. The in proof ply for a

It anything. M. F. P. - It is not proper for a young girl to ask a man friend to write to her; let him ask her permission to do so The mere avquaintance of the evening is not the one by our excort home. In placing one's self in a position there no arrangement is made for your proper home going, you are simply making yourself a source of marking it of a stranger to do the duity that should by right belong to some member of your own bousehold, or an intimate friend.

OUR FREE EDUCATION GIRLS.



OUR FREE EDUCATION GIRLS. VERY girl competing for the JOURNAL'S "Free Edu-tion Prizes," should re-member that all subscrip-tions intended for that by DECAMBER, 31, 1890. The competition must be sent in by DECAMBER, 31, 1890. The competition will positively class with the last day of this year. The sent the subscriptions when the JOURNAL mounce the prize-winners in the JOURNAL until in the number for March, 1891. In that issue, nounce the prize-winners in the JOURNAL until in the number for March, 1891. In that issue, nounce d. The girls themselves will, however, be notified as soon after January 1st, 1891, as provided as soon after January 1st, 1891, as provided as soon after January 1st, 1891, as mounce the prize-winners in the JOURNAL nounce the prize winners in the JOURNAL mounce the prize winners in the JOURNAL mounce the prize winners in the subscription save subscriptions are easier to obtain the midst of what is called "the subscription saves on" of what is called "the subscription saves on" of the subscriptions are easier to obtain than at any other prize. May the barvest win!

other period. Our hearty wishes go to every girl working for the prizes. May the best win!





HEART TO HEART TALKS.



HEART TO HEART TALKS. WANT to thank all the dear friends-for I feel you are such-whose letters greeted me as 1 stepped into my home on my arrival from Europe. How lovely they were and how sorry I was had not answered your dear, sweet, letters. They were and how sorry I was had not answered your dear, sweet, letters. They were and how sorry I was had not answered your dear, sweet, letters. They were and how sorry I was had not answered your dear, sweet, letters. They were and how sorry I was had not answered your dear, sweet, letters. They were I had come to The LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. I oudd hardly believe my own were filled with grateful tears as one wrote :-treeive many letters undoubtedly that will readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL on my arrival from foreign shores in October, 1890.

A ND I want to tell you how much you have done for me personally by writing to me and being so confidential with me, and in feeling so sure I could help you in your spiritual life. I will try; and if you will be patient with me you shall have an-swers to all your questions. You shall have the best I have to give in the JOURNAL you love so much, and as we become more inti-mate, of course we shall be able to tell out more of our hearts.

WANT you who are about to put on your silver cross to get all the help possible from it. As I read in one of your letters -"I shall put it on to bear more patiently"— ny heart was deeply touched, and the old ines I used to sing in the long ago came float-ng back ing back

ing back— "Bear thy cross cheerfully, whate'er it be." To suffer well is the noblest doing. Our King was so patient, so forgiving, so long suffering; and if the wearing of the little cross saves you from the hasty word, the quick retort, if it enables you to be silent under provocation, who can measure the influence?

O NE sweet JOURNAL girl writes to me and asks whether she can wear our little cross without joining a circle. Yes, you have a perfect right to wear the cross, even though you join no circle. Let it be between you and your King why you wear the emblem of our Sisterhood. I have known numbers to put it on who had, as they said, "quick tempers," and their cross was to remind them to be "slow to anger."

I LOVE my little cross more than ever since my return from a trip abroad. People of almost every faith have looked at it and smiled so pleasantly. Among the last was a Roman Catholic priest. Coming up to me, he said : "I have been looking at your cross, and it has set me thinking. We have only to wait a little longer for a spirit of tol-eration such as the world has never seen;" and then, with a hopeful smile, he added: "And lexpect to live to see it." When we parted, he looked again steadily at my little cross as if it was helping the good time com-ing, and with a warm clasp of the hand, and a last pleasant glance at the emblem of our Order, he bade me good-by.

O'NLY a few days before my meeting with the good priest, a lovely Quaker lady asked me to tell her all about The King's Daughters. I did so as simply as I could. "Why," said she, "that is Quaker-ism." I said, "I do not know about that; I simply know that it is the New Testament." Then she said: "Can any one join who does not see as you do, and has the same views of doctrine?" "Oh," I said, smiling, "that is all between the soul and the King. Our Or-der does not touch that. Here is a copy of our Constitution." You will see how simple it is. If you subscribe to that we stand side by side to serve our King's suffering humanity." Her face was calm and solemn as she said: "T have never seen anything so Christ-like as that." No, the order is not Quakerism any more than it is Methodism. It is the union of many, bound to each other by love of the one Lord.

E VEN the best of us are sometimes ant disciples, over nineteen centuries ago, for trying to stop a man from casting out devils in His name, because he did not follow Jesus with them. How thrilling were His words: "Forbid him not; for he that is not against us is for us." Ah, me! how slowly we come to what must finally be reached, that it is not the opinions we hold, but the Christ-like life we lead that is the one thing needful. *Let me say in general to all my JOURNAL readers

* Let me say in general to all my JOURNAL readers at any one desiring a copy of the Constitution of THE NG* DAUGHTERS, can secure one without cost, by mply addressing the secretary, at 47 West 22nd street, ew York city.

DEAR Daughters of our King-whose birth we are celebrating-I come to wish you for the first time a merry Christ-mas! I wish I could give you all something; will you take my love as a gift? Will you let me come very close to you and take each one by the hand and call you-Sister? You know we are Sisters. The little cross with "In His Name" on it holds us to our King and to each other. I am glad Christmas makes the earthly life of our King so real to us. I am so sure that the happiest Christmas we could possibly have would be in realizing, what Christmas really means-"God with us!" Bethelenen! All mother-love, all childhood love, to ny mind clusters round that word!

Let us be simple with Him, that Not backward, stiff or cold, As though our Bethlehem could be What Sinal, was of old."

As though our Bethlehem could be What Sinal, was of old." N⁰ costly gifts of any sort could be you on Christmas what the realization that Christ is really God's gift to you in the deepest need of your being will be. I have come a long way, dear Sisters; I have had much, I have known nuch of the lives of others; and with the thought that this is my first and may be my last opportunity to wish you a happy Christmas, I feel constrained to tell you that nothing less than whole-learted love and whole-hearted service to the One whose birth we celebrate, can carry us happiv and usefully through this life. Fred-erick W. Robertson never uttered a truer word than when he said :---"There is a need in a wonan's nature to worship some man, and there is only one Man who is worthy of her worship, the Man Christ Jesus! Worship Him!" He is the Tree on which hangs all the Christmas gifts; love for all is on that Tree. I don't think anybody has love enough given them. I wish on this glad day all in the family would resolve to give more love to all the re-lations they snstain in life. We are going to the land-and going very fast-where it is al-ways the festival of joy, and where the ever-greenes are *cver green*, because it is a land of love; and as we near that shore I believe our erget will be that we did not give more love. One of the noblest men I ever knew said when nearing the heavenly shore, "I am sorry I did not tell everybody how much I loved them; if I should recover I would simply love more."

Iver more."
 WHATEVER you have to economize in, dear Daughters, be extravagant in love. Did you never wish you had so much money that you need never think whether you could afford to buy this or that, and wondered how it would feel to have as much as you wanted? There are such people, but somehow, it does not seem to make the most of them as happy as I should think it would. Now, take love as a fortune, and begin to give it in any and every way, and to everybody that comes within the circle of your influence. Say to yourself, from this Christmas time, "I am rich"; and in ways that are within your reach give out of your wealth in smiles; in cheerful words; in appreciation of what others have; enjoying their gifts, thus making the things largely your own; in sympathy, in every way -simply giving love? And as you give, it will increase. Never think of getting, only giv-ing. And as sure as the law of gravitation, so sure is the eternal law—"Give and it shall be given you." And thus the Christmas climes will ring right merrily in your own hearts their old, sweet peal of Love! Love! Love!

their old, sweet peal of Love! Love! Love! I AM becoming fearful of our loosing the true Christmas spirit. We sing "Unto us a Child is born; unto us a Son is given." But I fear we are missing the real Christmas, even with little children who would be sure to take it in if we would tell them "that sweet story of old, how Jesus was here among men." I find myself wishing for the dear old-fashioned mothers who used to show us the picture of the Child in the manger, when picture-books were far less abundant than they are now. We had fewer dolls, but somehow it seems to me that the Child Jesus was brought more before our minds. And I feel sure, dear Daughters, you will forgive me if I suggest that there is real danger of our giving becaused we shall be thought mean if we do not, or from some other low motive, and thus loosing all that would ennoble us in giving.

MAY I tell you what a favorite writer of mine, Cauon Kingsley, says about Christmas? He says :

"Christmas? He says: "Christmas Day declares thou art His child; be not afraid to go unto thy Father, pray to Him; tell Him what thou wantes!; says the says of Him; rather, I am not christmas Day aright, for have of a cannot keep (hristmas Baya aright, for have of a cannot keep thinking and reading and understanding, for it passes all that, and lies far away beyond it—in God. Oh, Father, give me Thy peace : soothe this resiles, greedy, fretful soul of mine as a mother soothes a sick child. I believe the message of Christmas Day, that Thou lovest the world; that Thy will is peace on earth-peace to me."

Oh, what a gift to you and me will peace be—a peace on earth; at peace with God; at peace with ourselves; at peace with all man-kind. This Christmas gift no money can buy; but as Daughters of The King it ought to be ours—we have a right to it. So I wish you above all other gifts this gift of the peace which makes a Happy Christmas.

TOO OLD FOR CHRISTMAS.



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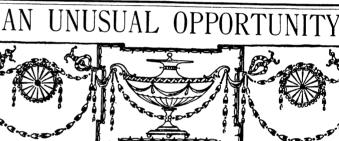
"A heart to blend with outward life, While keeping by His side."

I always feel sure that not only do our young daughters read THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, but mothers and, very likely, grand-mothers. Will you let me whisper to you at this Christmas that there is no need of your

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THE JEWEL OF SILENCE.

THE JEWEL OF SILENCE. I READ, soon after my marriage—and per-haps that was the reason why it made such an impression on my mind—of a young couple who had their first quarrel—one which occurred while at their breakfast in the early part of the honeymoon; and it was simply because the young husband broke an egg on the small end of it. The young wife said: "My dear, don't you know which end of the egg is the proper end to break ?" His price was touched, and he answered: "I think I know as well what is proper as you do. "Her quick reply was: "Well, you don't, if you break the egg on the small end." That was a very little thing, but it was the com-mencement of what ended in a divorce. We need more "circles" which shall take for their motto—"He opened not His mouth." There is a circle of hitle daughters in one of our prominent New York stores, and they are called "The Door keeper's Circle." I was so surprised when they gave as their motto, "Keep Thou the door of my mouth."



In connection with Scribner's Magazine. E have decided to hold open our offer made in the last number of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL tO the end of the year 1890, viz:

We will send six numbers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, beginning with the October number, 1890, and ending with the March number, 1891, to readers of this paper for \$1.00, for the purpose of making new readers familiar with the value of the Magazine.

During this period Henry M. Stanley, Sir Edwin Arnold, Robert Louis Stevenson, and James Bryce, M. P., will be among the con-Write now, ordering the Magazine tributors. before you forget it. As a Christmas present a year's subscription (price \$3.00) is certain to be the right thing, or if a cheaper present is de-sired accept the \$1.00 offer. Address

> CHARLES. SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 743-745 Broadway, New York.

For six cents we will send one of our paper cutters and the Pros-pectus for 1891.





"SUSIE'S DOLLY."

14

BY GRACE LOVE.

THREE merry little maidens, Sitting in a row, Busy making dolly clothes, Fast as they can sew.

Watch the winsome faces, So eager and intent; See the needles flying, Like as if they meant

Business was a rushing In the dotty line, And " Arabella Adams" Her sister's must outshine:

"Because," said gentle Nellie, With eyes so brown and wise, "Its going to be the sweetest Delightfulest surprise!

And, Arabella darling, You're going off to stay, To cheer poor lonely Susie, Who lies in bed all day.

When mamma took us to her. She looked so tired and sad, So you, my pretty dolly, Must help us make her glad.

She's just as poor as can be, And has no pretty things; She'll think you're just an angel, Altho' you don't have wings.'

So talked the happy children, While nimble fingers wrought The cutest dolly's outfit ou ever would have thought.

And when they had it finished, And done up "quite in style," They all trooped off to Susie's, And there it was worth while

To see her bright eves glisten Until the tear-drops came; She knew she'd be so happy She'd most forget she was lame.

And mamma kissed each beaming face, When, as the twilight fell, They clustered closely to her side,

And each vied to tell

Of how it was the "gladdest thing " They'd ever thought to do; And their dear hearts were doubly blest I'm sure, I think, don't you?

LITTLE SYBIL'S DISCOVERY.

BY LUCY C. LILLIE.



HERE, Mother mine! that's the last stitch, thank good-ness, and aren't the y pretty! Cross as Mrs. Jasper is, she can't help being satis-fiel I should think." Jenny Arbuthnot folded the dainty child's garments she had just finished, patting them, as she did so, with a little air of pride in her pretty work, which was quite reasonable since they showed skill and delicacy in every tuck and border skill and delicacy in every tuck and border-the flannels so neatly feather-stitched, the little skirts so well tucked and gathered, and gowns, and fit for a princess. "Nothing is too good for her, however," Jenny continued as she folded her work, first in a piece of soft linen, then in a nice brown paper. "I wish you could see her, mother! She's such a darling! Such a little creature, too, for ten years old! And the dearest, funniest lit-tle ways! It does seem hard, however, for her to the ways? It does seem hard, however, for her to be in that great lonely house, and not a child to speak to. But I've heard that the Judge just dotes upon her. Well, I'm off. I hope Mrs. Jasper will pay the bill this morning." "Couldn't you ask her, dear?" said Mrs. Arbuthnot, looking up from her ironing with the anxious line between her cyclorows Jenny had seen there to often her ly the way herd had seen there too often lately. It was hard work to keep their home together, but Jenny had a stout, young heart, a deft pair of hands had a stour, young heart, a delt pair of hands and the sweetest, brightest nature. "Why, yes, I suppose I might," the little seamstress said slowly. "She's pretty hard to tackle, though, as Bob would say." But going along the sunshiny street on her way to Judge Rose's house. Jenny decided to be brave and not let pride stand in her way. She was keen enough to be well aware that Mrs. Jasper, the Judge's housekeeper, who ruled everything and everybody, except little

Sybil, liked to show her power, and would rather put off payment of the bill a day or two by way of asserting her superiority, and money was sorely enough needed in the attic rooms where the Arbuthnots—the mother, Jenny and Bob—had lived for the past four months, Jenny, the chief support of the little household by means of her needle; but work in quantity, of a good paying kind, was very hard to get. Through a mutual friend Jenny had met Mrs. Jasper, who, discovering the young

household by means of her needle; but work in quantity, of a good paying kind, was very hard to get. Through a mutual friend Jenny had met Mrs. Jasper, who, discovering the young jirl's needlework was really beautiful and that her charges would not be high, gave her a dozen pieces to be made up for the little girl, Judge Rose's niece, who was the only child of his dead sister, the heiress to his wealth. Manwhile Sybil was being cared for as though she was a little princess, just as Jenny sid, and to the latter there was something of fairy-like splendor and romance in the child's life and surroundings. Only twice had "Miss Sybil's own rooms." as the three on the second story, with windows looking into the garden, were called; but on those occasions he had fairly revelled in what she saw—the lovely sitting-room or nursery, with its dainty blue chintz and lace hangings; the little water colors on the walls, everywhere signs of the little life. But, what was it about the little mistress of these lovely rooms which sent a pang of compassion to Jenny's heart? She could scarcely say; but there was something curiously, sadly, lonely in or about the child.



"Standing on the threshold in the morning sunshine, Jenny thought Sybil the prettiest picture she had ever seen."

Sibyl herself felt it. She could not analyze it. Everyone, except Mrs. Jasper now and then, was good and kind. She loved her uncle dearly, oh, *dearly*, and yet something that was a want, a daily longing, tugged at the little heart strings, and sometimes made her wish for the days when she and her father and old Margaret, the nurse, lived out in the small western town where she was born and where, as she used to say. "every one had died."

western town where she was born and where, as she used to say, "every one had died." While Jenny was hastening along with her presed against the window-pane of her nursery, watching the bend in the garden wall nursery, watching the bend in the garden wall where she knew she could see Jenny approach-ing. One of the sudden fancies children take had seized Sybil for the bright, cheery young sewing girl, and the last time she was there the child had come to a resolution. She would go and see Jenny in her own house, and ask uncle George whether she might not come to tea George whether she might not come to tea with her in the nursery some afternoon. "Mrs. Jasper needn't know one bit about "Mrs. Jasper neednt know one on about it," the little maid was saying, with a resolute shake of her fluffy, dark-brown hair. "I'll make John get us all sorts of good things to eat, and then—" The sight of Jenny's figure turning the corner of the street under the tall turning the corner of the street under the tall lilac bushes in the garden, sent Sybil's feet flying to the hall. She was down the stairs and round the lower hall to the back en-trance in two minutes. Her eyes were dan-cing with pleasure, having eluded Josephine, the French nurse, and Mrs. Jasper, the awful, and she flung the door open, standing to the schedul in the morning suphine with the colors of the garden all about her, the pretiest picture, Jenny used to declare, had ever seen. she

Jasper might be lurking, she reflected. "I want Jasper might be lurking, she reflected. "I want to go and see you at your house, and then you must come and have tea with me. You're too big, I suppose, Jenny, for dolls, and Bob isn't a girl, or I'd give you one of my best ones; but is there anything else you'd like?" And the sweet face, with its framework of soft, dark hair, was raised to Jenny's, the most anxious expression on eyes and lips. "Oh, Miss Sybil!" cried Jenny, touched and overcome by the impulsive generosity of the child. "You must not think of giving away your things. Mrs. Jasper would be very you might do."

angry, you know, dear; but there is a favor you might do." "Oh, could I?" came from Sybil's lips, and she tightened her clasp on Jenny's hand. "Well, I'll tell you dear," Jenny, said slowly, a color coming into her cheeks. "You don't understand such things, perhaps, but we are very poor this winter, and if you could man-age to get Mrs. Jasper to pay me to-day it would be such a good thing." "I won't ask her!" exclaimed Sybil, "I'll go straight to uncle George : he is home now."

"Oh, Miss Spbil," cried Jenny, fairly aghast as the child flew from the room and out of sight. Here would be a fine complication; it might mean an end of all work from the housekener's bands. housekeeper's hands.

(To be continued.)

THE TWO LITTLE COOKS.

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

HERE was once a little He-Cook, the pretriest little He-Cook that ever was seen. His eyes were as dark as

As for his hair, it was exactly the color of barley sugar, and I hope you know what a pleasant color that is. He wore a snowy cap and apron, and always had a long wooden spoon hanging from his girdle. He was the very best cook that ever lived, for he never cooked anything that was

cooked anything that was not good. Jam (all kinds), and roast chicken, and little round plum cakes with pink and white frosting, and kisses, and lemon pies, and kisses, and lemon pies, and floating-island. and wine jelly, and strawberry cream, and dear little three-cornered raspberry tarts, and oranges cut into baskets and filled with whipped-cream—oh! there was no end to the good things this little He-Cook used to make. He made doughnuts, too, and, what do you think? One day when he was mak-ing doughnuts, he happened ing dougnnuts, he happened to look out of the window, and he saw walking by, a little She-Cook, as pretty as a pink rose, and with a cap and apron and wooden spoon just exactly like his! So the little He-cook ran to the door and said

so the internet intercook and "Pretty little She-Cook, won't you come in?" And the little She-Cook said: "Thank you kindly, Sir," And

So she came in, and he made her sit down on the dresser, and then he brought her some mullagatawny soup, in a little china bowl with a cover all painted with butterflies; three oyster pat-

butterflies; three cyster pat-ties, the best you ever saw; a fat little quail on toast, with mashed potatoes and gravy; a mince turnover assucer of ice-cream, and a lot of macaroons!! And when the little She-Cook had eaten all these things the little Accook had eaten har saucer of ice-cream, and a lot of macaroons !! And when the little She-Cook had eaten all these things, the little He-Cook said to her: "Can you cook as well as that?" "Just as well, but no better," answered the little She-Cook. "Was there anything that could have been better done?" he asked. "Yes, the piece of toast under the quail was darker on one side than on the other." "You are right," said the little He-Cook, "only a first-class cook would have observed it. Will you marry me? We will cook together, and I feel sure that we will be happy." "That will I, with all my heart!" answered the little She-Cook. "But who will marry us?" Just at that moment, who should come in but a fat priest, to buy a three-cornered raspberry tart. "If you will marry me to this little She-Cook." said the little He-Cook. "you shall have the tart for nothing." "That will I, with all my heart!" said the fat priest, "but where is the ring to marry you with?" Then the little He-Cook turned round, and round, and round, three times, thinking what Then the little He-Cook turned round, and round, and round, three times, thinking what he should do, for he had no ring. After the third turn his eye fell on the doughnuts that he had been making, and then he knew what to do. He made a little ball of dough, and then he patted it flat, and then he took the little She-Cook's finger and poked it right through the middle of the doughnut, which he dropped into the frying-pan. And when it was all done, it was of the most beautiful gold-color that ever was seen. most beautiful gold-color that ever was seen. As soon as it was cool, the little He-Cook put it on the little She-Cook's finger, which, of course, it fitted exactly, and the fat priest married them. And they filled his hat with doughnuts, and his pockets with buns and cocoanut cakes, and that was a very good day for the fat priest. And the little He-Cook and the little She-cook lived together in per-fect happiness ever afterward, both stirring the soup at once, and never quarreling: and the soup at once, and never quarreling; and they always made holes in their doughnuts in remembrance of their wedding-day, and so everybody else has made them ever since.

DECEMBER, 1890

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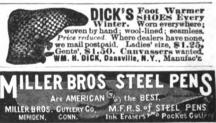
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"Oh, my dear, good Jenny!" the child ex-claimed, "Do come right upstairs! It's such fun. I'm all alone, and I have something Jenny laughed from sheer pleasure in see-

"I've been thinking it all out, Jenny," the little girl continued, whispering confiden-tially as they neared her rooms, where Mrs.

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" Did you know Marion Har-

Lift you know wather of the Housekeeper's Weekly now?" asked one lady. "I should think I did," was the reply, "as my Jennie earned over twelve dollars by it. She says her club raised theelf; all she did was to say, "A dollar a year—comes every week," herrybody seems to want it. And I don't wonder,—it's so bright, and foll of life; and then it's so nice to have a weekly." Every lody when the sod treese of ten friends with 25 cents (sliver, wrapped) will receive this delightful weekly mouse Nor TRIAL It will give her a new sen-mation. HOUSEKEEPER's WEEKLY, 6th & Arch, Philada





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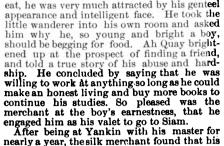
A BOY WHO BECAME A KING. BY NELSON W. WILSON.



18

EN it happens that a little Chinese boy becomes tired of studying and runs away from school, just as any other little boy might do under the circumstances, his father draws him down beside him on the big bamboo

side him on the big bamboo mat, after the Joss sticks have been lighted, and tells him this story, which is true, and which happened many years ago. They do not begin the way we do in this country with the interesting "Once upon a time," but start right off as I do now:— Ow Ah Quay was a little orphan boy who lived in the town of Hon San, in the province of Quong Fung. His parents had died before he had reached the age of twelve years, and had left him a little homestead, which was put in the hands of his aunt who was to act as his guardian. She was to use the proceeds of the guardian. She was to use the proceeds of the rental for her nephew's education. For two years she remained true to her trust, and at the expiration of that time, being of an avaricious



After being at Tankin with its instant of the nearly a year, the silk merchant found that his protege was much smarter than most of the boys of his age. It happened this way: Ah Quay had received the permission of the

merchant to look over the accounts every night, so that he might become more proficient in figures; and one evening he came to his master and told him not to pay a large amount of money that had been placed against him on the books. The merchant was very much astonished, and immediately went to the store with his valet where the latter pointed out the mistake in the figures, thereby saving his benefactor many thousand taels. At this dis-play of intelligence Lee Yuen Wy was so overjoyed that he discharged the head clerk

who had made the error, and placed the boy in the responsible position. Ah Quay was at this time eighteen years of age. About this time the only daughter of the King of Annam, a most beautiful maiden, was seeking a husband. Being the only child of a



"He had no money,

nature, she decided to keep the money for her own purposes, instead of educating the boy as she had promised. She at first began to abuse him and make him feel very unhappy by hinting that he was not welcome at her home any longer, and finally refused to allow him to attend school with her own son. She kept him home to work upon their little farm with the laborers, and treated him more as a slave than as a relative. This sudden change was a sad awakening to the little fellow, as his hands, which had always been white and tender, now became hardened by the heavy work which he was compelled to perform. Ow Ah Quay, however, had always been a studious scholar, and the idea of giving up all his studies and growing up an ignoramus, troubled his heart greatly. He resolved that this would not be; so he did extra work for a rich man near by and soon had enough money to buy a few books. He would conceal one of these in his blouse in the morning, and study beind some tree while he was sunced nature, she decided to keep the money for her

rich man near by and soon had enough money to buy a few books. He would conceal one of these in his blouse in the morning, and study behind some tree while he was supposed to be working. When he had finished his evening meal, he would lay down his chop-sticks and go to his little room in the garret where, by the light of a little oil lamp, he would study until his eyelids wearily hid the pages from his sight. His relatives not only heaped abuse and hard work upon him, but fed him poorly until finally their oppression became so dis-heartening that he packed up his beloved books and a few valuables and ran away one night when everybody was fast asleep. As he walked along the road, the mellow face of the big yellow moon peered kindly at him from between two big gray clouds, and seemed to smile encouragingly down upon the weary child. He brightened up under the soft rays, and after a few days came to the city of Canton. He had no mioney, and as his long journey had made him hungry he was forced to beg for a mouthful of rice. The first place he came to was the house of Lee Yuen Wy, a wealthy silk merchant who The first place he came to was the house of Lee Yuen Wy, a wealthy silk merchant who owned a big store in Yankin, Annam. The merchant happened to be on a visit to the home of his aged parents, and when he saw little Ow Ah Quay begging for something to

and he was forced to beg for a mouthful of rice."

powerful king and, therefore, heiress to the throne, the position of prince consort was an enviable one; so much so in fact, that the nobles of the realm began fighting among them-selves each trying to get his own son chosen as the royal son-in-law. The king himself was almost powerless, and for fear of a revolu-tion did not dare to make a choice. At length the people demanded to have a voice in the matter, for the prince consort was to be their ruler and they wanted an accept-able one. After long consultations, the king decided to leave the matter of his daughter's future happiness in the hands of the gods. Proclamations were sent out all over the

Proclamations were sent out all over the nation of Annam stating that on the "Fif-teenth day of the Fifth Moon of the Reign of Tidok, the King of the Land of the Keigh of Elephants, all fine looking youths between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years be attired in their best garments and assemble in the great public square, near the royal palace." Five thousand of the best looking youths would then be chosen from the assemyouths would then be chosen from the assem-blage and admitted to an open enclosure, in the middle of which was a tall tower. On top of this tower the royal princess and several ladies of honor would stand, each with a great red silken ball in her hand. The ball held by the princess would have her name worked upon it by her own hands, while those held by the ladies would be distinguished by blue and yellow bands in the centre, which colors cor-responded with the shade of their garments. The three balls would be thrown into the air at the same time, and whoever should be struck The three bans would be thrown into the air at the same time, and whoever should be struck first by one of them should pick it up and claim the lady the color of whose dress matched the band around the ball. He who received the princess's ball would then be chosen as her legal husband and part heir to the royal kingdom

THE WHITE HOUSE CHILDREN.



HE White House has so seldom been, in recent years at least, the scene of young child-life, that the presence of President Harrison's grandchildren there has brought them into a no-toriety of which, fortunately for them, they cannot be fully aware. They form a very large part of the domestic establish-ever uppermost in the minds of grandpa and

HE White House has so seldom

ment, and their comfort and happiness are ever uppermost in the minds of grandpa and grandma. Not all nor anything that has been said and written respecting the President's devotion to "baby" McKee has interrupted, for an instant, their close companionship. And "baby" McKee loyally repays his distin-guished grandsire for his devotion. No one



MARY LODGE MCKEE.

has such influence over the little fellow as

has such influence over the little fellow as grandpa, and to no one else does he go in his little distresses and find readier solace. Mary Lodge McKee, who is Benjamin Harrison's junior by a year and a half, is more retiring in disposition than her better known brother, but as she grows in years her winsome graces will make her a formidable rival for first place in the annals of the paragrapher. The babies at the White House doubtless enjoy life with a vim that other less fortunate ones do not experience. They have all the sweets and none of the bitter of public life. They see only its joys and glitter, and these are very attractive. They are petted by visit-ors whom they are occasionally permitted to see, and the frequent performances of the Marine Band on the grounds and in the Ex-ecutive mansion fill them with delight. A baby's desire for toys might be said to be satiated at the White House; besides those which come from friends, the inventor or manufacturer of almost every ingenious toy, knowing that his wares will be appreciated by one portion of the family, sends a sample for the inspection and enjoyment of the babies. Benjamin Harrison McKee fancies mechanical toys, and appropriates all such to his own use. He is of an investigating turn of mind, not given much to demonstration of any kind, so it often happens that he has succeeded in totally wrecking some ingenious pice of not given much to demonstration of any kind, so it often happens that he has succeeded in totally wrecking some ingenious piece of mechanism in his efforts to fathom its mys-tery. He is fully in sympathy with "Helen's Babies," in their desire "to see the wheels go wound." During last winter, the McKees had their cousin Marthena, Mr. Russell Harrison's beautiful flaxen-haired daughter, for a play-mate, and she will be with them again dur-

mate, and she will be with them again dur-ing the present season. Marthena is be-tween Benjamin Harrison and Mary Lodge tween Benjamin Harrison and Mary Lodge McKee in age, and the trio made a pretty picture as they played or rode about together. Belief in the virtues of fresh air is cardinal among the occupants of the White House, so that it was an inclement day indeed which did not see the carriage loaded with the little ones and their nurses for an airing. Shortly before the departure of Marthena Harrison for her far, western home, Benjamin Harrison McKee's birthday was celebrated with considerable state. A dinner was served at which he was host, and his sister and cousin guests. And who do you think acted as waiter on the party? No less a personage



One youthful personage has views of his own upon the extent to which the name of "baby" McKee fills the sounding trump of fame. He is Postmaster-General Wana-maker's grandchild, who cannot be induced, it is said, to look upon the President's de-scendant with anything but disfavor. He maintains a dignified silence whenever "baby" McKee is mentioned, evidently believing that children should be seen and not heard-of. children should be seen and not heard-of.



Ow Ah Quay, who, by the way had grown into a very handsome youth, was persuaded by his benefactor to attend the trial. The lad was at first much ashamed to do so; but he robed himself in a suit of gorgeous silk the merchant presented him with, and set off with the good wishes of all his fellow clerks.

(To be continued.)

BENJAMIN HARRISON MCKEE. ("BABY MCKEE."

than the distinguished Chief Magistrate of the nation. And it is said that a happier, merrier party seldom assembled under any conditions than that one. That will be someconditions than that one. That will be some-thing for those little folks to tell their grand-children, how that they were served by the President of the United States himself, and that no one enjoyed it more than he. The President's grandson regards his ances-tor as his own personal property, and enforces his claims under conditions that are sometimes commented ambergaring. On one consider

his claims under conditions that are sometimes somewhat embarrassing. On one occasion the President, while standing on the deck of the Despatch, began to address a crowd of people in the Navy Yard, at Washington. Just as he began, "baby" McKee, thinking he was being neglected, set up a howl, which he would still nowhere save in grandpa's arms; so, holding the child close to his breast, he concluded his remarks.





BUYING TOYS FOR CHILDREN.

BY SUSIE McK. FISHER.





HE very name of December as it comes in sight on our calendars, or gazes at us from the newly turned pages of our al-manacs, gives us a thrill of pleasure with its warm suggestion of Christmas greetings and festivities.

Each Christmas brings its special delights, more sober and chastened as we learn to find our own joy in the happiness of others, instead of expecting others to provide it for us.

Christmas is indeed the children's feast; Christmas is indeed the children's least; hallowed by the remembrance of the Holy Child born, as on this day, at Bethlehem. To every mother the thought of the Virgin mother rejoicing over her first born, with no foreboding as yet of the sword that was to pierce her own soul, must come with a peculiar nearness that calls forth an answering glow of evenetia and tudernees sympathy and tenderness. The sword comes to each in turn. Even if

The sword comes to each in turn. Even if the bitter trials of loss and bereavement are spared, the children go, the years steal them away. Let them be made happy while they stay. The tenderest love and the fullest in-dulgence can do them no harm if generosity and unvelfishness are the lessons of their daily life, taught by precept and by example.

Gifts are the great consideration at Christmay. Thought of and dreamed of for weeks before by the children. Pondered over and worried over, for more than the same length of time, by the busy mother of small means. Euch of the darlings must have something, and how to bring the presents within the limit of the narrow income, which it is so hard to stretch to cover the daily wants, is a puzzle that would bewilder the wisest head.

A great deal may be done by buying judi-ciously and early, before the rush of Christmas shopping begins and prices are at the highest. Try to discover the special wish of each child's heart, and gratify it. If a doll is longed for, a book will not give half as much pleasure although it may have cost more.

When there is not much money to spare do not fritter it away on a number of little things, but spend each one's share in some substan-tial gift that cau be kept as a remembrance. It need not be intrinsically valuable, but let it be something that the child can keep, with reasonable care, as a memento of the happy Christmas at home. A certain china box with figures of a boy and girl feeding chickens on the cover, that once delighted the heart of a little girl of five, is still, after nearly forty years, one of her chief treasures. The sight of the quaint coloring brings remembrances that are almost overpowering in their strength and sweetness. It is a fragment of the past, and precious as the last glimpse of the long-vanished fairy-land of sheltered child-hood. When there is not much money to spare do

There are few children in these days who have not seen a Christmas tree. So many are provided by Sunday-schools and other public associations that almost all children have the

associations that almost all children have the opportunity of seeing one or more each year. When the family purse is not deep it is a mistake to try to have one at home. The spectators are apt to be critical and it costs a good deal to decorate one to satisfy the de-mands of the juveniles of the present day. And, after all, in spite of their brilliancy, the best of them is not to be compared with the d lights of hanging up the stockings. Even when the dear old legend of Santa Claus is out-grown, much remains.



goes straight to the baby's mouth. In the selection of toys for the baby, this fact should influence the buyer, and the this fact should influence the buyer, and the gaudily-painted toy should be rigorously avoided, for paint is cheap and is warranted to come off at the constant sucking of the baby gums. Bright colors instinctively attract a baby, red being particularly delightful to them. Provision may be made for the en-joyment of the good baby, who lies in its crib, by arranging something pretty and bright at the foot for its pleasure. I had given me, when one of my children was a baby, a tidy of such brilliant colors that it could not be used in that day of æsthetic faded colors, until a happy thought struck me that baby mine delighted in such bright colors. I tied some spools covered with gilt paper, and some little delighted in such bright colors. I tied some spools covered with gilt paper, and some little pill boxes with a few beans inside securely fastened, on each point of the tidy, and put-ting a little hoop inside to hold it out, sus-pended it from the rod. Miss Baby found pleasure in it, and soon found by kicking her little pink feet, she could set her pretty toy in motion, and the spools would dance to the music of the hidden beans. The rubber rattle, with a ring for biting, is always to be commended, but a short-handled one of all rubber should be chosen. Those with a long stem always have to have a stem inside for a foundation, and are liable to be

inside for a foundation, and are liable to be broken by older children than the little owner. Both rubber babies and rag dollies are the proper playthings; for the china and bisque heads are not only too fragile for careless baby hands, but they possess the power to retaliate on the tyrant mammas, and inflict sundry bumps that cause the tears to come. The home-made rag dolly is the very best. It should be stuffed with rags or cotton, so that a should be stuffed with rags or cotton, so that a little tear will not make a line of saw dust to show the path the baby walked. They cost so little that a new one can always be ready, and children at that age appreciate things for what they are, and not for what they cost. A rag baby may be tossed about, be left shelter-less in a rain storm or meet with any of the numerous accidents that befall doll-hood, and yet in a little while the dollie may be dried and be ready for another rain, none the worse for the wetting. I have seen children with dolls of all kinds, from the majestic waxen beauty with silken train, down through all grades to the rag baby, and more love was bestowed on the latter than all the others to-gether, for Polly could be treated as wee mamma pleased, while Lily was to be looked at with admiration and awe. Nearly all the pattern agencies furnish doll bodies of various sizes. The features may be painted or simply marked with int. Theolothes should be im pattern agencies furnish doil oodles of various sizes. The features may be painted or simply marked with ink. The clothes should be sim-ple, and, for a young baby, should be sewed on, so that there would be no unwary pins to stick or scratch. For a two-year-old child the clothes should be provided with buttons and button-holes or safety nins. At that are a clothes should be provided with buttons and button-holes or safety pins. At that age a child begins to investigate and wants to see how the clothes go off and on, and wants to dress and undress the baby. Very pretty and soft dollies are made of cotton batting, but they are too frail for general use. Knit babies have as much to recommend them as rag ones, but care should be taken in selecting the colors for them green being narticularly obcolors for them, green being particularly ob-jectionable. It should always be borne in mind in selecting toys for babies, that the month is always called in requisition. The dolly looks pretty and, therefore, Miss Baby judges that it tastes well, and she tries it. As soon as the baby is able to sit alone on the floor or is propped up by pillows, it delights in something to handle or reach for. Soft

in something to handle or reach for. Soft balls are pretty playthings, but their tendency to roll beyond the reach of the little fingers, is a sad test of the temper. Blocks are proper playthings, for they build such pretty houses to knock down. For children who begin to delight in pictures and stories, the set of blocks which consists of a large block for a foundation with each suc-ceeding one smaller, each side covered with nursery or "Mother Goose" pictures, is very in-teresting, and many a tired mother can secure a needed rest while the baby looks for "Little-Boy-Blue," or hunts for "Bo-peep and her lost sheep." The animal blocks afford both in-struction and amusement, for even a baby struction and amusement, for even a baby soon learns to pick up a cow or dog block, and is tickled at the idea. In conjunction with the blocks, or even by themselves, useful and economical playthings are spools. wee baby who delights to lie on the For the wee baby who delights to he on the bed and kick its pink toes, the string of spools is a constant joy. They are something to cling to and hold, and then they never roll far away from the baby. For older children they make pretty towers for the block houses, or make nice houses by themselves. Then what lofty towers can be built with the spools, to say pothing of the elevant carriages made with on the bed and towers can be built with the spools, to sny nothing of the elegant carriages made with an empty box and some spools for wheels. It is no trouble to save the spools, for cord can hang by the machine, and as the spool is emptied it can be slipped on the string. When the family is large, the stock of spools soon accumulate from the sewing, and it is but a short time until baby has a nice ulaything a short time until baby has a nice plaything.



A CREEPING SKIRT.

I wonder if any of the Mothers have ever tried a creeping skirt for their little ones? Mine is such a sav-ing to me I should like you all to know about it. It is made like a bag open at both ends, and as long again as the dress, with a band on one end and a wide elastic run in the other end. Button on over all the skirts, then turn the other end having the elastic, up under all the clothers. In this way the skirts are all in a bag. All others I have seen allowed the creeper to get pushed up, thus affording no protection to the dress. Of course the elastic must be removed for the wash. H. E. WINTERS.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

THE MOTHER'S INFLUENCE. As one of the JOURNAL Mothers I wish to join for a five minutes the "Mothers' Council," and call attention to the influence of mothers upon the thoughts and feel-mathematical attention in the state of our affections; a gradient of the state of our affections; a state of the state of our affections; a two children were boys, and although most heartly deep in the heart; that regret : " if if it had only been a grit." They were both good bables, but rather sober. We were both good bables, but rather sober. We words can tell the brightness of the beloved one feach look of mine, full of love and joy. Is returned by a both and the state correspondingly happy. Bo I would asy to all mothers: Be happy. If we con-sider each child as a favor bestowed upon us by the freator; as an immortal soul entrusted to us to train the source of constant biessings, we will be no longer in them causes of work and self-socrifice; everything done for them will be a joy and a delight, bringing its own reward in a thousand different ways, is willing our hearts with undying love a diblossed thought; everything done for them will be a flowed themsend the source of the source of constant biessings, we will be no longer in them causes of work and self-socrifice; everything done for them will be a blowed thought; everything done for them will be a blowed thought; everything done for them will be a blowed thought; everything done for them will be a blowed thought; everything done for them will be a blowed thought; everything done for them will be a

A REMEDY FOR MANY A SUFFERING MOTHER.

A REMEDY FOR MANY A SUFFERING MOTHER. Having had so many valuable hints from the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL I, in return, will send several tried remedies for some young mothers. First a remedy for sore nipples. After suffering four months with them and trying every doctor's and old woman's remedies, I learned of one that cured me in twenty-four hours. Melt nutton tallow and pour in spirits of camphor. Apply with cloth as hot as you can bear it every half hour, renewing the camphor as often as it evaporates. Next, a remedy for sore breast, or what people gener-ally call the "Weeds," arising from a cold. Take equal parts in weight, of bees'-wax, mutton tallow and resh. Melt all together, and stir, after taking from the stove, until the beomes a paste. Spread on flannel cloth, as thick as butter on bread, to cover the breast well. Cut a hole large enough for the nipple to pass through so the baby can nurse. This saive is very good to use in weaning time, adding to it some camphor. MRS. M. WEINER.

THOSE SILK-SCRAP PORTIERES.

THOSE SILK-SCRAP PORTIERES. Will the Journs AL Sister who described the portieres made of silk scraps in the August number please tell how many pounds it took; also the length of curtains, and price paid to have them woven. I cannot refrain from writing a word of commenda-tion in favor of the Journs AL. My neighbor and I be-grin to look when the time comes for it to arrive and the visit of the sisters once asked for each one to write which was her favorite department. Were I to have all the headings written out and laid in a row for me to select from, I should sweep them all together and hand them to the one asking the question and say "that is my choice." CORA B. CLARK.

Are slik portieres woven on a common rag carpet loom, or a loom made expressely for that purpose? Can you give me any information in regard to it, as I have somescraps I would like to dispose of, and the suggestion was very timely. Any information you can give will be thankfully received. II. A. B.

A subscriber wishes to know how many pounds of slik scraps, weighed after being sewn, are required for a pair of portieres.

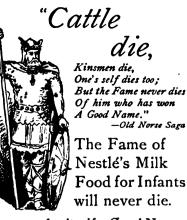
TO PREVENT CHAFING.

TO PREVENT CHAFING. I would like to say a word in reply to "Lou Newberry's" letter in your September number with re-gard to the use of vaseline in cases of chafing. I had tried vaseline, talcum and all the other commonly used remedies, without success. On applying to my physician he told me that the objection to vaseline was that its use rendered the child's skin tender, inviting a return of the trouble. He recommended to me Lazeli's Lycodine, which powder has proved most healing to my baby, and since beginning its duily use I have had no trouble whatever in kceping his unusually tender skin in a perfectly firm and heality condition. I write this in hope that my experience may help some other mother who has a like trouble to contend with

With. May I express to you my appreciation of your having opened your columns to these mothers' discussions, which must prove of great benefit to others besides my-self? A BROOKLYN MOTHER.

PUTTING BABIES TO SLEEP

PUTTING BABIES TO SLEEP In reading over some of the back numbers of the JouRNAL I see so much said about rocking our babies to sleep or staying by them until they are asleep, and they seem to think it is right to stay with them—I mean our big bables, two or three years old. I al-ways put both my boys to bed alone, and they go to sleep alone. I would not be able to rock them; the youngest is over two years old, and they romp and are so ful of mischief that it trees me dreadfully just to put hem to bed, and I have not time to stay with them, young if thought it wise. I have seen mothers have to



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Perhaps your baby chafes easily. Perhaps you have ready tried fuller's earth, starch, rice-flour and al lost every kind of tollet powder, and still your baby nafes as hadly as before. It was *because* all these reparations fail, that Ly-co-dine, Nature's own nursery



was placed on the market. Ly-co-dine posi-res chaing. If you cannot obtain it from your send us 25 cents and we will mail you a large

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Read and study what is of interest to them in the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL; but nothing is of more importance than to know how to get rid of the vexations and annoyances arising from the unsatisfactory laundering of the collars and cuffs worn by the male members of the house-hold. This can be done by substituting the famous LINENE goods, which are perfect-fitting, fashionable and always ready for use They are in six styles, turn-down and stand-up If your dealer does not have them, send six cents for samples (naming size and style), with catalogue.

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How to insure a robust childhood is a question of great moment to the mother who is unable to nurse the little one and the selection of a wet-nurse is attended with much difficulty and risk. Send to WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., for pamphlet entitled "Healthful Hints." RIDGE'S FOOD has without doubt reared more children than all the other foods combined. Ridge's Food has stood the test of time and still leads as the most reliable for all conditions of child life. Send to WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., for pamphlet, free.

MOTHER'S BABY GUARD.

ou remains.

The delightful ceremony of the night before, when each is carefully pinned in place. The scamper early, early in the dark morning The scamper early, early in the dark morning to ascertain, if possible by surreptitious pinches, what the contents may be. Aud at last when, stockings in hand, all have climbed into mother's bed to investigate them, what can equal the thrill of mystery and joy as the fingers encounter a parcel thoughtfully wrapped up, that may be anything? If it proves to be only a red apple is it not better than a bushel of common ones?

Mothers are making now the memories that are to be the inheritance of their children during all their lives. Let there be a few words of tenderness and blessing to recall words of tenderness and blessing to recall when they look back with full hearts on those happy Christmas mornings. Let the sound of one of the grand old hymns that have expressed the Christmas joy of so many generations mingle with them. Its music will then always bring the echo of the voice that made the very centre and core of home. The touch of solemnity will not dampen the children's mirth, only soften and sweeten it, making the day, in the truest sense of the dear words of greeting—A MERRY CHRISTMAS. ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL.

IN CASE OF CROUP

IN CASE OF CROUP. I have a little granddaughter living with me who has had several attacks of croup, more or less severe. In cases of alarming symptoms I use flaunel cloths wrung out of water quite hot, applied to throat and chest. These wet cloths must be covered with dry ones, and renewed as soon as cold. I find this remerky effective and endorsed by the attending physician. When premonitory symp-toms appear, alum and sugar are usually all that is necessary. ELIZABETH M. APPLEBULY.

If a dry towel is placed in a basin with the ends banging over the edge, the dry flannel placed on this and then the hot water poured on, it can be wrung by twisting the towel by the dry ends without scalding the hands.

the youngest is statistical that it tires me or assumption for a set of the put them to bed, and I have not time to stay with them, put them to bed, and I have not time to stay with their children when they are four years old, and sometimes the little one will not go to sleep, and the tired mother has to stay and sing, and try to put him to sleep when she really may be needed down stairs. I wish some of the JotRAAL Mothers would tell me if they think I am very hard-hearted for letting the "little tots" go to sleep alone. MERS, F. S. WILSON.

THE NIPPLE OR THE CUP?

THE NIPPLE OR THE CUP? I would strongly advise against following the sugges-tions offered by Mrs. L. V. B. in the August JOURNAL. A haby may want "the comfort of something in his mouth" even when he is well ferland comfortable other-wise; but the nipple which she describes would be a constant call on the gastric jucces of the mouth and stomach, and not only this, it would do much to spoil the shape of his mouth. For this last reason I would teach a child to drink from a cup at an early age. I agree that Mrs. U. V. B.'s plan is much better than letting a child draw away on an empty bottle, but I contend that both plans give the mother rest at the cost of the child. Mus. W. S. B.

COMMENTS ON PREVIOUS QUESTIONS.

If "A Troubled Mother" will cut an old Irish potato in two, and rub the warts with the inner portion, I think they will disappear. It is a simple remedy but I have known it to cure obstinate cases. Donority.

If Mrs. J. W. Wilson will wash her white flannel in a lather made of any good soap and warm (not hot) water, with a little blueling in each water, and wash with the hands, her flannel will not shrink nor turn yellow. The flannel must be rinsed well, and washed in a lather and pulled before hanging in the sun to dry. No matter how soiled the flannel is do not rub soap on it, but wash in different lathers until perfectly clean. Mrs. J. B. GUANLT.

فيصفحه والمراجع والتراجي

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EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY MARY F. KNAPP.

This Department will hereafter alternate each month with "Artistic Needlework" so that both of these branches of woman's handiwork may be distinctly and more fully treated. Both Departments are under the editorship of MISS KNAPP, to whom all letters should be sent, addressed to 20 Linden street, South Boston, Mass.

A Tasteful Pansy Sachet.

DECEMBER, 1890

A Tasteful Pansy Sachet. This is an exquisite sachet when nicely made. The foundation is a box of two and a-half inches square, or you can make a square frame of card-board, the width of the ribbon usel. Five-eighths of a yard of gold-colored satin ribbon, two and a-half inches wide, and one-half yard of bright purple, same width. Cut the yellow ribbon to the same length as the purple, and lay the two in the form of a cross. In the centre put the box, in which is placed cotton-wool with perfume powder; bring the ribbons up around the box, and tie all together at the



tie all together at the top. Oversew the edges and cover the seams with tinsel. Then trim off the four ends of the ribbon and catch them into the shape of the four upper petals of a pansy; then two purple petals at the top. Shape the extra bit of yellow ribbon and fasten on for the lower

Touch up the edges and the centre of the yellow pctals, with a little sepia (water color), and add a little Chinese white in the middle. If the long rubber stem of an artificial flower is added, it is an improvement.

Case for Unanswered Letters.

Case for Unanswered Letters. Four pieces of paste-board six and three-quarters of an inch long, four and three-quarters of an inch wide. Cover one piece with white kid, three pieces with white moiré paper. A strip of light-blue surah silk twenty-nine inches long, three inches wide. Turn down one inch at the ends, and gather the two sides of the strip. Paste on side of the gathers round three sides of the paste-board covered with kid (on wrong side), and the other gathered side of strip, to the wrong side of one of the moiré pieces. Crochet over four small brass rings with white silk, run a small



piece of narrow white ribbon through each ring, and paste the ends on the top of the paste-board, about an inch from the ends. Take the two remaining pieces of moiré-covered paste-board, and paste them on to cover the edges of silk puffing. Take two cover the edges of silk puffing. Take two yards of three-quarter inch wide gros-grain ribbon with satin edge; put one yard through two opposite rings on both ends of case, tie in one bow to suspend by. Paint a delicate spray of blue-bells and fine grass on to a piece of bolting-cloth four and a-half inches by six and a-half inches, with "Unanswered Letters" painted in brown. Pin this piece on to the kid with a black-beaded, small pin in the four corners. corners.

Laundry Bag for Clean Linen.

Materials :- Three quarters of a yard of heavy, evenly-woven Russia crash, sixteen inches wide. Twelve inches of Farmer's satin (yellow).

One ball of yellow twine, one gross of brass rings a half inch in diameter. Three shades of olive crewel, two knots of

Two shades of red crewel, 2 knots of each. One knot of orange crewel. Two shades of yellow crewel, one knot of

each.

each. One knot of peacock-blue crewel. One knot of light blue crewel. One knot of light blue crewel. Ut the crash in two pieces for the sides of the bag, and over-cast the raw edges that they may not ravel. Mark out the circles by the top of a jelly tumbler measuring two inches and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Mark out the crescents by a paper pattern. Outline with different colors, using two threads. Fill in with different colors than those used in outlining; work in Kensington stitch, but not solid. I think you can tell by illustration. When the embroidery is done, stitch up

embroidery is done, stitch up the sides of the bag, leaving the bottom open. Cut the the sides of the bag, leaving the bottom open. Cut the cord into eight-inch pieces and nine-inch pieces for the fringe. String a ring on an eight-inch piece, double the cord and sew the ends on the bottom of one side of the crash, then string a ring on the nine-inch piece, double the cord and sew the ends next to the eight-inch piece. Alternate the lengths all the Alternate the lengths all the way across, and you will have a pretty fringe. Stitch the two ends of bag together on the wrong side. Turn the bag and stitch across the bot-tom close to the edge. Stitch the satin across the top of bag, double it and fell it down on the wrong side to cover the the wrong side to cover the stitching. Make three run-nings so as to have two places for the drawing-string, made of a twisted cord, from the cord used for the fringe.

Ornamental Towel-Holder.

Ornamental Towel-Holder. For this is needed three large rings of wood, bone or brass, one yard of plush or other ma-terial as best suits the maker's taste, and ribbon for three pretty bows. If plush is used, take the yard and sew to-gether lengthwise and gather the ends very closely and attach to two of the rings. The joining is covered by a pretty bow of ribbon, the same, or contrasting shade. The plush is passed through the other ring and fastened in the centre under another bow of the ribbon. Hang up by the middle ring and pass towels through the two that hang down. The plush may be ornamented in any way desirable. A pretty design is daisies worked in ribbon-work for one side, and golden-rod in chenille for the other side. for the other side.

A Jewel Traveling Case.

This is particularly convenient for carrying small articles of jewelry when traveling. A piece of plush, 5 inches wide and 13 long, is lined with a similar piece of eider-down flan-nel (the soft material so much used for baby cloaks).

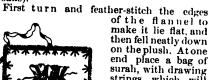
strings, which will hold rings and ban-

gles. At the oppo-site end fasten three leaves of chamois, pinked and fastened on with a r i b b on

bow. The space of flannel in the middle,

is to hold the fancy pins so popular now. Fold in three folds and tie with narrow ribbon.

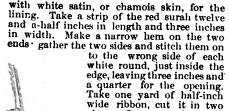
Sachet-Bag.



them with red surah silk, and the other two

A Dainty Watch Case.

Cut four round pieces of paste-board three and a-quarter inches in diameter. Cover two of



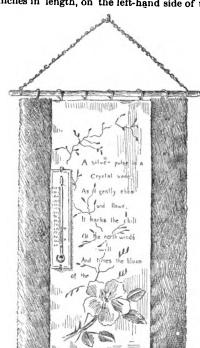
Take one yard of half-inch wide ribbon, cut it in two pieces. Sew one end of each piece on the wrong side of the white rounds, the the two ends in a bow to hang it up by. Paste one of Kursheedts' small silk owls in the centre of one of the red rounds, with the words, "You sleep, I'll watch," painted or written in gilt above it. Paste the red rounds on to the white ones.

A Pretty Sachet-bag.

A Pretty Sachet-bag. One-third yard pink, (salmon), one-third yard olive or electric-blue, one-third yard dark terra-cotta, four inches wide ribbon. Fringe four inches on each end, and close and sew the middle four inches up, lengthwise; fill with cotton and sachet powder. Hang, by gathering round a cord, by gathering round a cord, letting the fringe hang over the plain four inches in the middle. It makes a lovely bunch to put on an easel round, or chair-arn.

Thermometer Case.

Take a piece of paste-board eight and a-half inches long, five and three-quarter inches wide. Cover the paste-board with one layer of sheet wadding. Bind the two sides with plush two and a-half inches deep on the front, and half an inch deep on the back. Paste the edges down. Between the two pieces of plush place a strip of cream-white satin ribbon, five inches wide, overlanping the edges of plush inches wide, overlapping the edges of plush. Paste the two ends of ribbon over on to the back. Fasten a thermometer three and a-half inches in length, on the left-hand side of the



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Shoe-Button Chatelaine.

Shoe-Button Chatelaine. Make a little bag of sage-green silk two inches and a half long, with a pocket on one side for the thimble; fill the bag nearly full of shoe buttons; then make a small needle-book of the same silk with leaves of flannel for holding the large, strong needles; next take a half a yard length of many strands of heavy, stout, black linen thread, and after folding in the centre, braid the thread loosely in one piece. Now make a flat bow of sage-green ribbon and fasten a large safety-pin on the under side by sewing it to the bow. This bow is intended to be pinned at the waist. Suspend the thread, button-bag, needle-book, a pair of scissors and a piece of beeswax with narrow sage-green ribbons sewed on the under side of the bow and vary-ing in length, but averaging half a yard. ing in length, but averaging half a yard.

One-half yard three shades of yel-low, two-inch rib-bon. Fringe six in-ches on each end, sewing the middle

six inches together; this will form a square. Fold it on the diagonal and sus-pend by a tiny ribbon from the ends of the place of turning. This forms a three-cornered sachet, with a very thick fringe.

ribbon about half way. Print the following lines on the ribbon:

A silver pulse in a crystal vase, As it gently ebbs and flows, It tells the way the North wind blows, And times the bloom of the

At the bottom of the lines paint a rose with leaves and a few fine grasses. Cover the back of case with white moiré paper. Paste it round the edges. Suspend by a six-inch gilt rod with a chain.

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DECEMBER, 1890



MY FIRST STORY.

BY EVA LOVETT CARSON.



18

MADE up my mind to write a story I could write verses; yes, and sell them, which is still more

yes, and sell them, which is still more gratifying. The columns of the "Weekly Bugle," "The Challenge" and the "Trumpeter," were frequently adorned by my name. They were all good papers, and paid me the best price for the verses which they accepted. Not fancy prices, but as good as any other fourth-class poet can command. But this fame did not satisfy my heart. "Any work looks wonderful to us, except that which we can do." The writing of verses, even successful ones, became an occupation to be despised, and the ability to write stories a wonderful and desirable gift. My friend Mrs. Adams wrote stories. When I heard her speak carelessly of sixty to eighty dollars as her ordinary price, I was filled with awe and admiration. It was really so nuch more profitable, as she frankly said. Why should I write two verses for three dollars, and three verses for five, when by spreading the more profitable, as she frankly said. Why should I write two verses for three dollars, and three verses for five, when by spreading the same idea over a few quires more of paper, making five thousand words out of what I had always condensed into fifty, I could ob-tain fifty dollars instead of five? Why, in-deed? Words are cheap. With a good dic-tionary at my service, and a fair idea to start with, what should prevent me coining money as well as another woman? What, indeed? So I studied Mrs. Adam's latest story; it did not seen very hard. There was a great deal of conversation. I am not so bud at conver-sation. The heroine was very beautiful and talented, and deeply in love with the untalented and ugly hero. This was plain sailing. So was the flush creeping over her face, and her start when the hero bounded up stairs. Dear, dear, what did I want but determination? I made up my mind to try. I found a good idea in my note-book, one that I had been keeping for a newspaper article, and boldly started. It was not such a very bad story. Now that the agony is over, and the story is no more, I may say that much, without vanity. The subject was original, it was strictly moral, the love-making was slightly and delicately suggested, and the story ended with a witty

The subject was original, it was strictly moral, the love-making was slightly and delicately suggested, and the story ended with a witty speech. I wrote the speech the first thing. The heroine was a slight, dark-haired girl, and her name was Laura. I was rather sorry for her sufferings, but she bore them with composure, and came off with flying colors. She flushed and became confused at the proper places, and fell in love with the young man who wanted her, which is the most comforta-ble arrangement, although rather unusual. The fates seemed propitious. I sat up late one night to finish the copying. Coarse, com-mon-place affairs, such as grocer's and butcher's orders, the sewing on of innumerable buttons, and the care of several small children, occupy my time during the day. I sat in my own

and the care of several small children, occupy my time during the day. I sat in my own room to write, and dashed away. Hannibal came to see how I was getting along. He sat looking at me lazily with half-shut eyes, through the thick clouds of smoke he putfed from his pipe. He sat on the edge of the bed, a thing I hate to have any one do. "Where will you send it?" said he. "Don't know-perhaps the 'American Jay-hawk,' or, the 'Weckly Slam-bang.'" I kept on writing. "There! I've got 'the' instead of 'he.' Don't talk ! Where's the penknife?" Hannibal produced one from his pocket which I used. More putfs. "How much do you think

which I used. More puffs. "How much do you think you'll get?" "It's got nearly five thousand words; worth fifty, but of course, I'd take less." "Humph! Guess you'd be glad to take twenty, if you could get it!" "Hannibal, go to bed!" More puffs. "It wouldn't be unpleasant to have that much extra for Lean't give you a

have that much extra, for I can't give you a great deal this week. Want all I can scrape the day after to-morrow for that bill." "Hannibal! I'll go raving distracted it

"It isn't as easy work as one might think," I admitted to myself—in the strictest privacy, however. I had always thought Mrs. Adams superficial, but my respect for her increased as I worked, and I now considered her a woman of extraordinary ability. I felt bound to patch up that story some-how. I had written it to sell, and I knew the plot was good, but I had just sense enough to see that I had made a horrible mess of it. I worked over it for two or three days. The sorrows of Laura were as nothing compared to mine. I began to loathe Laura, to regard her lover with contempt; the witty speeches scattered through the pages made me groan, and as I did the housework I muttered me-chanically to myself sentences which I had corrected and altered until they might as well have been Greek, for all the meaning they conveyed to my brain. One morning I got desperate. With firm-pers I enthered a here of all the papers I had

conveyed to my brain. One morning I got desperate. With firm-ness I gathered a heap of all the papers I had been writing over for several days, rolled them into a bundle, and quietly walked down to the kitchen, and cremated Laura and all her trials in the family range. Then I felt better. Poor Laura, she deserved a better fate! I draw a long breath est down and wrote a

I drew a long breath, sat down and wrote a poem or two, merely to convince myself that I wasn't an utter fool; and I sold them, too. Some day, however, I will resurrect Laura, rechristen her, and spring her on a confiding public.

THE ITCH FOR AUTHORSHIP.

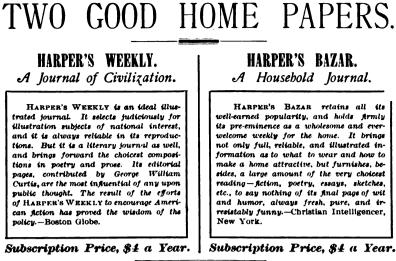
BY REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE, D. D.



HETHER it be Asiatic cholera or the trichinæ that has got among books I know not, but most certain it is they are dying a hundred a day. The second-hand book-

certain it is they are dying a hundred a day. The second-hand book-stores are the morgues where thousands of them are laid out. Many of them died after doing their work, and their end was peace. But many of them from the start were afflicted with a marasmus that never allowed them to take one healthy breath. The mortality of novels is something fearful. Three-fourths of them never paid the publish one book in order to find what an expensive and unsatisfactory business it is in most cases. I had a friend who had given birth to a religious poem. He thought it would rival "Paradise Lost," and shake the nations. He kept the secret under lock and key for a long while, showing it only to a few special friends, and that under promise of secrecy. He grew thin in calculating at what time the world could best endure the exhilaration of its publication. At last the manuscript was in type, and the proof was read, and the book put upon the market. He banqueted his friends on publication day, in anticipation of a large fortune. He figured up how many would be sold. First, he calcu-lated on disposing of twenty thousand; but as he reviewed the importance of the work and the fascination of the style, he put the figures to fifty thousand. Afterward, be-tinking himself of the fact that it is impos-sible to keep a rare thing on this side of the Atlantic, and the certainty of its world-wide distribution, he concluded it reasonable to ex-pect the circulation of one hundred thousand. The fact was, that of the first edition of tive hundred copies, one hundred and fifty were sold, and the rest were given away. Its rivalry did not hurt John Milton's reputation a bit. My friend's experience was that of the man spoken of in the tenth chapter of Revelation : " I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my

and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter." My friend died of chagrin, and went where his book had no circulation, and therefore will never see this article; other-wise I would not have written it. Before any one issues a book he had better make a tour of the second-hand book-stores, and ask the American News Company what propor-tion of the books published in this day are profound fizzles.



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finer Cards from the above publishers, together with a snaped mono-till booklet.
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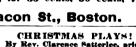
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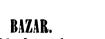
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nake a home attractive, but furnishes, besides, a large amount of the very choicest reading - Action, poetry, essays, sketches, etc., to say nothing of its Anal page of wit and humor, always fresh, pure, and ir resistably funny.-Christian Intelligencer,

"Hannibal! I'll go raving distracted if you talk to me about bills and things now! How can I write? There's the baby rolling off the edge! Catch him !" Hannibal obeyed sulkily; but finally went off with his pipe, and left me in peace. I was very tired when I got through copy-ing that story. It did not seem nearly so entertaining as at first. Rather faintly, I wondered if I would have to send it to many places before it was sold. I saw several faults. places before it was sold. I saw several faults, but I bundled all the papers into my desk, thinking I had better leave it until the next day.

thinking I had better leave it until the next day. Some wretched housekeeping business kept me the greater part of the morning, and it was evening again before I began to read my manuscript. It sounded very flat. There was evidently too much description, and long accounts of family matters. So I went over it, and cut them all out. Then the conversations hed to be verticed

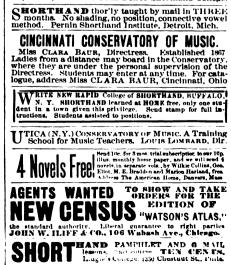
Then the conversations had to be patched up, and the witty lady's remarks emphasized. Some of it didn't seem to hang together right. Some of it didn't seem to hang together right, and I had to put in something to explain : matters. By that time I was getting pretty-sick of Laura, and thought regretfully of the two or three poems I could have written in the same time. Hannibal stuck his pipe, followed by his head, through the door, but, intimidical by my scoul denorted. intimidated by my scowl, departed.

I once had a cross, old relative who believed in war, because he thought the best way to reform the race was to keep killing it off. While I reject that theory I really believe that this epidemic among books is fortunate If one half of the books which have been printed in the last thirty years had continued to live, our libraries and book stands would have been so crowded that the world would have been so crowded that the world would have been so crowded that the world. If all the snow that has ever fallen had continued lying on the ground, we should have had banks of it reaching well up on toward the moon; but fortunately the crystals melt; and the only reason that our way is not entirely blocked by snow-storms of literature is because through the paper-mills the material soaks away. Long life to all good books, and honorable sepulture to those that die early !

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ATT THE

LITERARY STANDARDS OF TO-DAY.

BY WOLSTAN DIXEY.



DECEMBER, 1890

HIS age is, above all things, a practical one. Readers—as much as everybody elsc—ask first of a book, "What can I first of a book, "What can I do with it?" If they do not say it with their tongues, they ask it in their hearts. Pe-

ask it in their hearts. Pe-riodical literature, more rig-idly than any other, is subjected to this utili-tarian shorter catechism:—"What is it good for? What can we do with it? How can we use it?" To this key—of course with various modulations—the magazines of to-day must be set, and the young writers who hope for admission to them must, first of all, begin with a purpose, a reason an intention beyond with a purpose, a reason, an intention beyond the merely personal one of expressing their own feelings. They must have something definite to communicate that people want to know

Again, they must consider that the reading public is so variously constituted that every magazine takes a field of its own, thus divid-ing the ground between them. There is no such thing as a universal magazine, and any editor who should try to please everybody, would please nobody; but his particular con-stituency he must suit exactly, which neces-sity involves certain absolute restrictions upon every manuscript that shall be accentable in every manuscript that shall be acceptable in his pages. Thus a periodical designed expressly for young people would hardly be the place for a love story, however innocent the story might be; and a publication addressed specially to ladies would not be likely to print the best written love story in the world the best written love story in the world.

But the most unfortunate story, from a But the most unfortunate story, from a commercial point of view, is one that aims to be so much of everything that it is not much of anything. The writer may, perhaps, reflect within his own mind—and he often explains these reflections to the editor—that the story is a nice love story so that it will please the ladies; it is a good bear story, too, which will delight the younger readers, and, finally, it conveys an excellent moral lesson; so that it will commend itself to the most austere theologian. Its multiform virtues are its con-demnation. Even a religious paper would demnation. Even a religious paper would like it better if it lacked the moral teaching; for the story as it stands won't go under church news, and the boys won't tolerate preaching in *their* column. Have one thing to say, and say it; one story to tell, and tell it.

This need of a concentrated purpose is as peremptory in fiction as in any other class of literature. If you want your hero to be rec-ognized and singled out as a man of power from among the multiplicity of fictitious gen-tlemen that march daily across an editor's desk, present him like a silhouette, clear cut, definite and practically *alone*. "Atmos-phere?" Yes, enough to breathe in, but not more than fifteen pounds to the square inch. Do not surround him with so many friends and relations, such a concourse of supernum-eraries that the stage is filled with them and the hero himself is quite eclipsed. If it is a group to be presented, keep them well together so they will all be "in focus"; if an army, very well; let them come as the leaves come when forests are rended. It This need of a concentrated purpose is as

leaves come when forests are rended. It doesn't matter whether you have one character in your story or a regiment; swing them all together. If it is a scene to be depicted, don't dance your human puppets obtrusively across the landscape; if a plot to be unrav-eled, don't pause to paint the sunset. In a word, whatever your purpose, stick to it.

Know before you begin what story you have to tell, what scene you have to show, what lesson to teach, what information to impart; and tell that story *only*, or display that picture, urge that lesson, impart that particular piece of information and no other. Do not attempt to do more than one thing, and, whatever it is, do it; neither allow your-self to be beguiled from your original intention into the tempting by-ways of your theme. the counsel of artistic effect, but it is the demand of this breathless age as it makes itself heard in periodical literature. And equally as a purpose must be definite and concentrated, its expression must be con-densed to the utmost brevity. The only good reason why some authors are allowed so much more space than others, is not that they have so many things to say, but because of the depth and poignancy of the impression that they make. They take space to complete most thoroughly and effectually the one thing they under the undertake.

By HORTENSE DUDLEY. HAT can be more acceptable as a Christmas' or a New Year's gift than a well-edited

A PRESENT MANY TIMES OVER.

magazine or journal? Each issue brings to mind the kind thoughtfulness of the donor. It is a present many times over, and offered in such an

pected sort of way, that its reception is peculiarly agreeable.

A book is a finished picture, a retrospect of past life; but a periodical mirrors the life of to-day; it is current literature. We can sit down in our quiet country homes, away from the struggling crowds, and know what the great living minds are at work upon, how they are treating the puzzling social problems evolved by our complex civilization, what efforts are being made to alleviate the sufferings of poor humanity, the wonderful discoveries brought to light by inventors, and the various phases of life and climatic phenomena observed by travelers in distant lands. travelers in distant lands.

travelers in distant lands. There is almost infinite diversity of peri-odicals presented us to choose among, from the pictured pages and jingling rhymes of a child's magazine up to the most abstruss record setting forth the theories of the scientists. We have only to know the predilection of our friend in order to divine at once what will suit him exactly, for now that we are adopting the English plan of making specialists of our-selves, the magazine-makers are taking the cue and are gathering up and concentrating all the information attainable concerning each separate calling in order to forestall the wants of their readers. No matter what our voca-tion may be, we cannot afford to do without our class or home periodical. Consider, too, what an unbounded influence an appropriate magazine may have upon growing boys and girls. A book may be read and thrown aside and forgotten; but a crisp new publication, just from the post-office, odorous of printer's ink, whose uncut leaves no eye have scanned, is full of delightful pos-sibilities. The boy feels somehow that it was all gotten up for his special benefit; is not his own name upon the wrapper, and was it not sent out from the publisher's office addressed directly to him? And precisely the same applies to girls.

applies to girls.

What a delicate gift is the periodical ! How many homes do we know where bright intel-ligent children have every necessary want supplied them but no effort is made to direct supplied them but no enort is made to direct their young minds into suitable channels of knowledge! Their parents perhaps, not having been taught to love books in their youth, have had neither time nor opportunity to inform themselves of the provision made in this line for children of the present day. A good magazine not only encourages and di-A good magazine not only encourages and di-rects the natural appetite of born book-lovers, but it creates and fosters a love of reading in other children, who, but for the sight of an attractive publication, would never think of reading a line out of study hours.

Then, there is the busy housewife, the anxious mother of many children, whose hands and purse are so occupied in providing for the comfort of husband and children that she does not even realize that her own mind is starving. She would no more dream of ap-propriating the smallest sum from her scanty household fund for the purpose of subscribing to a journal for herself than she would think of taking a whole day's holiday. Yet, how of taking a whole day's holiday. Ye, how happy it would make one of these careworn Marthas to send on her name unawares and have some cheery, helpful, home periodical, with its many suggestions for elevating and beautifying home life, come like a messenger of love to lighten her cares. With what bright anticipations would she look forward to the month, and the day of the month, when it was accustomed to arrive and no matter how tired she was after the Monday's washing, or how busy with the Saturday's mending, she would steal a half hour and lose herself in another world to come back to her own rested and refreshed, ready to take up again the burden of life with renewed vigor and cheerfulness.



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Because of the division o. labor which modern living has forced upon all workers who aim to furnish marketable wares, periodi-cal reading must run in given channels and writers must say one thing at a time; that writer being commercially most fortunate who has only one thing to say, for all the time one story to tell, one message to deliver—a rec-ognized specialty. Because, also, of the speed and edge of to-day's life—when even our criminals are required to settle their long accounts by electricity—writers must conform to the spirit of the time in condensation, brevity and point. And these, to my mind, are some of the literary standards of to-day.

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A Department devoted entirely to an interchange of ideas among our band of JOURNAL sisters. Address all letters to AUNT PATIENCE, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 433-435 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. rhi.

N some magazine published last winter there was an amusing article giving a description of a ladies' re-ception. The writer spoke of the strange hum which was heard outside the house, and the confusion of high-pitched voices which assuiled the ears of one who ventured inside the door.

who ventured inside the door. Each visitor tried to lift her voice above that of her neighbor's, who, in turn, stove to reach a higher tone, and so the ascending scale advanced till I know not where it ended.

tone, and so the ascending scale advanced till I know not where it ended. The fluttering letters which have come today into the quiet corner where my desk stands, remind me of that article, and it seems to me that "Just Among Ourselves" we are having a very busy reception. The voices come from far away and near. Some ring out gladly with prise of our host; the Editor in Chief; an admiration of our meeting-place; the JouRNAL; with good news of unexpected pleasures, and with words of good-will to all our company. Others are pitched in a minor key, and plead for our sympathy in bitter sorrow. A few are impatient, and clamor for a speedier attention to the particular aubject which is engrossing their thoughts, forgetting that courtesy demands a due regard to others, and that it takes time for sound to travel a long distance. And some, alas, are rasping with fretfulness, and sharp and grating with fault-finding and discontent!

alas, are rasping with fretfulness, and snarp and grating with fault-finding and discontent! ••• I know how hard it is to be denied what seems a most reasonable wish. No one knows better what disappointment means than a house-mother with restricted means. There was the long-dreamed-of visit to the dear friend of your youth, which had to be given up; the advantage which you coveted for that bright boy or girl of yours, which the purse would not permit; the becoming dress which was so sorely needed; the fresh papering you surely expected would be done this year; the carpet which has been washed and turned and darned till there is absolutely no way you can hide its ugly, soiled and worn spots. How long the list of unsatisfied wants; and you must be shut up with them all another long winter. It is hard to be forced to look at the dinginess and bareness. But must you? ***

In have beard of a woman who was very unhappy because directly in front of her work-table there was a disfiguring crack in the wall. As she sat at her sewing her eves would be drawn to the opening, which each day grew to her gaze larger and more exasperating. She had tried patching it, but she fancied that it looked ten times worse for her pains. It made her cross, and her ill-temper was re-flected in her children. One day she "came to herself," and turning her table and chair around, put the enemy behind her, and she was amazed to see how day by day the size of the crack diminished.

Was attrazed to see now usy by day into the orac diminished. So, my dear Sisters, turn around and look the other way awhile, if you have an incurable disfigurement in your home. Do not complain about it. We all know people who enjoy being miserable, and, what is worse, they amuse themselves by trving to make other people miserable too. Try the other plan. Make the nost of the good you have, and more will come to you. There is never a time nor a place in this life of ours, so dark that we may not look towards the light, and, looking, find one path approaching it.

looking, find one path approaching it. This blessed month, when we welcome the Christ child into our homes, let us pledge our-selves to endure as He endured, to carry with us in every place the light which we may take from Him, and to make our lives a song of "Glory to God," by filling the world about us with "peace" and "good-will." A happy Christmas to usall! AUNT PATIENCE.

A CHEERY VOICE FROM THE FRONTIER.

A CHEERY : VOICE FROM THE FRONTIER. DRAB AINT PATIENCE-How delightful this is to nave a column all to ourselve. Need I say how much like to read the Journal State of the June aumber, asks us to say what Den K...In the June June (Jall. Not one pueve would I be willing to give pu-plies (Jall. Not one pueve would I be willing to give pu-plies (Jall. Not one pueve would I be willing to give pu-like (Jall. Not one pueve would I be willing to give pu-time I years I have taken the Journa A. During that the state of each of averal hundred subscriptens, and at the end of each of averal hundred subscriptens, their regive wished to renew their subscriptions, their regive was always, "corrainly." Blings the soften of April I have been the wife of an editor, and among the several hundred papers that of my this office there is none that can take the place of my this office there is none that can take the place of my this offices and the several hundred the place and be the other with the several hundred the place of my this office there is none that can take the place of my this offices there is none that can take the place of my this offices there is none that the time non-rains of weaken. A way out here among the mount take the place of grass and the several hundred there at that the Journal to severa a wickone visitor? Mits. MATTER MAINAL ANI.

HOW TO FORM A SEWING SOCIETY.

HOW TO FORM A SEWING SOCIETY. DRAR ALNT PATIENCE-I cannot feel that I am 'one of you' until I have contributed, a few words at least, to this Department. When I was a young lady the JOURNAL was very think of doing without it. I am married, I could noy think of doing without it. I man married, I could noy such as the second second second second second a young girls "Sewing Society." Will some of the JOURNAL Sisters suggest a plan for forming such a society. """

society? Charity's" other questions, she will find two very practical articles on how to make things for fairs in the October and November numbers of the JOUNNAL. An article on "How to Care for Canaries" will shortly be published in the JOUNNAL.

BOOK-BINDING MADE EASY.

BOOK-BINDING MADE EASY. DEAR AINT PATIENCE-I would like to tell the fister of a good, cheap way to bind their Journa. I have been a good, cheap way to bind their Journa to not a stitch the way which have been out a stitch the good care to keep them smoth, and never double them up. Asy you read them hay hem away fast. When you have a full volume, place them in order, clamp them to a work-bench or table: take a broad awit and bore holes about half an inch from back edge. Take any stout string and asw them your difference of the table of the table of the table or drilling: paste on the back with edges with the book. With edges of book: weight and left dry. The dover which coth or soft, black of left dry. Then dover while he astisfaction of seeing them come of fly lenvers and left. If you wish to left your book, I think you you here, at the astisfaction of seeing them come back to you here at the astisfaction of seeing them come of the lenvers while of our any too will have a good, stout book; and then, if you wish to left your book, I think you you here it the astisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the astisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the astisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the astisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing them come back to you here the satisfaction of seeing the satisfaction of seeing the satisfaction of se

GENTLE MEASURES IN THE HOME.

DEAR A UNT PATIENCE—I think we might have an interesting conversation on the different methods used to correct and have our children obey us, from the little three-year old, to our older one. My dear little fellow is just three years old, and many times I find myself wondering the best way to teach him obeyance. I dislike using the "rod," because it makes him so anyry; so, in accomplishing one thing I create another.

makes him so anyry: so, in accomplishing one thing I create another. Let me hear from some of our older mothers, their ways and their success that "Genthel Measures" can be ordered of our Premium Department. The price is \$1.00. It will be of the greatest service in guiding an earnest parent into the best ways of securing loving, respectful obedience from a child.

A CURE FOR GOSSIPING WOMEN

A CURE FOR GOSSIPING WOMEN. DEAB AUNT PATIENCE-Accepting your kind in-vitation to write to you occasionally, i hought i would like to express my opinion of "Why do women goesip?" Simply because they find nothing more entertaining to do. A woman whose hands are busy is sure to have a much busier mind. The mind must work; and, if it does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the does not find employment for the hands, it *will* for the has to communicate. If she is not encouraged by a question, and, a "yes," or a "no," she will soon leave you. Suppose you prepare yourself for her next visit, ask her if she has read Dr. Taimage's last." Under My bludy Lamp." Lend your JOUENAL to her (she cer-timp) does not take to or she would not find time to you think would into in the sound en e as yay you to her see her fault, or, if not seeing it, she would find en-ployment for the hands and give the tongue a variation? JANE.

JANE

WISE OMISSIONS.

WISE OMISSIONE. The Arint PATIENCE-I want to tell the Sketers ware series of an with some new writekies I have just the series of the mathematical series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the series of the series of the series of the the series of the the series of the series

WASHING KNITTED AND CROCHETED GARMENTS. DEAR AUXT PATIEXCE.—My mother says that I can wash flannels better than anybody she knows of: so, on the steering of that commendation I will send my way inderately warm where of Mr. J. W. Willson: Take make good suds with any good, File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right—and make good suds with any good. File about right ont wash the flannels on a board or rub them between about in the water. If they are very much solled, wash through another suds like the first. Ther rines them water of about two waters, taking care to have each water of about two waters, taking care to have each water of about the waters. It is better no said to be the chief cause of abrithkage. It is better no said to be the they are to be dried in a very warm place, warmer water may be used for washing them. Thave had very good success in washing bables' little arrupents made of knilling or crochet by the abour right or areful not to walcosely. like crocheted sakes, be very careful not to walcosely. like crocheted sakes, be very careful not to walcosely. like crocheted sakes, be very careful not to walcosely. like water of the garment may be presed with a rather cool flak-iron. It is worth while to know how to do some-thing better than any one else does it! WASHING KNITTED AND CROCHETED GARMENTS.

"DONE WITH ALL THAT."

"DORE WITH ALL THAT." "Just among ourselves" I want to speak of a state-ment that recently mer in yey. A lady, speaking of a love story (without much love in iteliher) that had crept list the columns of her favorite with all that means of doing work." She stated, two, that this was her first year of housekeeping ;so it is fair to suppose that she has not been long married. T was agnest. Think of a woman-a wife-declaring he was "fone with all that," lists the curred nothing for a other story that that, "itels he curred nothing for a other story is a story ourselves," I am free to an i life-like picture of it as thoroughly as I did at six-teen, "All the world loves a lover" you know; and for any thing more poetical or sentimental than "methods for to a creatin extent; but to aspire or desire nothing elsa "The woman who has forrotten she was ever a stil and

Billing more poetical or returnients: that in their place and to accertain extent; but to aspire or desire nothing else or contain extent; but to aspire or desire nothing else areas a contain extent; but to aspire or desire nothing else a great the second straight of the sec gro

WHO CAN HELP THIS SISTER ?

WHO CAN HELP THIS SISTER? DKAR AUXT FATIENCE.—Will you, or some of the kind JoursAL sisters help me a little? I have a square niche in my cefling; it is three chamber furning straight up to the cefling; it is three chamber furning straight up to the would like plain directions for makeful as at the top. All arch for it of rope-work. I believe very small loope is used, and it is stiffened by some kind of mixture and formed hot a pattern. I get so many useful hints from the JOURNAL that I venture to ask for one more. CALIFORNIA.

WATCHING THE CHILD'S FUTURE.

WATCHING THE CHILD'S FUTURE. Torka AUXT PATIENCE — Mothers, do not think that you have one your whole duty to your children when you have their physical wants only attended to. As the years roll by and I see the minds of my little ones developing. I am more and more impressed with the deep sense of regonability that rests upon us as mothers. I think the great question for us to answer in the developing is an more and more impressed with the developing. I am more and more impressed with the developing is a start of the sould in your there bodies ; yea, watch them even closer for signs of III-health. Watch them in their play, for it is there that the impressions they receive are daily being exempli-ded. Not long ago I was shocked to see my little four-year-old with a small flask filled with water, offering it is whole great and the words, "here, take a drink, is whole we had learned all the. Our field hands had here not the alter clasue I will give him this first lesson on the evils of strong drink. How way it is to control and guide them may be soon learned by further the datage did the inter may be soon learned by and the my play, when you can so soon see the weak that is control and guide them may be soon see the by any different the datage did the inter that the sound is a start learned all time. Unit is the to the sound is the sound way the sound of the the guide them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them in the right path-by and the danger and time them

BLESSED IN BLESSING OTHERS

BLESSED IN BLESSING OTHERS. MY DEAR AUXT PATIENCE—There is one subject, very dear on preserve that has not yet been touched upon since I hereard, that has not yet been touched upon since I hereard, that has not yet been for any on since I hereard that has not yet been yoursnat. It is the subject of adopting children. Since adopting our own little forser daughter. I have wondered if there are not others, who, like myself, be-ing fond of children and having none of their own, might not "receive one of His little ones," thus bestow-mer the sing and search and the search of the search of the substance of the sing and the sing and the seen with us just a year. She is the subshine of our home and the sald, "Whosoever receiveth one such little one in my others on this subject. FOSTER-MUTHEL

BOOKS FOR COMPANIONS.

BOOKS FOR COMPANIONS. DEAR AUST PATIENCE-1 am delighted with our bepartment, and hasten to write and identify myself as one of the Sisters. I wish that each Sister would give her own name and place of residence. In that way many pleasant friendships may be formed. Occasionally we may have a little reminiscence or experience to give, that would be too personal, and for the time being can seeponaly would be too avoid goost Antikelie and place to give the second of the second second second to be think it would be best for the member of the family to have their avoid goost, in their own room; at least to have their favorites. It gives them a sense of ownership, and it seems to me the books I have near me schuden to take pride in their own collections, and coules their ambition. Mask CKUL SMITH. SHEEMAN, TEXES.

THE PROMISE KEPT.

THE PROMISE KEPT. My DKAR SISTERA-I have such good news for you's such good news for all or us. If the the restion you's how I have been helped. Just like the restion you's how of have been helped. Just like the restion you's I am not strong and am very nervous and easily worried, and unlike many I hope I am inclined to be irritable when indige and am very nervous and easily worried, and unlike many I hope I am inclined to be irritable when the strong and am very nervous and easily worried, and unlike the strong of the strong of the strong of the words. "Castilized I mm y troubles and perilexities, great and small (we all know the small ones are often hardest to bear), and He haz cared for me! Strengthening the weary mind, soothing the perturbed spirit and changing the impatience, irritables and perilexities, great and small (we all know the small ones are often hardest to bear), and down, and out of doors was needed both up-say, 1 should have been glad to cut myself into a dozen say, 1 should have been glad to cut myself into a dozen to be in as many places at once. I know to will be the instignt of the and taking away my strength: so I just kneit down and asid: "O Lord, I know to will to keet ond even one and taking away my strength to be the one down and badd." "O Lord, I know to will to be to down and badd." "O Lord, I know to will the the oth as many places at once. I know to will the the oth down and badd." "O Lord, I know to will the the oth and even will be been by the asing and the oth and even the sing and any duties. The Him, deer overburdened Sister, and see if He is ""Wherefore, comfort one another, who then can make ""Wherefore, comfort one another with the smalles of the other." "Wherefore, comfort one and the sing the the marker." "Determine" the single set of the single of the single set of the single set of the single set of the single set of the set

" refore, comfort one another with these words." А UNT Сомгогт.

TWO VIEWS OF BOOKS AT HOME

TWO VIEWS OF BOOKS AT HOME. DEAR AUST PATIENCE-I think that if the members of the family had their own books, and kept them sepa-rate they would take more interest in their individual they would take more interest in their individual they would take more interest in their individual they are thought of with a mutual interest by all and in possession of such a collection there would not be one trace of selfshares in it, for in purchasing a book the person would not only think of his own pleasure in the would naturally consider all the rest at the same there with any reading to with a suppreciated by all. The trouble with my family with be appreciated there for it. I am passionately fond of reading, and interest of in any reading; they seem to have because I spend so much time in that way. Don't you think what B. E. said about "Impartial Treatment of Children" very good? I.C.

Cannot you adapt your reading to the taste of other members of the family, and have an occasional half-hour of reading aloud?

WASTED STRENGTH.

WASTED STRENGTH. To mothers realize that their strength and empabli-ties belong not so much to themselves as to the children-whom God has intrusted to them to fit for His kingdomy This is the mother's true work; (do did not intrud the mother should exhaust life and body in striving to do the hard work for the family, unless the strength be also sufficient for the many sacred duties for which He holds her responsible. Although so many do not seem to realize this, yet his invertin life sight. They consider it these mothers would practice true econtra copense. If these mothers would practice true econtra copense. If these mothers would practice true econtra copense. If these mothers would practice true contra copense. If these mothers would a strength for reading and study that they may teach and help their children in the many times mothers must be able to do more than provide food and clothing. If they desire to be a real help and children's carty years, would have made their his work and the weap of the strength for years would have be the we should remember that the body is the temp of the soul, and God will hold us responsible for the care we givel it, that we may do His work weil.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WITHOUT COST

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WITHOUT COST D⁰ you realize that Christmas is near at hand, and that it is time you were plan-ning the presents you will give? Do you feel that you cannot afford, this year, to give what you would like? Do you know that you can earn as many presents as you care to give, and can thus be generous to your friends and family without the expenditure of one cent on your part? You can, if you like, earn such presents as you want, free of cost; or you can earn part and pay a small part in cash, or you can buy them for cash at a less price than you would have to pay elsewhere. Consult the JOURNAL Supplement coming to you with this number.





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DECEMBER, 1890



USEFUL HELPS AND HINTS. LACE frills to fall over the hands are worn with nice dresses and still

flowers of blue or yellow. If you are buying a new black silk, have a faillé Française, régence, royale or peau de soie, though a large weave of gros-grain is also returning to favor. Trim with a fine jet passementerie, one of jet

Trim with a fine jet passementerie, one of jet and gold or turquoise, or of gold and turquoise. Trim up your cloth dress of last year with black astrakhan for a border, Medici collar, vest and the close part or bottom of the sleeves. The astrakhan cloth is very wide and one yard does a wonderful amount of trimming.

DRESS AIDS FOR MOTHERS. MISSES OF TWELVE TO SIXTEEN YEARS. NEAT dress, for best wear, is of hunters-green ladies-cloth, made with a plain front and full back in two double box-

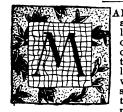
front and full back in two double box-plaits. The pointed basque has full fronts in folds from the shoulders, with a high collar and full sleeves to the elbows of the same. The skirt border, deep cuffs, girdle from the side seams and V are of green velvet, piped with gilt braid. A green felt hat of medium size is worn, with a trimming of green velvet and golden pompons. In another case this idea was carried out in suéde-colored and black cloth, the latter taking the place of velvet.

cloth, the latter taking the place of velvet. A brune blonde of fourteen has her best dress

brune blonde of fourteen has her best dress of brown cashmere, with a full skirt and slightly pointed bodice opening in the back with narrow fronts shirred over each shoulder to about four inches below the fullness, then plaiting in at a point over a vest and collar of orange-colored surah laid in fine plaits. The sleeves are large at the top, and brown ribbon is folded around the edge of the bodice, end-ing in the back in a cabbage rosette, which is made by gathering one edge of No. 12 or 16 ribbon for about one and one-half yards, and drawing it up to form a fluffy rosette. This girlish miss wears a reefer of brown cloth trimmed with braided collar and sleeves, and, when attending school, dons a long coat of

when attending school, dons a long coat of dark green plaid cloth, having stitched edges

NEW BODICES, SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.



ANY of the bodices are a puzzle to the average looker-on, as the plan of slipping in and out of them is often en-tirely concealed. The lining is fitted as usual, whatever effect the out-

the needs or beauties of the figure. The front may have a yoke, with the material gathered over the edge, small V corselet pieces from the side seams, laced or hooked in front; or very small jacket pieces, frequently called "arm size trimmings." These accessories are of a con-trasting material, which is usually of velvet, trasting material, which is usually of velvet, unless a combination of plain and plaid or striped woolen goods is wished. A fad at present is for cloth sleeves and collar of a con-trasting color if worn with plain goods, or of the chief shade or black if worn in a plaid dress, which are doubly stylish if covered with braiding. To have the sleeves stamped and braided makes quite an expensive item. But why not use a stamping outfit and cover the sleeves with an irregular scroll and braid But why not use a stamping outit and cover the sleeves with an irregular scroll and braid them at home with fine cord or soutache braid? Open your bodice down the left shoulder and under arm seams, under the V at the neck, or come out boldly and button up the front with rather small crochet buttons set closely together, and six of the same up such side of the cost tail and on each wrist at set closely together, and six of the same up each side of the coat-tail and on each wrist at the outside in a lengthwise row. You may have a round basque cut in square tabs or scallops, and bound with velvet ribbon or braid, for a tailor gown; but for the others have a round or pointed front and a rounding point, or coat-tail back. The latter is of a medium or a deep length, but never short.

ACCESSORIES TO A GOOD FIT.

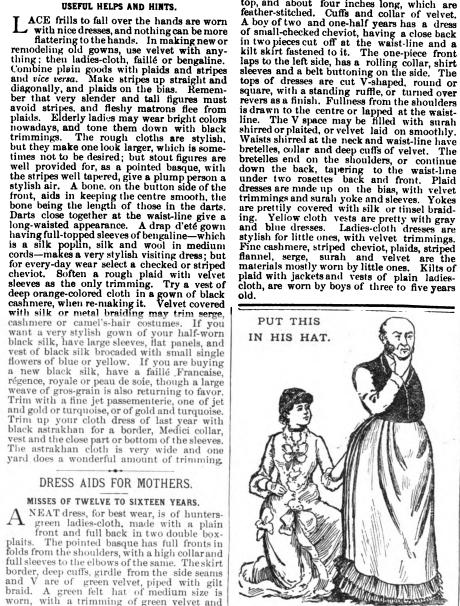
ACCESSORIES TO A GOOD FIT. A LL seams are tapered to give a long-waisted appearance. Do not cut a basque extremely short on the hips if you wish a becoming fit. Odd basques of black lace over black silk will be trimmed with gilt or jet and turquoise passementerie, and worn with black silk skirts for dressy occasions. The flaring Medici collars may be made adjustable, and worn only when something more dressy than the ordinary collar is wanted. They end at the throat or extend to the bust, leaving an open V space or showing a plastron having a high col-lar attached. The flaring collar is wired all round, top and bottom, and has cross pieces of the milliner's wire here and there. It may be of the dress material, velvetor lace, edged with passementerie, or entirely covered with a netof the dress material, velvetor lace, edged with passementerie, or entirely covered with a net-work. Vests of corduroy are worn with striped cheviot suits, after the English fashion. A new arm-size trimming shows a point under the arm at the waist-line, which forms a half moon on each side, ending at the top of the shoulder in a point. Sleeves may be of one or two materials, but if two are used have the velvet or plain goods for the lower part. The newest sleeves are sufficiently long to cover the wrist. The mutton-leg shape is still the favorite. Cuffs are not used much, except in the shape of straight bands.

SKIRT EFFECTS, PRINCESSE GOWNS, ETC.

S CALLOPED edges falling over a facing, S quilting or utfle, is the only trimming on many cheviot dresses, with the bodice edge to correspond, and both bound with silk braid. Heavy cloth skirts are often made without a lining to reduce the weight. Except with a few, skirts are not worn to touch the ground. An attempt at panier drapery is made in a few French dresses, but it will hardly take be-fore the summer season, when light-weight materials are worn. Plain, slightly gathered, plaited or "broken" fronts are worn; the latter has a few crosswise plaits at the belt and side seams to break the fullness into graceful folds i A cilk and and side seams to break the fullness into graceful folds. A silk and cashmere gown has the front and sides of the skirt in five panels di-vided by single box-plaits of the second ma-terial. The bodice has the upper part of the sleeves and front, of the silk, with cashmere for the along update laws of the silk. sleeves and front, of the silk, with cashmere for the close under-sleeves, and loose fronts draped on each shoulder with velvet rosettes, cut low-necked and drawn around the point on the bias so as to fit without any seams. Passementerie edges the high silk collar, low cashmere neck and sleeves. Full backs are box or fan-plaited, or gathered in a small space. Several skirt backs have been lifted up over the pointed bodice and apparently held there by a rosette of velvet. A fan-plaited back sets better if lined with crinoline, but I do not advise the extra weight. Prinbut I do not advise the extra weight. Prin-cesse effects appear in a polonaise that has a princesse back cut with wide extensions at the princesse oack cut with wide extensions at the waist-line, which are laid in great hollow box-plaits to form sufficient fullness, while the left front fits closely, and the right front is lapped over in folds from the shoulder to the left, where a large velvet rosette finishes the effect. The trimming is placed down this side opening and continues around the foot.



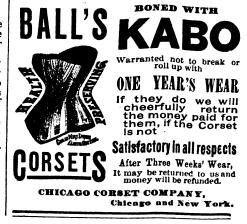
THESE little ones wear about the same colors as their elder sisters, and use Colors as their elder sisters, and use even more of a black note among their frocks in the shape of velvet or surah guimpes, ribbon and feather-stitching. Skirts are fully long, but do not trip a child up as they did last season. Sleeves are full at the top and bottom or at the shoulders only. Guimpes of nainsook are worn with all kinds of dresses. Black hosiery is about the only variety seen. Little round-waisted coats are of camel's-hair plaids, and broad felt hats have wreaths of ostrich tips. If something warmer is wished they wear a bonnet of velvet or cloth, having a large crown of silk, which gives an innocent face a grandmotherish sort of an air at once quaint and attractive. For plain or plaid materials one of the neatest designs has a round gathered skirt, shirt For plain or plaid materials one of the neatest designs has a round gathered skirt, shirt sleeves gathered at the top and bottom, and a round waist buttoned in the back, shirred at the waist-line, front and back, and the fullness then laid in three plaits on each side at the top, and about four inches long, which are feather-stitched. Cuffs and collar of velvet, a how of two and one-helf ware has a dress feather-stitched. Cuffs and collar of velvet. A boy of two and one-half years has a dress of small-checked cheviot, having a close back in two pieces cut off at the waist-line and a kilt skirt fastened to it. The one-piece front laps to the left side, has a rolling collar, shirt sleeves and a belt buttoning on the side. The tops of dresses are cut V-shaped, round or square, with a standing ruffle, or turned over revers as a finish. Fullness from the shoulders is drawn to the centre or lapped at the waistis drawn to the centre or lapped at the waist-line. The V space may be filled with surah shirred or plaited, or velvet laid on smoothly. Waists shirred at the neck and waist-line have waists shirred at the neck and waist-line have bretelles, collar and deep cuffs of velvet. The bretelles end on the shoulders, or continue down the back, tapering to the waist-line under two rosettes back and front. Plaid dresses are made up on the bias, with velvet trimmings and surah yoke and sleeves. Yokes are prettily covered with silk or tinsel braid-ing. Vellow cloth yeats are protuct with same ing. Yellow cloth vests are pretty with gray and blue dresses. Ladies-cloth dresses are stylish for little ones, with velvet trimmings. Fine cashmere, striped cheviot, plaids, striped flannel, serge, surah and velvet are the materials mostly worn by little ones. Kilts of plaid with jackets and vests of plain ladies-cloth, are worn by boys of three to five years old.



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Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any possible question on Home-Dressmaking sent me by my readers. EMMA M. HOOPFP

MRS. M. D.—The answers are inserted as soon as pos-sible, but we do not promise to have them "in the next number." The first are of course the sconest answered, but all are attended to if there is space for them. In the meantime you have not missed the reply as your case, or a similar one, was touched upon in the November issue.

A. J. H. -- The full quilling you speak of, narrow knife-plaiting and a gathered ruffle are worn on the edge of skirts, only showing where the drop skirt is lifted on one or both sides or when it is blown askile. Use the velvet for sleeves, collar and tiny round jacket pieces, or a girdle across the front in place of a vest. If you are of a slight figure a yoke basque would be very pretty.

A. D.-With blue eyes, light brown hair and a pale complexion wear dark red, all of the brown shades-except an olive-clear dark green, dark and medium blue, cream, yellow, rose-pluk and light-blue without a greenish tinge. Avoid all shades of gray or heliotrope.

NANCY-Use a plaid or stripe with your green dress, showing the shade of the plain goods prominently. Have a fan-plaited back and straight sides of the green, as well as the back of a coat-tail basque. Then with two and one-half yards of the new material make a slightly gathered front, high sleeves and pointed basque front.

MRS. MAUD P.-Had you given your full name I would have sent yon a personal letter ere this, as your letter reached me too late for the issue mentioned. Use two red widths for the centre front, piecing them at the walst-line; then piece a half width of black on each side, also piecing these at the walst-line, and gather the fullness in several rows at the top to imitate a round, pointed, or square yoke. The back of the red basque will answer, with the third red width and the two black widths forming the skirt part. They should be laid over the basque edge and the red in the middle, mass-ing the goods in a wide double box-plait in the middle with shoulder puffs of the second fabric.

M. E. W.-Use plaid woolen goods or black faillé at one dollar a yard.

Miss. SAMUEL, W.—Trim your liftle girls' cashmere dresses with velvet, and the flannel with black woolen bridt. Rose-pink cashmere and pistache-green velvet afford a charming combination. Use clear dark green with the gray, as black would be too sombre for a miss of fourteen years.

fourteen years. "OLD SUBSCRIBER."—Your kind remarks are fully appreciated, and I hope the article in the November issue helped you. Hereafter we shall pay more atten-tion to the needs of such figures. There are covered steels for the purpose alluded to. A sleeve that is rather full at the top is more becoming than a very close or the steels of the purpose alluded to the sleeve that is rather full at the top is more becoming than a very close of princesse gowns, several of which are described in this JOURNAL. A round walst with a belt would not cut your figure up with anything going crosswise, but have lengthwise effects entirely. A corset made to order would be better for you, but as it is three times the usual expense the next best thing is to buy one specially adapted for stout figures. I cannot give names in this column, but will send you the name of a certain suitable make upon receipt of your address and a stamp. MRS, T. D. F.-A girl of fifteen years wears a close-

MRS, T. D. F. -A girl of fifteen years wears a close-fitting coat, or ulster, of plaid or striped goods for every-day, and a reefer jacket of blue or brown cloth trimmed with astrakhan for best. Have a blue or brown felt turban trimmed with yelvet, ribbon and fancy "made" pleces, of bird's heads and wings, or a cluster of pompons.

"A BUSY MOTHER"—White guimpes do soll easily, but nothing looks as well with cashmere frocks. Make them of the ready-made tucked nainsook at 75 cents to \$1.50 a yard, and have only the yoke, admitting the full sleeves.

R. E. G.—Boys of two to five years are wearing sailor hats of blue or black cloth, banded and embroidered with tinsel, also Tam O'Shanters, jockey caps, Turkish turbans and other fancy caps, but the first named are the neatest.



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and bone buttons. A pretty evening dress for a young girl is made of China silk, yellow or pink, having a half low neck shirred to form an erect ruffle; shirrings also at the centre of the waist-line, front and back, and high-topped sleaves shirred to ground the sleeves shirred around the arm below the puff. The skirt is amply full, and a yoke is of white—or the same color as the dress—crèpe, net or spotted gauze. A belt of No. 16 ribbon is worn, with two rosettes in the back, and shoulder knots of No. 12 ribbon. A service-able dress of dark brown cheviot has a pointed basque opening in Breton fashion under a vest of red-and-brown plaid, of which the sleeves of red-and-brown plaid, of which the sleeves and skirt border are also made. The dark striped cheviots at 53 cents, and the rough plaids at the same price, are simply finished with woolen braid on the collar, wrists, and as a kilt, if it is a round waist. A blue plaid has a gathered skirt sewed to the edge of a round waist, opening in the back with full fronts. waist opening in the back, with full fronts shirred on the shoulders and at the waist under two large rosettes of velvet. Collar and under two large rosettes of velvet. Collar and V of the velvet, and full topped sleeves shirred to form an erect ruffle, which is laid over the top of the shoulder and narrows under the arm. Dark red woolen dresses are stylishly trimmed with black velvet yokes, deep cuffs, borders and rosettes of the velvet. Skirt borders of piece goods are cut in points or scallops on the upper edge. Misses wear folds of scrim, silk, muslin tinsel-edged ribbon, etc., in the neck and sleeves of their dresses. Their in the neck and sleeves of their dresses. Their colors are blue, dark red, brown, dark green, yellow, pink, cream, orange and blueish-gray.

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THE DRESSY MATINES.

THE DRESSY MATINE. The matinée, or morning jacket, is absolutely wintrue to its name, for it is quite as often as-ors, as it is in the morning, and its greatest commendation to the woman who takes care of her clothes is, that reserving it as she does for the house, it is really the salvation of her street bodice. It is never made with a loose or unitdy effect, the soft, full fronts looking as if it way rather than if they were made so for so-called comfort. Fr in ted challies, light-weight silks with flowers or figures upon them; plain, smooth cloth, or, where a very striking effect is are used for, elaborate brocades, are used for making these jackets. They are fitted in at the back as parfectly as a basque would be and which has a smarti-tin they curve in to the fig-ture, a style that is always ef-fective and which has a smarti-

air stamping it. A PICTURESQUE BROCADED JACKET. This jacket (Illustration No. 3) is made of white brocade with pale green figures upon it. The jacket is fitted as described—a band of brown feather-trimming encircling it at the back of the neck, and extending down each side in front. The soft waistooat is made of three frills of lisse with a henstitched finish. The sleeves are high on the shoulder, bell-shaped at the ellow where they cease, permitting under-sleeves of lisse to show below them. At the wrist is a full frill finished with hand-work like the gilet. A rib-bon stock shows just in front, and this, matching the feathers, is of brown silk. A pink challie jacket developed in this fashion is quite as pictur-seque and becoming as the more expensive brocade, while benga-line in all the lightcolors and with flowers up-on it, may also be commended for such jackets. If one happens to possess some dark brocade it may be brightened by the use of pale vel-low, rose, or pale blue for the gilet and under-sleeves. Velvet is not advised for them as it is somewhat heavy looking, and it may be used to more advantage in a tea-gown, where it is always artistic because it can form the prin-cesse back and train. SPRING FLOWERS IN WINTER. A PICTURESQUE BROCADED JACKET.

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A PICTURESQUE BROCADED JACKET. (Illus. No. 3).

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THE APRON-LIKE PLAID COSTUME (Illus. No. 1).

"But," says mademoiselle, "where does your bodice fasten?" Well, the back is pointed and copying the fashion of our grand-mothers, it is laced all the way down, the strings being tucked under it, and it has velve apron strings coming from the side, lapping over the back and hanging in long, straight ends over the skirt. These, of course, conceal the division of the bodice from the skirt. No bodice ever fits so well as one that is laced, and

This is not marked to be a set of the set of

A DAINTY GRCHID BONNET. (Lius. No. 4). any garniture at all, is now enlivened by bits of color, gold, steel or silver trimmings; in reality, it can be made as becoming as one may desire, and surely one always desires to to have one's gown becoming. Where a black silk is intended for what is known as general wear, it may be made up with absolutely no trimming except the maderial, and this is how one is made that is to be given just such wear.

A SIMPLE BLACK-SILK GOWN. A SIMPLE BLACK-SILK GOWN. A SIMPLE BLACK-SILK GOWN. A graceful-looking costume is this which is made of black silk that is soft and almost iustreless, although it is gros-grain; the skirt is made with the front wrinkled so slightly that it fits almost as a cloth gown would, while the black has the invariable fan-plaits, made, however, in triple rather than in ordinary double fashion. The bodice is very short on the hips, outlines a small pointed back, and gives in front the effect of a draped Zouave jacket, the material being brought from under the arms to the centre and there held by a rosette made of the silk. It is closed with small silk crocheted buttons, and the high col-lar is hidden under a soft fold of the silk with a costet of it on the left side. "But," says Madame, "I want to fix over my black silk. There is plenty of material in it and I want it to look as good as new." Then, say I, re-model it after illustration No. 2. A SILK AND VELVET COSTUME.

Model it after illustration No. 2.
 A SILK AND VELVET COSTUME.
 Take your skirt and fit it after the extremely plain fashion now fancied, allowing, however, a little more fullness to come to the sides than you would if you were using cloth or cashmere. In the back, arrange two double box-plaits that are to be hooked up to the behoked up to the signer. Then to make the black look newer, and to give your gown the air that a French modiste gives a black silk, insert a violet velvet toellar. Make your bonnet of velvet to match, and put three tiny little black tips just in front. Tie it under the chin with black velvet ribbons.
 If you do not care for violet velvet, then use green, blue or golden-brown, as is most



DITED BY MRS. 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 enclosed, she will reply by mail. Address all letters to MRS. MALLON, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadel-phia, Pa.

THE MOST DAINTY OF BONNETS.

THE MUSI DATABLE OF BURGELS. A bonnet that seemed a veritable orchid itself and that showed as a dainty bit beside the somewhat bizarre hat just described, is a flat, low toque of deep heliotrope velvet. (Illus-tration No. 4). Just in front and quite for-ward, is a velvet orchid, showing the peculiar heliotrope and crimson shades in this variety.





EDITED BY MES MALLON

WRITE and I talk to the general woman. She is the woman all over the world who is interested in looking her best, and in doing her her best, and in doing her best to make home pleasant and life full of happiness. She is the woman whom men love, whom children love and whom women call "a sweet woman." She tells me the story of her winter gown, of the frocks for the babies, and of some-body's interest in a particubody's interest in a particu-lar color, or a special style

Iar color, or a special style of costume. She is the woman of pure thought and good manners. She is the woman who makes mistakes, doesn't mind acknowl-edging them, and does better in the future. She is the wife and the mother, and I feel prouder of her acquaintance, even just in pen and ink, than I do of any other I have. If she makes an inquiry, she does it so pleas-antly I am more than glad to answer, and there is between us that one bond that is so very strong, i. e., we both want to make all the world more lovely to look upon, and that is only possible when the general woman is dressed daintily and prettily, and her home is only possible when the general woman is dressed daintily and prettily, and her home is made comfortable and inviting. Wherever there is discontent and unhappiness, where men drift away from rether then to their men drift away from rather than to their homes, it is very often because somebody else's home, the billiard room or the hotel corridors are made more attractive. The salvation of mankind was given to a woman, not to a princess, but to a woman whose life was such as is yours and mine, what I call a general woman. The salvation of men to-day rests in the hands of the same type of woman, and I love her so much that I want her to realize how much good she can do, and do it all in a purely feminine way; and with this thought in view I wish her a Merry Christmas; a Christmas when, with her babies round her, her husband near her and a tree laden with Christmas fruit, she can be certain that be-side all the other messages of joy, and glad. side all the other messages of joy and glad-ness, there comes to her a greeting of Merry Christmas, repeated and repeated from her friend IsABEL A. MALLON.

A LL the little belongings so dear to the heart of woman, the well-fitting glove, the dainty handkerchief, the pretty neck-dressing, the brooch, or the card-case, are each selected with a view to the costume with which they are to be worn. You smile, and wonder how anybody can wear a card-case: but nowadays we



but nowadays we wear whatever is part of our general

get-up. The fashionable glove is limited as to color and style. The tan shades are still given the most prominent place and the mousquetaire with two buttons,

SOME PRETTY THINGS. (No. 5). or four, really the six or eight-but-ton lengths, are those most in use. For street ton lengths, are those most in use. For street wear the heavy glacé glove, with overlapping seams, four buttons—very large ones— and hav-ing fine stitching on the back, is not only most proper, but most suitable for the wool or cloth gown that is in vogue. These gloves are loose-fitting so that they may be taken off and put on with great ease; indeed, the glover will tell you that the glove which is too tight is quite as bad form as the shoe which cranps the foot. Very few thin glacé gloves are seen, for the preference continues to be given to the soft un-dressed kid. Besides the tan all the shades of

preference continues to be given to the soft un-dressed kid. Besides the tan all the shades of pearl and gray are liked, while black ones are, of course, always in good taste. The novelty of the season is the white, un-dressed kid glove made in what is known as "sack shape." This is the fashion first intro-duced as the mousquetaire without any but-tons and slipping years, easily over the hand These gloves are not expensive to buy, but they soil very easily over the hand. These gloves are not expensive to buy, but they soil very easily; however, as they clean, and look absolutely like new, the expense is not so great. One young woman whose immaculate white gloves have been admired for a long time, and who wears them with her serge suits, told me that in reality four pair had lasted her a season, and she believed the reason was that after she put them on, she reason was that after she put them on, she tried not to touch anything dark, and that at the first sign of soil they were sent to the cleaners; consequently she always could get a fresh pair for a very few pennies.

A GROUP OF PRETTY THINGS.

At illustration No. 5 are At infustration No. 5 are shown some of the pretty be-longings of which Madame La Mode approves. The handker-chief is a white one, such as has just been described. The glove the white sack-glove which is counted so smart, and the stockings are of black silk, with medallions of Chantilly lace set

on the instep. Apropos of stockings:-while the windows show many colors the fashionable windows show many colors the fashionable woman wears only three shades, two of them being adapted to the slippers with which they are worn. These colors are black, gray and scarlet. When for some special gown aspecial shade of slipper is necessary, then, of course, the stocking nust match it; but these are the exceptions that go to prove the rule. Black stockings, and no other, are given general wear. Naturally everybody likes to have silk ones; but everybody also confesses that the silk are rather thin for cold weather, that they have an unpleasant fashion of wearing the slik are rather thin for cold weather, that they have an unpleasant fashion of wearing out with great rapidity and that they are very expensive. What shall you get then? Get the combination of silk and lisle-thread, that is, curiously enough, called "silk-plated." These wear well, look well, and can pay a visit to the laundry without coming back with their toes out and a railroading extending



A FEW DAINTY BELONGINGS. (Illus. No. 6)

from the top almost to the instep. With white slippers, white silk stockings must always be worn.

FASHIONABLE BROOCHES.

The long lace-pin has had its day, and the round, or slightly oval, brooch is the one that madam chooses to fasten at her throat. It is absolutely simple, and while it may be unique in design it is, nevertheless, always quiet. Coils of gold twisted in rope fashion, moonstones, turnulaises or any large stones moonstones, turquoises or any large stones that may be set in a round shape, and framed either with a band of gold, or with tiny dia-monds or pearls, are specially liked. The fancy for having jewelry in heart shape has resulted in a great many extremely pretty brooches. The united hearts, the single heart, the hearts with a coronet above them, being very tavored designs. Thy gold hearts are suspended on thin chains, and with a suitable inscription upon them are clasped about the throat to be worn forever and forever. It may

throat to be worn forever and forever. It may be mentioned that the forever, occasionally means a year and a day. What do you put your cards in? Your purse? In this way you ruin your cards, and you have in your hand something that is not dainty-looking. The last new French device shows how this has been thought out by the makes of purse and each area and her the maker of purses and card-cases, and how the two, while alike, are yet separate. In a pretty case comes the square card-case with your cipher, name, or monogram in gold or silver. It is lined with a delicate shade of silk, has the proper pockets for the cards, and in the centre a pencil which matches the monogram centre a pencil which matches the monogram in its material, and which might be wielded by fairy fingers. The purse exactly matches the card-case, except that it is smaller, closes with a clasp and has pockets for silver in the centre, and a flat place for bank notes at one side. These are shown in white, dark green, black, heliotrope, scarlet, and brown leather. The metal used upon them being that which is most harmonious with the color.

SOME DAINTY BELONGINGS.

The belongings pictured in illustration No. The belongings pictured in illustration No. 6, give one a very good idea of the articles de-scribed. The card-case and purse are of white leather, the name being in gold, while the linings are pale blue silk, and the pencil that belongs to the card-case is of gold. The brooch shows a union of hearts; moon-stones form the centre and tiny diamonds are





THE FASHIONABLE HANDKERCHIEF.

The maiden fair of olden time who used to wave her white handkerchief to the knight de-parting to fight her battles, would open her eves very wide if she could see the handker-chief of to-day. The most fashionable are made of *crepe lisse*, with an embroidered edge and in every color imaginable, from brilliant scarlet to pale Nile-green, and from jet black to clear white. Some very unique effects are produced by contrast of color. The black handkerchief is usually asquare of silk mus-lin, with a full frill of fine black lace about it. Any girl can easily make one of these for The maiden fair of olden time who used to lin, with a full frill of fine black lace about it. Any girl can easily make one of these for herself. For everyday use the white hand-kerchief of lawn, with a narrow hemstitched border, a very narrow one, and a fine frill of lace-Valenciennes-not half an inch wide, about it is preferred. Elaborate monograms are no longer fancied, but instead, the initials of the owner in small letters, and in what is known as running-fashion, are chosen.

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stones form the centre and tiny diamonds are about them, while a coronet of diamonds are just above. It may be mentioned that most perfect imitations can be gotten of these brooches. Those that are most correct showing moonstone, emerald, or turquoise hearts. The fan is painted in the bluish-green shades that are so becoming, and the butter-fly and the beetle are of gold, while the handle is of silver gilt fancifully carved. These fans are also shown in yellow, lavender, and a warm brown, but they are most effective in warm brown, but they are most enecuve in the blueish-green, and more restful to the eyes. No matter what your costume may be, no matter whether you have any small belong-ings or not, even if your handkerchief and a simple brooch constitute the adjuncts, let them be suited to the time of the day and the style of frock you wear. A diamond brooch is absolutely inadmissible in the day-time unless it should be at some elaborate reception, or wedding which is late in the afternoon. The jewelry worn in the day-time must be of the plainest design, although there is no reason why it may not have a charming in-dividuality. The fancifully-colored handker-chiefs are permitted during the day to brighten up a gown, or to harmonize with it, though the black one is reserved for evening wear. The girl who knows how to embroider and to hemstitch can make herself no end of dainty little mouchoirs.



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A very artistic robe cos-tumes are shown in cashmere and serge, with bor-derings of dull crimsons, greens, blues and creams wrought out in Oriental designs and producing a most picturesque effect against the solid back-ground The solid back-ground. The cashmeres are in garnet, bottle and billiardgreens, navy and sapphire blues, seal and golden-

THE PREVAILING CLOTH BONNET. the borders show the

show the many-colored combinations peculiar to Eastern designs. The development of these robes is extremely simple, for the buyer naturally wants the embroidery (which is really woven in the stuff) to show to the best advantage, and this can never be done if the gown is over-trimmed, or made too elaborate trimmed, or made too elaborate.

THE FASHIONABLE CASHMERE ROBE.

The FASHUMABLE CASHMENE ROLE. This robe (Illustration No. 7) is one of the best styles and one that possesses the charm of novelty, inasmuch as it is not copied from the fashion-plates that so frequently accom-pany the dress patterns, but is, instead, taken directly from a costume made by a modiste who understood her trade. The material is eventuation of a billight greap color, and the who understood her trade. The material is cushmere of a billiard-green color, and the embroidery, while of many shades, makes black and a glint of gold most conspicuous. The skirt is perfectly plain and gathered on to the waist bodice. This is fitted without any darts, that is, smoothly draped across in the fushion most in vogue, the seam at the waist-line being concealed under a pointed girdle of black passementerie. The fastening is at the back, the lacing be-ing concealed under folds of the material that extend from the neck to the edge of the

ing concealed under folds of the material that extend from the neck to the edge of the basque. The sleeves are slightly raised on the shoulder and are untrimmed. The neck finish is a full frill of black lace, falling over in toby fashion. The large hat is of billiard-green felt, with full plumes of black upon it, and the gloves are of black undressed kid. With this could be worn most suitably a reefer coat of heavy rough cloth. The effect of the girdle is to make the waist seem

The effect of the girdle is to make the waist seem smaller and the bust broader, and for that reason it may be com-mended to almost any figure, the plump one gaining from it as well as the one which is slender and lissom.

THE CLOSING OF BODICES. There is a decided fancy this year to close bodices in every way except after the fashion of old Grimes' coat, which we have all heard was buttoned down before; but really the amateur dressmaker needs a word of warning as to a word of warning as to what is and what is not advisable. A bodice with absolutely no seams, and buttoned under the arm, can be made to fit the

can be made to figure most per-fectly; but the getting this done is more than a work of art—it is a work that requires experi-ence and which no one should undertake unless undertake unless they have had it It needs to button very closely, and yet the material must not look as if it were dragged to position.

ABOUT EVENING BODICES.

Now that the day, or rather the night for the dance or the the night for the dance or the reception has come, there is more or less interest in the evening bodice. Skirts of tulle continue to receive the most favor, and very little, if any, decoration is used upon them. They are fluffy and trail on the ground slightly, invine, most except a strange giving a most graceful air, and yet the little train is not long enough to in-

commode her who finds pleasure in the merry dance. Heliotrope, rose, lavender, yellow, pale blue, gray and black tulle are all in vogue, while white, of course, counts itself supreme. With these skirts is worn a bodice made of with these skirts is worn a bodin velvet, the same shade, or, if one can stand it, an absolute contrast to the skirt. Like all evening bodices this is laced in the back, and the pointed Spanish design is the one preferred.

A TYPICAL VELVET BODICE.

Black velvet is used for the bodice Black velvet is used for the bodice shown at illustration No. 8. It is fitted closely to the figure, pointed in front, arches over the hips, and is laced from the neck to the end of the sharp point at the back. The neck is prettily rounded out, remaining high on the shoulder, and is outlined by a full band of black ostrich feathers. From under the arms come out broad, black ribbons that are tied on the arm just above the gloves. The hair is arranged in the latest mode; that is, the front is in soft fluffy curls, the back hair is brushed down smoothly almost to the nape of the neck, the ends are then curled and tied together with a black rib-bon. It is a coiffure specially be-coming to brown-haired lassies, or blondes, but not advised for those -who have absolutely black hair. The tulle skirts worn with this bodice are of very pale gray, and shown at illustration No. 8. It is

who have absolutely black har. The tulle skirts worn with this bodice are of very pale gray, and the long undressed kid gloves match them in hue. With a be-coming and well-fitting velvet bodice one may have several skirts, for with the black may be worn not only the pale gray, but scarlet, pale blue, black, yellow and, if a positive contrast is liked, white. If this be chosen, the gloves and fan should be of white, while the stockings and slippers are black. There is more than one reason why a velvet bodice is to be preferred to a satin one; first of all, it is more becoming and then it shows signs of old age much later in life. The satin is inclined to winkle and will willy-nilly lose its gloss and surprise one by cutting right across the front, or in some other equally conspicuous place. Ex-perience has taught that the velvet bodice, or the silk one covered with tulle, is always to be commended in preference to that of satin. THE CLOTH HAT. THE CLOTH HAT.

Although cloth toques and cloth bonnets made to match special suits have been in vogue for some time past, only this season has made the cloth hat absolutely popular. Where a velvet was not wanted, the only thing possible to get seemed to be a felt, and some-times a felt would not bend as one wished it to. Now, however, the cloth hat is to the fore, and that of course may be draped, the frame bent, indeed the entire hat pulled around to suit one's fancy. one's fancy. Golden-brown, light green, the curious blue which is between a blue and green and becoming to nobody, scarlet, black, gray and olive are all used

A typical cloth bonnet is pictured in the A typical cloth bonnet is pictured in the illustration at the head of this page. One calls it a bonnet though it is just as deserving of the name toque, for it may be with, or without, strings. It is of a light shade of brown cloth, draped over a net toque frame, and made so extremely flat that it rests quite upon the head. From the back come forward and are festened to position on the tor two

A BROWN CLOTH BONNET.

upon the head. From the back come forward and are fastened to position on the top two long rather narrow loops of brown velvet rib-bon. The real trimming, however, consists of mink tails starting from each side and coming to the front where the tiny little head of the mink looks out from between them. In green or dark blue cloth a little bonnet of this shape trimmed with the mink would



A VELVET EVENING BODICE. (Illus. No. 8).

be equally pretty, though in having an all-brown one there is the advantage of a single color that may be worn with most any cos-tume. When the winter days come and the long cloak covers the gown or the short one conceals the imperfections of the bodice, the hat or bonnet, as the finishing adjunct to the costume, are of most importance, so it is wise to choose one that is not only becoming, but which will be good style the season through. Therefore do not exactly imitate your neigh-bor's hat, but, at the same time, do not select a chapean that loudly introduces itself because of its oddity or bright colors. Choose instead of its oddity or bright colors. Choose instead the happy medium which you and the rest of the world will not tire of.

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tion. The fabric it-self has to be considered, for one that pulls easily soon loses its shape, and a bodice of this sort not made properly has no reason for exist-



THE FASHIONABLE CASHMERE ROBE. (Illus. No. 7).

properly has no The FASHIONABLE CASHM reason for exist-ence. The bodice laced down the back is much easier to make and to fit, and as the lacing is usually covered by folds of the fabric, the ob-iection that many women have to frocks clos-ing in the back, that they look too youthful, is entirely done away with. An English dressmaker is always happiest when she can close a bodice in this fashion, for she has the opportunity then of making the front a per-fect fit, and the back is bound to yield to the fect fit, and the back is bound to yield to the gentle suasion of a silken lace. Be sure that your lace is good and strong; do not yield to seduction of a cheap one-certain to break,

up without com-ing over the crown. Black cloth, the fineface cloth, makes the soft, rather square crown which is draped to one side. At the back are three high loops of black ribbon held in place by a silver dagger, the handle of which is en-

crusted with turquoises. Two loops of rib-bon are flat on the brim just in front, and anbon are flat on the brim just in front, and an-other dagger is stuck through the loop in the centre of them and it then lies flat on the brim. Although the decoration of this hat is so simple, it is extremely becoming, and a would-be buyer was amazed to find that it cost as much as a large velvet hat elaborately trimmed with flowers and plumes.



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DECORATIONS FOR CLOTH COSTUMES.

NTHE WORLD

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A STYLISH WINTER COAT. (Illus. No. 10).

afflict one, and if the sun should suddenly come out the ulster has an air of smartness unknown to the other coat.

SOME FASHIONABLE JACKETS.

unknown to the other coat.
SOME FASHIONABLE JACKETS.
A fashionable coat does not of necessity need be a very elaborate one, but it does need to have the cachet of a good cutter and a good fitter. It may be made of absolutely plain cloth, untrimmed, and yet look much smarter than coats that are elaborately braided or decorated with fur. Such acoat is one shown and advised for general wear. It is of black, rough cloth, double-breasted, fitting the figure very closely back and front, having a seam over each hip. The collar is high and rolled over, and the sleeves are sufficiently full to look well and not to have too heavy an air, agthered. Pretily enough it is lined through out with scalet brocade. Redfern is making a specialty of these extremely pretty coats, which are by no means expensive, and yet not any fault with material or style.
A somewhat more elaborate coat is of black praid with black Persian lamb and braided with black breisian is a high one of black Persian.
A MODE AND GOLD COAT.

A MODE AND GOLD COAT.

A MODE AND GOLD COAT. At illustration No. 10 is pictured a very rich looking coat showing the favorite combination of mode and gold. The cloth is quite smooth and in its development is fitted in at the back, and has a semi-loose front that buttons far over on one side and gives in this way the air of contrasting sides, a something much in vogue among French and English tailors. The collar, which comes far down and forms a lapel, is of brown fur, and on each side of it are passementerie motifs in gold braid. The sleeves are slightly raised on the shoulders, have cuffs of fur, and above these, extending guite a distance on the sleeves, are elaborate gold braid decorations. The pocket on one side is defined by similar trimming. The hat is a large one of mode felt, turned up in the back, with a soft crown of brown velvet and falling over the crown. The gloves are mode undressed kid.

MRS. MALLON will, in this Department also be happy to answer any question appertaining to the more expensive fashions of women which the JOURNAL readers may send to her. An answer in print is greatly preferred to a request to reply by mail

EDITED BY MAS MALLON

A HUSSAR JACKET.

A HUSAR JACKET. The military jacket is bound to retain its factor of the entire winter and the husar factor of the entire winter and the husar factor of the universe which the woman in the regular frogs of gold braid and the white out and cuffs overlaid with the gold braid and the white set of the universe which the woman is close of the universe which the woman in the regular frogs of gold braid and the white out and cuffs overlaid with the gold braid and the white the regular frogs of gold braid and the white out and cuffs overlaid with the gold braid on has one counts herself specially fortunate. Approps of outdoor wraps, the full cape, re-alling the visite of many years ago, is again the front and tied about the throat, but it woman and because of its fullness is warm. A typical one is developed in dark-blue cloth of the top being gathered in to a high collar of the top being gathered in to a high collar of the top being gathered in to a high collar of the top being gathered in to a high collar of the box of velvet, rabon with proper spe-ting between them, each row being outlined the black welvet fibbon with be prote top the black braid. Much more sensible than the black braid. Much more sensible than the black braid will be be be on the black braid. Much more sensible than the black braid black welvet is black be be be the black braid. Much more sensible than the black braid black black be be be be the black braid. Much more sensible than the black braid black bl

THE LATEST COSTUME.

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THE POPULARITY OF BLACK.

THE POPULARITY OF BLACK. All the black cloths, rough or smooth, diagonal or plain, are liked for the tailor-made gown. Developed as they are with a slight train, trimmed with black, gold or sil-ver braid and having coats accompanying them with rich furs as their garniture, a black dood form that is very desirable. The black diagonal is particularly liked by women who understand the art of dressing. It looks well when made up, and hasn't quite the dull effect of a smooth sur-face cloth. Serge is its only rival, and the wo-man choosing a black gown, and hesitating be certain that which-ever she selects has up-on it the stamp of ap-proval given by La Mode.

WALKING COSTUME.

Mode. WALKING COSTUME. Illustration No. 12 shows a very rich, as welking costume. It is made of the curious but eloth, first-cousin to the shade known as mazarine, which is so difficult to wear and yet which is so pretty to look upon. The skirt fits very closely plaited quite full in the back, not only to make walking easy. The foot decoration is of black braid arranged in floral design, and with geometrical-like figures above the curves. The coat bodice is very sug-style. It parts in front to show a black very sug-weited, and outlined by a waving pattern done in black soutache. The collar is of black velvet, and outlined by a waving pattern done in black soutache. The collar is of black velvet. The sleeves are high on the shoulders and come dewn close on the arm in coat shape, with a finish of black velvet and braid.

AN EXTREMELY PRETTY GOWN. (Illus. No. 11).

A JAUNTY WALKING COSTUME. (Illus. No. 12).

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r white garments, aprons, pillow ald be made of the should be made of the CAMBRICS, LAWNS, Or NAINSOOKS, Made by the King Philip Mills. Orders easily filled by mail. These goods should be for sale in every retail store in the United States. Send stamp for samples. KING PHILIP MILLS, 85 Worth St., New York. PRETTY FEET Appear to the best ad-vantage when shod in god fitting shoes, and if suich shoes can be obtained at moderate cost. Send your address to us for a description of FARGO'S 82.50 I.ADIES' BOOT, made in all styles. A PAMPHLET OF COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS, OK A POCKET MIRROR WILL BE SETT TO EACH IN-QUIRER, C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago, III.

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Summer Wear



DECEMBER, 1890

The Belle of the Season.



BEAUTIFUL American lady had grown pale and thin. "The belle of the season" was tired. Each passing winter had found her in the forefront of social gayety, and each recurring summer had tossed her like a straw from city to seaside, from seaside to mountains, and from mountains to country. It was very pleasant while it lasted. There were balls and din-ners in the winter, with hosts of admiring friends to bear witness to her social triumphs. A black and dismal day came when she was forced to admit, even to herself, that her influence was gone, and that she was merely a belle of the past. She was no longer beautiful. Flesh and blood and nerves had stood the strain as long as they could, and then they went to the wall.

Realizing that the youth and beauty of her life had

come to an end, and knowing how hopeless it was to doctor shattered nerves and a worn-out constitution, she took up the broken threads of her saddened existence and sought in some neglected corner of Europe the rest and quiet that nature so peremptorily demanded.

One October day three years later, the list of steamship arrivals contained the name of the broken-hearted creature who had once been the social favorite. In memory of happier days some friends made haste to call upon her. Among them was her cousin, who had a young physician's belief that his skill in medi-cine could cure her. Upon entering the drawing-room he was greeted by the most brilliantly beautiful woman that he had seen for years. He gazed in dumb surprise. Could this be his cousin-this radiant creature, with rounded form, elastic step, sparkling eyes, and, above all, a complexion more charming than she had ever possessed before? It was impossible; and yet, she was laughing merrily.

"If it be indeed you," he said, "one sign will not fail me." He looked at her searchingly.

"Your sign has failed," she said ; "my freckles are all gone." "Beauty spots of the past—all gone! Then, you are indeed a stranger. My call is in vain. I came here to cure an invalid."

"I am truly a stranger, for I am new throughout, in mind and body. I have almost been born again."

almost been born again." "You must have discovered the spring of eternal youth." "I have. Listen well, and I will tell you the secret. You may remember what a wan and broken-down creature I was when I said good-bye on the steamer three years ago. I was on my way to Europe in the hope of benefiting what little health I had left. I could not hope to regain it. Old Doctor Pillsbury discouraged that. At his last visit he scowled at me, talked at me, pounded the floor with his cane, berated my relatives, my bringing up, the state of society which permitted such things to come to pass, and had now left another victim at death's door. No more late hours for me, no more dancing, no more tight lacing, no more indigestible food, no excitement—no nothing. no more tight lacing, no more indigestible food, no excitement-no nothing. no more tight lacing, no more indigestible food, no excitement—no nothing. What a physical wreck I was in appearance you know. Young, in both years and disposition, fond of society—the traditions of my family as well as my own tastes leading me to be the gayest of the gay—I had found myself prematurely old and broken-down in health. Well, a change of scene and air would do me some good, and if I abstained from all that makes life pleasant and interesting I might hope to continue to live more dead than alive for a good many years. I did not quite see the gain in that. But, to go on with the story, on the steamer I fell in with some acquaintances who were going to a place called Carlsbad. They asked me to go with them, and as one place was as good as another to me, I went. We reached Carlsbad at the beginning of the regular season, which is the first of May, and I stayed through the entire season, until the first of Octo-ber. It seemed to be the custom there to drink the mineral waters, and more be-cause it was the custom than from any idea that the waters would do me any cause it was the custom than from any idea that the waters would do me any good, I began taking the waters myself. For lack of something better to do I equipped myself each day with an earthenware mug, and joined a long line of men and women from all parts of the world on the way to the Springs. The largest, the hottest, and the best-known of the springs was the Sprudel, and naturally I went there. To be in Carlsbad and not to drink the waters of the



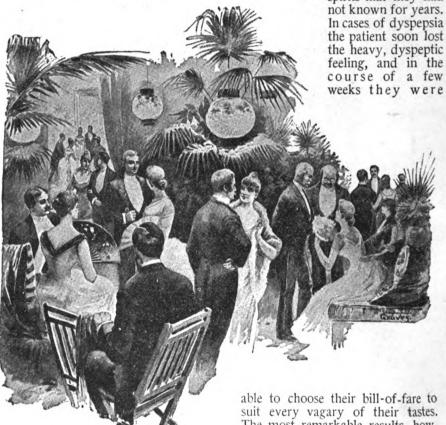
Sprudel is to be out of fashion; so, out of mere force of habit, I drank.

"I was a long time at it, it seemed to me, and then, to my great surprise, I began to gain in strength. This was more than I had looked for, but it was true. I felt better mentally and physically, and, above all, I began to gain in weight. I seemed to be an entirely new creation. My old flesh had in some mysterious way entirely disappeared, and new flesh was forming in its place. This was like a miracle, but I hardly dared to hope that it could or would continue. But it did continue, although slowly. I felt that I was passing through a new stage of growth. I gained in weight pretty steadily, and, after a time, I felt much stronger. At the close of the season I might have imagined that I was a young girl again.

cellent substitute for the waters themselves. Although I am fully restored to health still I am so fond of the waters that I drink as much, or nearly as much, as though I were an invalid. In the morning before breakfast, I dissolve onehalf to one teaspoonful of the powder in a glassful of water, which is sold in this country in bottles brought direct from Carlsbad. I would advise you to try a few experiments for your own information on some of your patients. It will do them no harm, in any event, and it is pretty sure to surprise you with its

good results." "It is certainly worth consideration," said the young man. "Perhaps I shall Meantime I must again find the opportunity to make the trial that you suggest. Meantime I must again congratulate you upon your recovery."

Some weeks later, the young physician, much impressed by the wonderful story that he had heard, began a series of experiments with the Carlsbad mineral water, the crystallized Carlsbad Salt, and with the Carlsbad Salt in powder form. As his cousin had predicted, he was greatly surprised at the result. Experiments with the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt in powder form were remark-ably successful. The diseases treated were mostly dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, melancholia, obesity and jaundice. Persons afflicted with melancholia and ailments of a similar nature, began to grow brighter mentally soon after beginning the treatment, and in a few weeks they felt an exhilaration of spirits that they had



suit every vagary of their tastes. The most remarkable results, however, were shown in cases of obesity. In all of these cases the action of the

salts in powder form upon the skin was strongly marked. Especially was this the case with persons having dull or mottled faces as the result of bad complexions. Under the stimulating action of the powder the skin would exfoliate requently, thus causing the complexion to become much clearer.

He found that the action of the Carlsbad Salt in powder form shows clearly the peculiar value of the water for medicinal purposes. It is not a mere purgative, as might be supposed, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy. In its action on the human system it dissolves tenacious bile, removes all unhealthy growths, allays irritation, neutralizes free acid, and places the vital organs in a sound and healthy condition. It does this by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive stimulation.

In its effect upon the stomach the water or the Carlsbad Salt (powder form) causes a soothing, altering action on the nerves or the stomach. This causes the increased appetite that is invariably noticed after a short course of treatment, and also the feeling of comfortable warmth that spreads throughout the entire body. By its introduction into the circulation of the system the Salt corrects many morbid decompositions of blood and lymph.

"I think that you have found the spring of eternal youth," said the young physician. "But how do you expect to retain your present health and freshness without living most of the time in Carlsbad?"

"As it would be inconvenient for me to go to the mountain I make the mountain come to me. In other words, I carry the famous Sprudel Spring around with me. The imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, in powder form, is a most ex-

It will be seen from this casual glance at the action of Carlsbad water and the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt in powder form, that the curative results are obtained in the simplest and most natural manner. The remedy first dissolves and absorbs all tough and obnoxious secretions, and immediately thereafter begins to build up the system with new health and strength. As in building a new house on the foundations of an old one, the builders first clear away the old rubbish, so the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt and water clear away the rubbish and accumulated secretions of ill health. The superstructure of new life and strength is then built upon the renewed foundations.

The Salt in powder form is becoming so popular in this country that dishonest persons have found it profitable to place upon the market bogus Sprudel Salt; but to make sure that he is getting the genuine imported article the purchaser should be careful to buy only that which bears the name of Eisner & Mendelson Co., of 6 Barclay street, New York city, on the wrapper and label, who are the sole agents for the United States for the products of the Carlsbad Springs. The pamphlets issued by this house give a great deal of interesting information concerning Carlsbad, and will be mailed free upon application.

Messrs. Eisner & Mendelson Co., will also mail one bottle of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (postage paid and securely packed), upon receipt of One Dollar, if the same can not be procured of the Druggist.

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A CHRISTMAS BREAKFAST.

BY ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON

MENU:

Malaga Grapes. Florida Oranges. Oatflake and Cream. Hot Rolls. Fried Oysters. Waffles. eam Toast. Beefsteak. Potato Chips. Big Hominy. Fried Sausage. Coffee.

RoLLS.—One quart of flour, one heaping table-spoonful of butter, half a cup of fresh yeast, one cup of fresh milk, two eggs, salt to taste. Mix into a soft dough over night. Early in the morn-ing knead the dough, mold into biscuit shape, though larger, flatten with the hand or rolling pin. Set to rise again in a well-buttered pan. When light bake a nice brown, and send to table hot.

OATFLAKE.—One quart of oatflake, three nts of boiling water, a level teaspoonful of lt, cook in a granite saucepan for half an our, stirring constantly. Serve with rich eam

Beparated. As soon as oney are of a pare brown, lift out in a wirespoon, drain and place on a hot dish. Big HOMINY.—Have ready a large frying-pan, half an inch deep in boiling lard. Into this put two quarts of well-boiled, thoroughly done, big hominy. Press it down evenly; smooth the top and fry a rich brown. Do not fry fast or it will burn. Turn out on a hot dish with the crust up. Use pure sweet lard. FRIED SAUSAGE.—Get the best article of genuine pork sausage seasoned with plenty of gaze, black and red pepper, and salt. Mold into balls the size of an ordinary biscuit, flatten and fry in a hot frying pan. Let them brown on both sides and serve with their own gravy in a covered dish.

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PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY MELOUISA KMAPP

MRS. KNAPP cordially invites the JOURNAL sisters to send her any new receipt or idea for kitchen or table. All such accepted will be paid for at liberal rates. Questions of any sort, relating to housekeeping, may be asked without hesitation, and will be cheerfully answered in this Department. Address all letters to MRS. LOUISA KNAPP, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER MENU.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER MENU. THING is more closely associated with a joyful Christmas-tide than the well-laden table at din-ner time. Present-giv-ing and receiving sharpen the appetite, and at no time is a good dinner more keenly mas Day. Like the preceding breakfast, this dinner menu is for twelve guests, and one or two extra ones.

Coffee.

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A-LA-MODE VENISON

A-LA-MODE VEMISON. The deep incisions all over the vemison, and then fill them with the following stuffing :-One cupful of finely-crumbled bread, one taspoon-ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, ful of sugar, one of salt, one of mixed spices, the spice of an intimegi the spice of an intimegi fequently. After an hour increase the heat and let it brown more rapidly. If it is an ordinary sized leg of venison two hours and a half will be required to cook it. As soon as half will be required to cook it. As soon as done, and should be removed from the oven and should be removed from the oven to make the oven to be table. Serve spice of the other spice of the salt.

STEWED OYSTERS

STEWED OYSTERS. Before cooking oysters carefully remove all mathematical strain of the strain of the strain of the strain with the most expensive sorts, but even these sometimes have a treacherous bit of shell in them, which is very disagreeable to encounter. Put one gallon of oysters with their liquor into a granite saucepan, salt and pepper to taste, and three quarters of a pound of very more butter. Oysters require a quantity of butter if you want them in perfection. Fre-quently stir them, and when they are thor-oughly heated through and begin to cook, stir into them one teacupful of *fresh* cracker dust, finely pounded. As soon as they are done, which is as soon as they plump out, remove them from the fire. Too much cooking, like too little butter, will ruin an oyster. While cooking stir often from the bottom of the saucepan, otherwise they will burn. **CAULIFLOWER.**

CAULIFLOWER.

CAULIFLOWER. Boil the cauliflower for one hour in milk and water—one pint of milk to one quart of water, saited to taste. When done take out and drain thoroughly. Put in a deep dish that has been warmed, and pour over them a liberal quantity of fresh butter that has been carefully melted, but not oiled. Butter is never so nice when it becomes oily. Its flavor is not so delicate.

WINTER SQUASH.

WINTER SQUASH. Peel and cut into pieces a large squash that will, when cooked fill a half gallon. Put it on to cook in as little water as possible. Keep it closely covered and stir frequently. When perfectly soft and done drain and press out all of the water, rub the squash through a sieve and return it to the sancepan. Add to it a quarter of a pound of nice butter, one gill of sweet cream and salt and pepper to taste. Stew slowly, stirring frequently, until it is as dry as possible. In cold weather serve all vegetables on warmed dishes.

STEWED TURNIPS.

STEWED TURNIPS. Carefully peel the turnips and cut them up into small pieces, of which you should have one gallon. Put them to cook in boiling water, salted to taste. When tender put in a sieve, press out all of the water and mash the tur-nips through it. Return to the saucepan with one gill of cream, a quarter of a pound of but-ter, and salt and pepper to taste. Set the saucepan back on the stove where the turnips will stew slowly until a great deal of the moisture has evaporated. Stir occasionally to prevent socreting.

STEWED TOMATOES.

STEWED TOMATOES. To stew tomatoes is an art that every one does not understand. The secret lies in a sufficient amount of seasoning and very slow stewing. To one quart of tomatoes add one pint of light bread-crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, one level tablespoonful of sugar, no more, and one gill of butter. Stew slowly, stirring frequently until the tomatoes are thor-oughly dissolved and are almost as smooth as cream.

CANDIED SWEET-POTATOES

CANDIED SWEET-POTATOES. Steam the sweet potatoes until perfectly done, and peel them. Have ready two teacup-duls of sugar boiled into a syrup, with one and a half teacupful of water. It should be like the syrup of preserves. When removed from the fire, but still warm, stir into it a very heap-ing tablespoonful of nice butter. Slice the potatoes into a baking-pan that will hold them without being quite full. Pour over them the syrup, put extra bits of butter about on top of them, and set them in the stove to bake. Now and then tilt the pan and dip up and pour over the po-tatoes some of the syrup. Do not let the top get dry. Bake rather slowly for about an hour and a half. Serve in the pan in which it is baked and send to the table hot. PUFF PASTE.

PUFF PASTE.

PUFF PASTE. One pound of flour and one pound of fresh butter washed, and all of the water pressed out. Mix half of the butter and half of the flour into a moderately-stiff dough with cold water. Roll out quite thin and cut up over it one-fourth of the remaining butter. Put it about over the dough in little bits, and sprinkle over it a fourth of the flour; fold over and roll again. Do this until all of the butter and flour is used up. Line the pudding-pans with this pastry. LEMON PUDDING.

LEMON PUDDING.

LEMON PUDDING. Grate the rinds of six fresh lemons and press out the juice of three. Beat the velks of six-teen eggs with sixteen tablespoonfuls of white sugar together until light. Add sixteen table-spoonfuls of butter that has been most carefully melted, and four tablespoonfuls of finely-pounded and sifted cracker dust. Add the lemon-juice and peel and beat all together until very light. Line the pans with puff paste, fill with the pudding and bake a light brown. Put on hot plates when you remove from the pan, to prevent moisturegathering and spoiling the pastry.

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PLUM-PUDDING

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PLUM-PUDDING Cream together one pound of sugar and one pound of butter. Beat twelve eggs, separately, very light, and add to to the sugar and butter gradually, with ene pound of flour sifted and warmed. Then add two pounds of stoned and chopped raisins, one pound of cut citron, one pound of preserved orange-peel, chopped fine, and one teaspoonful each of finely pounded cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and mace. Mix all well together. Have ready a pot of boiling water with a plate at the bottom of it. Scald a linen pudding-bag, flour it well, pour in the pudding, tie it up tight and drop in the boiling water, where it must remain for five hours, boiling steadily all of the time. Keep it boiling until time to send to the table. In tying the pudding-bag allow room for the pudding to almost double itself, leaving nearly as much space as the pudding occupies. SAUCE FOR PLUM-PUDDING.

SAUCE FOR PLUM-PUDDING.

SAUCE FOR FLUM-FUDDING. Boil one pound of white sugar in half a pint of water to a thick syrup. Add to it three-quarters of a pound of fresh butter and the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and half of a grated nutmeg.

LEMON JELLY.

LEMON JELLY. LEMON JELLY. Instead of gelatine use stock—if you have it —either from calve's-feet or pig's-feet. The lat-ter makes almost as nice jelly as the former. Indeed the superiority of the former is only in fancy. It being impossible to tell which is which, if it is made exactly alike. Calve's-foot jelly sounds more othodox and elegant, the other tastes just as well. To every quart of stiff stock, that has been divested of every sug-gestion of grease or sediment, allow one pound of white sugar, one pint of sweet cider, the peel and juice of two fresh lemons, one two-inch stick of cinnamon and the whites of three eggs. Mix all well together in a pre-serving kettle and set it on the fire. Let it boil for half an hour, then dash in a half-pint of cold water. Let it boil twenty minutes longer. Scald a flannel jelly-bag, pour the jelly in and set it in a warm place to run. It should be perfectly clear. Three quarts of sugar, three sticks of cinnamon, six lemons or quarts of beautiful jelly. **MOLDED CUSTARD.**

-Tind and juice—and mine eggs will make four quarts of beautiful jelly. **NOLDED CUSTARD.** Set a quart of fresh milk on the fire to boil. Break eighteggs in a bowl, add ten tablespoon-fuls of sugar, and beat together until very light. When the milk boils pour it on the eggs, slowly stirring all the time. Wash the saucepan well, pour the custard into it and put back on the fire, stirring all the time. Have ready one ounce of gelatine, soaked thoroughly in a teacupful of fresh milk; add to this one tea-cupful of rich, sweet cream, and stir into the custard as it boils the second time. If it is not quite sweet enough add more sugar, to your taste, flavor with vanilla or lemon; pour into molds and set aside to get cold.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it.

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STEEL COOKING UTENSILS. A complete revolution. Every house-keeper wants them. Always nice, always clean, long looked for, here at last. Ask your dealer for them, or write for illusrated price ha THE BRONSON SUPPLY CO., Cleveland, Q.



JOOGle

ARD FIBER-WARE CO. Nothing will please you like t Plah and Decorate Ware. In everywhere, Nonegenuine wi out "STANDARD" Trade Mark bottom. If your dealer does n kcep it, send his address a we will mail you picture car Anna Alant

ITH a hearty Christmas greeting, I toss into the laps of my JOUENAL sisters a feast-of good things which I feel sure you will like for the holiday table. To hun-dreds of women, the holiday meals are bug-bears; let the writers whom I have called to my assistance this month the preparation thereof. my assistance... help you to make a selection and assist you in the preparation thereof. The truth, so often told, that women should make their homes bright, and their tables ex-amples of daintiness and good taste, applies to no season of the year so forcibly as the Christmas-tide. Make your holiday tables as bright and cheerful as you can. Do what your means will allow, but no more; and do not, I pray you, overwork yourself so that the holiday season is made a drudge, instead of, as it should be, the gladdest time of all the year. A merry, gladsome Christmas to you! May your homes be filled with health, and your own spirits be as bright as the season itself. Mrss. LOUISA KNAPP.

DESERT : Lemon Pudding, Mold Custard, Plum-pudding, Lemon Jelly, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Dried Ginger, Salted Almonds, Olives. Nuts,

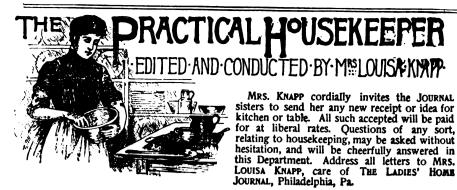
HE following menus are liberal provision for a com-pany of twelve persons, with a good margin for additional guests, if such be found on this festival when people are supposed to gather in family parties. But as there are waifs who are belated in getting home, or who have no home to go to, if you wish to share your Christmas cheer with them, have no fears; there will be ample sufficiency, and the bills-of-fare are certainly very charming.

pints of boiling water, a level teaspoonful of salt, cook in a granite saucepan for half an hour, stirring constantly. Serve with rich cream. WAFFLES.—One quart fresh milk, six eggs, beaten separately very light. Mix thor-oughly. Bake in waffle irons. CREAM TOAST.—Slice white bread into even slices three-quarters of an inch thick, and neatly trim off the crust. That the bread a pretty brown, do not dry it up in the oven. Butter on both sides. Heat the cream hot, but not boiling, and pour over each side of each slices a tablespoonful. The toast must be thoroughly well-buttered to be nice. Put a pinch of salt in the cream. Serve in hot dish. BERFRAK.—Cut from beef that has hung for several days, steaks three-quarters of an inch thick. Beat and lay them on a well-greased griddle over bright coals; when one side has browned quickly, turn and brown the other. Have a warm covered dish near by. When each steak is sufficiently done, but not or the size of a guineaeg. The steak should he rare. Do not let the dish get hot, or the butter. Allow for each steak a piece of butter the size of a guineaeg. The steak should he rare. Do not let the dish get hot, or the butter will become oily and injure the flarge potatoes. Lay the slices in salted cold water for ten minutes. Remove and dry in a soft napkin. Have ready boiling lard, drop in a light bandful at a time, keep them separated. As soon as they are of a pale brown, lift out in a wirespoon, drain and place on a hot dish.

MENU:

Boned Turkey, ' A-la-mode Venison, Mashed Potato, Cauliflower, Stewed Tomatoes, Guava Jelly, Celery, Due DESERT :

Oranges, Dried Ginger, Olives.



NOTES ON EUROPEAN COOKERY. BY MARY BARRETT BROWN.



28

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POTATO KLOSSE. POTATO KLOSSE. This receipt is of German origin, and highly to be recommended. Beat a pound of well-boiled, mealy potatoes to a perfectly-smooth pulp, and, while still warm, add a pleasant sea-soning of salt and pepper, two ounces of but-ter slightly melted, but not oily, a tablespoon-ful of finely-minced parsley, and two well-beaten eggs. Mix these various ingredients thoroughly by brisk beating, then drop the preparation—a tablespoonful at a time—into plenty of boiling fat. Fry for a minute or two, until colored a lovely golden-brown, then drain very carefully on blotting paper, and pile up as tastefully as possible on a dish covered with a hot napkin; garnish prettily with tiny sprigs of parsley, and serve very hot, accompanied by nice, hot plates. In slipping the mixture from the spoon into the boiling fat, care should be taken to make each portion retain as nearly as possible the shape of the spoon, and this can be very easily accomplished by dipping the tablespoon into boiling water after each time of using. The klosse will then present an exceedingly dainy appearance. POTATO CLIVES. dainty appearance.

POTATO OLIVES.

Peel the requisite quantity of potatoes, and cut them into the shape of olives; rinse them well in cold salt and water, then drain and well in cold sait and water, then drain and put them into a saucepan of boiling saited water, and boil very gently until quite soft, but not at all broken. Strain off the liquid, allow the potatoes to dry by the side of the stove, then dip each one into well-beaten egg, and roll it in a savory mixture composed of, say, four tablespoonfuls of fine bread-crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of grated choses one table. say, four tablespoonfuls of fine bread-crumbs, two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one table-spoonful of minced parsley, and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Press this covering firmly into the olives, then fry from eight to ten minutes in boiling, clarified fat. Drain thor-oughly, dish up prettily on a hot napkin, gar-nish with sprigs of crisp, fried parsley, and serve just as hot as possible. serve just as hot as possible

POTATOES A LA PARISIENNE.

Take one pound of well-boiled, mealy pota-toes—weighed after being cooked—and pass them through a fine, wire sieve—a utensil which ought to be found in every kitchen. Season the pulp with salt and pepper, moisten it with one ounce of butter, one beaten egg, and two tablespoonfuls of cream, and flavorit with either chonned perpiev or findly mined and two tablespoonfuls of cream, and flavor it with either chopped parsley, or finely-minced onion, whichever flavor happens to be pre-ferred. When the ingredients have been well mixed, divide the preparation into small, equal-sized portions; form these into near lit-tle pyramid shapes, brush the surface of each the pyramid shapes, brush the surface of each with beaten egg, sprinkle with fine, brown raspings, place carefully on a baking-tin, and baka in a moderate oven writt the pyramide bake in a moderate oven until the pyramids are quite heated through. Arrange carefully on a hot dish-paper, sprinkle the tops very lightly with finely-minced parsley, and serve hot, accompanied, if desired, by some rich brown gravy in a tureen; but the dish, which is a most delicious one, is generally preferred dry. CUCUMBERS A L'ESPAGNOLE.

CELERY A LA VERSAILLES. Cleanse two or three heads of well-blanched celery and trim them nicely, leaving on just as much of the stalk as is tender; parboil the vegetable in well-salted water, then rinse in cold water and drain on a sieve. Have about

cold water and drain on a sieve. Have about a pint of boiling white stock ready in a sauce-pan, lay in the celery, with a large onion cut in quarters and a good seasoning of salt and pepper, and cook very gently until the celery is quite tender, then drain the vegetable care-fully on a napkin so as to absorb all the mois-ture, and cut each head into quarters length-wise. Fold the pieces into as neat a shape as possible and make them even in size; mask them entirely over with thick béchamel sauce and allow this latter to stiffen ; then dip the pieces in beaten egg, roll thickly in fine white bread-crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. When sufficiently browned, drain on blotting-paper, and pile up high in the centre of a hot dish covered with a napkin. Garnish with sprigs of fried parsley, and serve.

A FEW DELICIOUS PUDDINGS.



LTHOUGH new deserts continually appear, many of us often recur have long ago passed beyond the point of experiment. Old they may be, but ever tooth-

some and satisfactory. In the following receipts, effort has been made to flavor old dishes with a dash of modern ideas ideas.

RICE PUDDING.

RICE PUDDING. Boil two teacupfuls of rice in a quart of milk; when tender, pour in a pint of cold milk, add two cupfuls of sugar, half a cupful of butter, half a pound of seeded raisins, a teacupful of grated coccanut, half a pound of sliced citron, and same of blanched almonds pounded. Beat ten eggs (leave out the whites of six) and mix in. Add the juice of a lemon, and a wine-glass of grape jelly. Put in a pan and bake of eggs and put over the top. Serve without sauce.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Soak a cupful of taploca over night. Peel and core six tart apples, stew until tender. Put them in a pudding dish, fill the centres with sugar and grated nutmeg. Sweeten the taploca, pour over the apples and bake an hour. Berve with sugar and cream.

GELATINE PUDDING.

Dissolve one ounce of gelatine in a pint of hot water. Let cool, add the whites of three eggs, the juice of two lemons, and a teacupful of sugar; pour in a mold. Make a rich custard. Flavor with vanilla and pour over the gelatine. Eat with lemon and sugar.

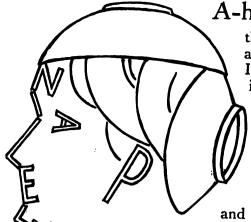
CABINET PUDDING.

CABINET PUDDING. Beat four eggs until light, add three coffee-cupfuls of milk, and half a teacup of sugar. Grease a pudding mold, sprinkle the bottom with stoned raisins, chopped citron, and blanched almonds, then put in thin slices of stale cake, cover with another layer of the fruit, put on more cake and fruit, until the mold is filled. Flavor the custard with vanilla, and pour in the mold. Cover and let stand twenty minutes, then set in a steamer and steam one hour. Remove very carefully when done, and serve with lemon sauce. BREAD PUDDING.

BREAD PUDDING.

BREAD FUDDING. Mix one pint of bread crumbs, one quart of sweet milk, one cup of sugar, yelks of four eggs, a spoonful of butter, and a teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Put in a pudding dish, bake done, and spread with a layer of fruit jelly. Whip the whites of the eggs to a froth, with a cup of sugar and the juice of a lemon, pile on top and brown. Eat with or without sauce. sauce.





A-head of everything

that can be used for washing and cleaning, is PEARL. INE. If yourwork isheavy, it is a necessity; if your work is light, it is a luxury. It lessens the labor of washing, and helpseverywhere in the housework. There's nothing so harmless--nothing so effective—nothing so popular and yet so new—it is rapidly

succeeding soap. Try it for wash-

ing dishes—try it for washing any-thing—everything; only try it—for your own sake and ours. A house without Pearline is "behind the times."

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this Beware is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE-thing in place of Pearline, do the honest thing-send it back. 18. LAMRS PYLE, New York.



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CUCUMBERS A L'ESPAGNOLE. CUCUMBERS A L'ESPAGNOLE. Choose two or three fresh, young cucum-bers, peel them, and cut each one in halves lengthwise; next cut each half through the middle, thus forming four neat-shaped, equal-sized pieces out of each cucumber. Take out the seeds, and dip the pieces in flour which has been highly seasoned with salt, pepper and a pinch of cayenne, then fry in bot but-ter, or good beef dripping, until richly browned. Drain the cucumbers carefully from the fat, and lay them in a saucepan; cover with good brown stock, and simmer gently until quite tender, but not at all broken; then take up the vegetable, place each piece on a slice of hot buttered-toast of corresponding size and shape, and arrange neatly on a hot dish. Stir into the stock suffi-cient brown rouz to thicken it to toste, boil up, skim if necessary, pour over the cucum-bers and serve at once. bers and serve at once.









A DAINTY CHRISTMAS TEA OF "TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

BY MARY BARRETT BROWN.



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LEMON PATTIES.

LEMON PATTIES. These appetizing little cakes are very easily made and are not at all expensive. The prepa-ration with which they are filled will, if nicely made and stored in a cool place, keep good for several months, and it is always a convenient thing to keep on hand; it is pre-into an earthenware jar, with the well-beaten wells of eight fresh eggs, eight ounces of inely-sifted white sugar, the strained juice of the fresh lemons and the grated rind of three. In grating the lemon-rind part of the pulp will adhere to the grater, and this must be re-naved by rubbing the grater afterwards with a spossible, be added to the other in-gredients. Set the jar in a saucepan of boil a small, wooden spoon until the preparation becomes perfectly smooth and about the inckness of good honey; then remove the arise mathematic are to be baked, line out own the watter and set it in a cool place. When the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins with rich aver the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins with rich aver the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins with rich aver the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins with rich aver the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins with rich aver the putties are to be baked, line out own small, shallow patty-tins baile out own small back the patter and set it in a cool place. pastry rolled out very thin, put a small quan-tity of the lemon paste into each and bake for ten or twelve minutes in a brisk oven. When quite cold, dust the top over very lightly with fine, white sugar and serve, tastefully arranged, on a lace dish-paper.

TWO CHOICE CHRISTMAS CAKES

ALMOND CAKE.

ALMOND CAKE. BEAT sixteen eggs very light, whites and yelks separate. Cream one pound of butter, and beat into it one pound of soft white sugar. Have ready one pound of flour sitged and warmed. Stir the egg yelks into the sugar and butter, then add the egg white and flour alternately, and one level tablespoonful of almonds blanched and pounded in a mor-tar with rose-water, two pounds of citron cut into small pieces. Mix well into the cake and bake slowly.

BOILED ICING FOR ALMOND CAKE.

BOILED ICING FOR ALMOND CAKE. To one pound of white sugar add one gill and a half of water. Boil it gently until it will fall in strings from the spoon. Beat the whites of three eggs very stiff. When done pour the syrup into a large bowl and beat it hard until it has a milky appearance. Then, by degrees, add the egg white. Continue to beat it until very thick and light, but not too thick to spread smoothly. Flavor with essence of lemon, and ice the cake at once. When smoothly iced set it in a warm oven for a few minutes to dry. Do not let it remain in the oven long or the icing will be discolored. CHRISTMAS CAKE

CHRISTMAS CAKE.

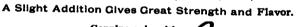
CHRISTMAS CAKE. Cream one pound of butter and add one pound of soft white sugar. Beat fourteen eggs very light, the yelks and whites separately. Sift and warm one pound of flour, and add it by the handful to the sugar and butter alter-nately with the egg yelks and whites. Stir in one tablespoonful of essence of lemon and one tablespoonful of mixed spices, beaten very fine and sifted. Have ready two pounds of stoned and chopped raisins; two of currants, picked, washed and dried; two of citron, cut small; two pounds of almonds, blanched and pounded with rose-water, and one gill of sweet cider. Mix the fruit and cider thoroughly into the cake, and bake it very slowly and carefully.

There has never been anything discovered that will equal Dobbins' Electric Soap for all house-hold uses. It makes paint look like new, and clothes as white as mow. Our wash-woman says it is a pleasure to use it. Ask your grocer for it.



INDISPENSABLE IN GOOD COOKING.

As a "Stock" or Meat-flavoring Ingredient for Soups, Made Dishes, Sauces, Poultry, Game, Fish, etc.





RECIPE FOR OX-TAIL SOUP. (Thick.) Divide at the joints, into pieces, three ox.tails; put into a stew-pan with two sliced ons, a few mixed herbs; two or three clores, 3% quarts of water; bring it genily to the ; skim carefully the skum from the top; strain the liquor and put back into the stew-, with the pieces from the tail; stir in two teaspoonfuls of Liebig Company's Ex-t, and thicken with a little flour.



sent an appearance welcome to all.

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OT ANTWO

With Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

CHOCOLATE MACABOONS



Decorated in Three Modest Natural Oolors Premium with an Order of \$60.00. Cash price, packed and delivered at depot, \$20.00. An Elegant Set.

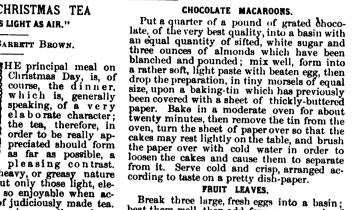
DID YOU EVER FALL

a victim to the seductive peddler with his so-called "silver polish?" if so, the scratches on your silverware are evidence of the fact. For the your silverware are evidence of the fact. For the asking you can have, without cost, a trial quantity of ELECTRO-SILICON, famous for 23 years as the best silver polish, your own eyes will then tell you what to use, and your storekeeper will supply you with ELECTRO-SILICON. He has it, or will get it at your request. Until he does, it will be sent post-paid for 15 cts. in stamps. Address THE ELECTRO-SILICON CO., 72 John St., New York.



place, 10% Commission. Send for Catalogue. A. V. Whiteman, 144 Chambers St., N. Y.

LATEST IMPROVED Western Washer



CURLED WAFERS.

CURLED WAFERS. Beat six ounces of fresh butter to a cream, then mix it gradually with an equal weight of dried sifted flour, three large, well-beaten eggs, two ounces of fine, white sugar, a pinch of salt, a few drops of flavoring essence and three or four tablespoonfuls of cream; beat the mixture briskly until the various ingredients are thoroughly blended, then drop it, a table-spoonful at a time, upon a buttered baking-tin, leaving plenty of space between for the cakes to swell during the process of cooking, which they will do to a considerable ex-tent. When cooked sufficiently and lightly browned, remove the cakes from the tin, and browned, remove the cakes from the tin, and while still hot, twist each one very carefully to while still hot, twist each one very carefully to the form of a cornucopia, or a horn, in a very gentle manner so as not to break the wafers. Return the cakes to the oven for a minute or two to stiffen into shape; then, when quite cold, put first a tiny spoonful of some delicate preserve into each, then a spoonful of whip-ped cream, and serve tastefully arranged on a uretty. glass dish. pretty, glass dish.

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89.40 Cash.
depot, \$20.00. An Elegant Set.
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PRONOUNCED BY THOUSANDS A GRAND SUCCESS.

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NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

The following poem, among the tenderest in our language, descriptive of a child saying this prayer, is reprinted here at the request of several readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

GOLDEN heap so lowly bending, Little feet so white and bare; Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened, Lisping out her evening prayer.

Well she knows when she is saying-"Now I lay me down to sleep" "Tis to God that she is praying; Praying Him her soul to keep.

Half asleep, and murmering faintly— "If I should die before I wake"— Tiny fingers clasped so saintly-

'I pray the Lord my soul to keep."

Oh, the rapture, sweet, unbroken, Of the soul who wrote that prayer; Children's myriad voices floating Up to Heaven, record it there.

If of all that has been written I could choose what might be mine, It should be that child's petition Rising to the throne Divine.

LETTERS TO BETH.

NO. IX .- GIRLS BEHIND THE COUNTER.



DEAR BETH :- Your question concerning the duty of girls who stand behind the counter to sell goods of any sort whatso-ever, has more significance than you think

goods of any sort whatso-ever, has more significance than you think. I have been interested in these girls for years, and it is now a long time since Mrs. Croly (Jennie June), myself and a few others, besought employers to give the girls seats when not specially occupied with customers. This interest, which time increases, leads me to put down a few rules for such young women—indeed for all women—behind the counter, to remember. Four times within a month I have left as many different stores without the article I desired to purchase, be-cause the attendants were so occupied in talk-ing over their own affairs, or a party they had attended, or young men they knew, that my interest and that of their employer could not be considered. I should like to say to these careless girls that they not only injure themselves, but the

that they not only injure themselves, but the honest and ladylike circles, who attend strictly to business and find time to be very polite while doing on My suggestions or rules would read some-

store belongs to your employer.2. That courtesy behind the counter wins

even the most captious customer. 3. That gossip about young men, or with them, is unbusiness-like and, under the cir-

cumstances, rude. 4. Never attempt to instruct a customer;

4. Never attempt to instruct a customer;
while you may suggest, or politely question, the desirability of this or that.
5. Do not say, "Here Sade, hand me your pencil," to your neighbor.
6. Never say, "No, we haven't got it," in a short, crisp tone; far better a polite "I am sorry to say we do not have it in stock."
7. Do not thrust a package at a suptompt.

7. Do not thrust a package at a customer as you would a pistol in the face of a highwayman.

wayman.
8. Never throw down goods with an air which seems to say, "I do not care whether you buy it or not."
9. Remember that the purchaser often sees more in the seller than she thinks, and refined young women have made valuable friends for life by their courtesy to an accomplished customer.
10. Always remember that duty to your

Always remember, that duty to your 10. employer demands your best service, and duty to yourself also. 11. Seek to be a model saleswoman, and some one will s on recognize your merits.

12. Dress modestly and avoid cheap jew-elry; the best ornaments are: promptness, politeness, a well-modulated voice, and strict

politeness, a wen-mountated voice, and state attention to duty. 13. Have your hair neatly combed, your teeth well brushed and your finger-nails tidy. Customers are often repelled by an untidy clerk of either sex. 14. Remember always, that you are supe-

rior to circumstances, only when you make yourself so. The most selfish, exacting employer will gladly recognize the merits of an efficient clerk. 15. Frown down with womanly scorn the nonsensical title of "saleslady." It is a grand thing to be a woman anything; if you are a true and good woman, a good clerk is infi-nitely more respectable than a so-called "saleslady," and the term has a shoddyish ring which is totally un-American. Out of two hundred clerks in a large estab-lishment, the favorite with nearly all of the customers, is a young woman who invariably dresses modestly in black, and has such charming manners that it is a positive pleasure to visit her department; indeed, it is said, that ployer will gladly recognize the merits of an to visit her department; indeed, it is said, that ladies frequently make excuses to do so. ladies frequently make excuses to do so. This young woman makes the best and most of herself; she attends strictly to busi-ness in the store, and out of it improves her leisure hours. She can speak several lan-guages and commands a good salary. When she left school, she did not care to teach and thought it was wrong for one to do so, with-out some special fondness for the profession. She was fond of business and business methods, and consented to begin at the bot-tom and work up. She is consulted by her tom and work up. She is consulted by her wealthiest customers, relied on in matters of taste and selection, and is a welcome guest in

many a home where her energy, talents and refined bearing have won her a place. This young woman would never consent to be called a "saleslady," as she remarks, "I am a saleswoman, at the head of a department if you choose, and very glad to be of ser-vice to the many lovely women who come to me." to me.

While I recognize all the trials and tempta-tions of girls behind the counter, while I am familiar with the exactions, restrictions and sometimes actual immorality and cruelty of some employers, while I know that good girls are often exposed to unjust suspicion and criticism, I must still think, after taking the testimony of hundreds of girls, that some of the evils are due to themselves. Therefore, my dear young women, make yourselves attractive, because you are so well bred, so earnest, so capable, and so honest. Every employer will then respect you, and every customer appreciate you. Small wages and long hours are grievous enough; but I beg of you, do not add to the evils you endure, others which are the direct result of your own carelessness or thoughtless-ness. Let your principles be strong, your patience and tact unfailing, and kindness and respectful attention unlimited. Remember, I pray you, that While I recognize all the trials and tempta-

Remember, I pray you, that

"Sweet Mercy is nobility's true badge." This, fair Beth, would be my sisterly advice

to girls behind the counter. Yours faithfully,

KATE TANNATT WOODS.



On the mend

-the consumptive who's not bereft of judgment and good sense. He's taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If taken in time and given a fair trial, it will effect a cure. Consumption is Lung-scrofula. For Scrofula, in its myriad forms, and for all Liver, Blood and Lung diseases, the "Discovery" is an unequalled remedy. It's the only guaranteed one. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you get your money back. You only pay for the good you get. "Discovery" strengthens Weak

Lungs, and cures Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections. Don't be fooled into taking something else, said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit. There's nothing at all like the "Discovery." It contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As peculiar in its curative effects as in its composition. Equally good for adults or children,





From Rev. James H. Potts, D.D., editor of Michigan CHRENTAN ADVOCATE, Detroit, Mich.: "To say we are delighted with the Pian does not express the fact. We are jubilant. If all your instruments are as fine in appearance and as pleasing in tone as this one, you patrons will rise by the hundred." (Mention this paper.)

BEST CHRISTMAS

Is one which will give the most lasting pleasure. If, in addition to the joy it carries as friendship's token, it will also serve to encourage a rational and laudable ambition for "getting on in the world," by placing the recipient on the sure road to the acquirement of a competency, two very great ends are attained. Instead of spending \$25, \$50, or \$100 on some bauble of only passing interest, which well-meant act you know has in the past only cultivated the extravagant taste, without satisfying it, why not this season try an entirely new plan which commends itself to every thoughtful person, young or old ? Buy one or more lots in some new but absolutely solid, permanent, progressive place in the richest section of the northwest. This would be a most suitable and attractive Christmas or New Year's present for anyone. What could be better to cultivate a taste for the acquirement and care of property or to permanently cheer those who like to contemplate the possession of an indestructible "nest egg" for a rainy day? **CATDLIATTENT** WASHINGTON, the Puget Sound terminus of the Great

FAIRHAVEN, Northern Railway, offers the very best possible field for the absolutely safe and sure execution of this idea. Its matchless location, beautiful harbor-the best, in every way, on the Pacific Ocean ; its vast and rapidly developing resources in iron, coal, timber, agriculture and fisheries; its mammoth manufacturing, ocean shipping, railway and commercial interests already firmly established ; its unparalleled growth from nothing during the past year to a population of 6000, and an assessed valuation of \$8,000,000 (real property valuation within the city limits \$20,000,000); with extensive systems of water-works, gas, electric lights, sewerage, street railways, twelve miles of paved streets, four banks, ten great lumber mills in vicinity with capacity of nearly 1,000,000 feet every 24 hours, five coal mines, one a vein of superb coking coal 38 feet thick; a \$2,000,000 steel company developing a mountain of rich iron ore, etc., are golden promises that Fairhaven is the most solid and the surest of all the new cities for quick returns and large profits. With all the public improvements found in cities of 50,000, Fairhaven has no bonded debt, and Oct. 10, 1890, had \$48,919 in the city treasury.

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DECEMBER, 1890

DECEMBER, 1890

USEFUL THINGS -SO WORTH KNOWING

VERY often is the short hint or suggestion

V that we read somewhere which proves a mountain of help at some critical time, and the subjoined little helps have been gathered and put together in the hope that they may be of practical use to some one of the JOURNAL readers.

AN EASY METHOD OF EBONIZING.

Picture frames, chairs, etc., are ebonized by washing them four times, thoroughly drying between the times, in a boiling mixture of strong log-wood and water. Then wash the wood in a solution of acetate of iron, which is a mixture of iron filings and vinegar. A cherry stain is prepared by boiling four ounces of annatta in three quarts of water in a of annata in three quarts of water—in a copper kettle—until dissolved. Add a pièce of potash the size of a walnut; keep on the fire half-an-hour longer and then use.

WHEN YOU DUST OR SWEEP.

In dusting do not forget the backs of pic-

In dusting do not forget the backs of pic-tures hanging on the walls. A skewer used under the edges of carpets, and a slightly dampened cloth or sponge, will save much dust and labor if occasionally used in place of a broom. Never shake a mat or rug. Remove them to the yard, hang them on a line and beat well; afterward lay them on the grass or clean walk and brush thor-oughly with the broom. They will last as long again and look brighter and fresher after this treatment. ADELAIDE. this treatment. ADELAIDE.

TO REMOVE BRUISES FROM FURNITURE.

To remove bruises from furniture, wet the part in warm water; double a piece of brown paper several times, soak in warm water and lay it on the bruise; then apply a warm—not hot—iron until the moisture has evaporated; if the dent is not raised to the surface repeat the the dent is not raised to the surface, repeat the process.

HOW TO DRINK MILK.

Why milk is "distressing" to so many people as they commonly complain, lies in the method of drinking it. Milk should never be taken too quickly, or too much at one swallow. If a glass of it is swallowed hastily, it enters into the stomach and then forms one solid, curdled mass, difficult of digestion. If, on the other hand the some quarties is on the other hand, the same quantity is sipped, and three minutes at least are occupied in drinking it, then on reaching the stomach it is divided, and proper digestion is obtained, as well as a most nutritious effect.

TO GET RID OF MOTHS.

Salt is now pronounced to be, beyond all other things, the best exterminator of moths. other things, the best exterminator of moths. Women in hospitals, large storage rooms have tried all remedies only to come back to com-mon salt. For carpets, just previous to their storage, there is nothing better to keep out moths than to sweep them with salt—just the ordinary common, dry salt. Particles of salt remain in the carpet, and these keep out the moths. moths.

A USE FOR PAPER BAGS.

Paper bags, in which many articles are sent from the grocers, should be saved for use when blacking a stove. The hand can be slipped into one of these, and the brush handled just as well, and the hands will not be soiled.

WHEN THE EYES ITCH.

People who are troubled with itching eyes should remember that the best treatment is to use a cool, weak salt-water wash every few hours. If this does no good, go to a physician who makes a specialty of eye diseases.

TO CLEAN MIRRORS.

Clean mirrors with warm soap-suds, and rinse with warm water and ammonia; then rub them over with whiting tied in a piece of muslin, and polish with a chamois skin.

TO CLEAN DECANTERS.

Clean decanters with strips of coarse, brown paper and cold water, filling the decanter quite full with the strips. Tea-leaves, potato parings and shot are also used, but nothing gives the polish of the brown paper.

COPPER SAUCEPANS AND TINS.

COPPER SAUCEPANS AND TINS. Copper saucepans are cleaned on the out-side with salt and vinegar, and on the inside with soap and water—after they have been filled with water and a small lump of soda, which must come to a boil. New tins should be set over the fire with boiling water in them for several hours before food is put in them.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.



food is put in them.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND GLASS. Before using new earthenware, china or glass, place it in a boiler of cold water and salt, and let it gradually boil and then slowly cool. It is less liable to crack if thus treated.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.

Wash dusty furniture with warm-not hot -white soap-suds, in which drop an ounce of linseed oil to a pail of water; wipe dry

before polishing. Dust carved furniture with a new paint-brush, which will find the dust in the deepest of the work.

of the work. Sponge an old leather chair lightly with warm soap-suds, and then rub it over with the white of an egg whipped stiff.

HOW SHOES SHOULD FIT.

A shoe, or even stocking, that is too short, A shoe, or even stocking, that is too short, may so seriously deform a child's foot as to cause trouble through life. Indeed, foot-gear of all sorts should have, above everything, length, breadth and thickness. The shoe ought to be at least half-an-inch longer than the foot, with a double sole broad enough to save the upper from touching the ground. Given these essentials, the closer it sits to the Given these essentials, the closer it sits to the foot, the better.

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EDITED AND CONDUCTED BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS.

WW TH the approach of the holidays comes renewed in-terest, yearly, in the decora-in of rooms. Churches, school-rooms and the home are decked with greenery in honor of the season. The question of "How shall we trim," and "What shall we trim with," comes up everywhere. With a view to being helpful, the fol-lowing suggestions are given :--

In churches there should be as much variety of design as possible, from year to year. The same design used season after season, becomes tiresome, and there is no reason for repeating it. Put a little thought into the work, and vary its leading features; make a change here and there, and the result will be something new, in a great degree. Of course, the general plan will be the same to a great extent, but change in details produces an effect of freshness in result which will be highly appreciated.

highly appreciated. Decorating a room will require considerable thought if you would have the result an ex-pression of individuality. If you pattern closely after what some one else has done in this line, you have something that suggests a copy, without the idea of originality which makes work of this kind most pleasing. Ex-ercise your own taste and judgment as to the fitness of things, and let the material at hand and the style of decoration harmonize. Never attempt anything very elaborate with slight or simple material. If the idea comes to you that this or that arrangement would be pleas-ing, don't discard it simply because you never heard of its being carried out before. Try its effect, and you may be greatly pleased with the result. Experiment. Successful work in this line is always the result of experiment based on the principle of good taste. There-fore, don't be afraid to be original. The material in use in most parts of the

this line is always the result of experiment based on the principle of good taste. Therefore, don't be afraid to be original.
The material in use in most parts 'of the fountry for holiday decoration consists mainly of arbor vita, hemlock, spruce, cedar, ground pine and lycopodium. Where holly can be obtained, it will be found very effective. In some sections, mountain laurel or many evergreens which will be found useful. Even the ordinary pine can be used, though it is not as desirable as any of the others named, except when used in large masses where special effects are desired. But it must be kept in mind that all evergreens used must be relieved of a monotony of color by the use of contrasting or bright colors. In England, holly-beries are mostly depended on. Here we can press into use, bitter-seet, rose-lips, the bright colors, or dyed ones, can be used of adepia corruti, the common the seed and lay them together, smoothy it he pass a fine wire around one end of them pass a fine wire around one end of them pass a fine wire around one end of them and fasten it snugly. They are often sold under this plant can be gathered in great during the seed, and a greates end the dester with a fiele word. In most parts of the country the seed-pods on the seed, and a little practice will enable one to make the pompons neatly and rapidly. They are often sold under the name of 'fairy flowers''; when combined with a few bright everlasting, or a cluster of bright of the shade, with a field before quite ripe, and dried in the shade, with the seed and a size the shade.

they are extremely effective. Most kinds of grains and grasses, if gath-ered before quite ripe, and dried in the shade, will be found useful in giving variety. Pampas grass plumes are to be bought at low prices and will be found very effective; cat-tails are valuable; pine cones are excellent if given a coat of glue or mucilaged and then dusted with powdered mica. Begin to "study up" on this subject, and you will find that the stock of material from which to draw is much larger han you had supposed. Excellent effects can be had with but a very little study.—study which will richly repay the time spent.

Have a plan to work to, always, in decora-ting a room. If you have none, the effect will certainly be lacking in harmony of idea when the work is completed, for each person taking part in it will be pretty sure to follow out his or her idea of what ought to be done. Therefore, leave the design to some one hav-ing good taste, and carry out the plan decided on, faithfully. Don't attempt too much, but what you do attempt, do well. Get all the young people interested in the work. Some can make wreaths of evergreen for festoons and arches by tying branches to stout string or ropes. Others can work out special designs in evergreens and berries. Some can put the decorations in place as fast as completed. Every one can do something. Let the mana-



THE SWORD FERN.

ger_and every attempt in this line should be under the control of a manager_put each person at such work as he or she is best adapted for, and in this way every one can be made to feel that they have a certain amount of responsibility as to the general result, and such a feeling always prompts us to do our best.

NEW VARIETIES OF CARNATIONS.

A MONG the many new varieties of car-nations sent out last season, the follow-ing have proved worthy of special mention :

ing have proved worthy of special men-tion: Mana Webb-A flower of fine size, form and substance of a very rich, velvety-red, heavily and a great acquisition. *Cheter Pride*-An excellent winter-flower-ing variety. Does not burst its calyr, as so many kinds do. Very large and double *Cheter Pride*-An excellent winter-flower-ing variety. Does not burst its calyr, as so many kinds do. Very large and freely *Cheter Pride*-An excellent winter-flower-flower, pure white, striped with earmine. *This of Kennett-Flowers* large and freely *Cheter Bernetter*-Flowers large and freely *Cheter Bernetter*-Brown the old seven within a *Cheter Bernetter*-Brown the old seven within a *Cheter Bernetter*-Brown the old seven the seven *Cheter Bernetter*-Brown the t

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THE GRACEFUL SWORD FERN.

THE GRACEFUL SWORD FERN. NE of the most satisfactory plants for a hanging-basket or vase is Approxima relations, or Sword Fern. It lacks the grace of the Adiantums, it is true, but thacks up for this by its vigor and the reaction of the adapts itself to culture in ordinary rooms. Few ferns can be grown well outside a greenhouse, but I have seen very fine specimens of the Sword Fern growing in the sitting-room window. It is a rapid grower, throwing up many fronds from eigh-teen inches to two feet in teen inches to two feet in teen inches to two feet in suspended in the window. Care should be taken to keep suspended in the window. Care should be taken to keep sous The texture of the least is thick and leathery, and be-is thick and leathery, and be-is thick and leathery, most be avoid of leaf-mold and never let front sous of this, the just is and a front contex sould is taken to the folinge clean by showering frequently, and free from scale is thick and leathery, and be-is thick and leathery, wherever a soil of leaf-mold and never let the roots get dry. Wherever the plant multiplies itself. WINTER-ELOONING CERANIUS.

WINTER-BLOOMING GERANIUMS.

Winter-BLOWENTS CENSION-Winter-BLOWENTS CENSION-BECAUSE a Geranium will Because and the summer season, most persons seem to think it ought to keep of do-ing so the whole year, and I am constantly in receipt of letters asking why it this to do so. In reply to these questions 1 can only say this: That unless special preparations are made for it in advance, you cannot expect satisfactory results from Geraniums in winter. You must grow your plants for the have them in proper con-dition for this, you must begin with them in spring. Take plants grown from cuttings the year before; these are in every way preferable to young plants of the present season, as a Geranium cannot be made into a good flowering plant the first year. It must have age and size; cut it back well in order to secure as many branches as possible, as the amount of bloom depends largely on the number of these. If a plant shows an inclination to "straggle," keep at it, pinch-ing off the top or the ends of its branches until you force it toput forth as many branches as you require. If the plant has vigorit will have to grow, and if you refuse to let it put its growth into one branch, it will have to throw out other branches in which to find a channel for the expenditure of its vitality. If you are patient and persistent, you can oblige the plant to grow to suit you. Keep all buds spicked off during summer. You know the old saying. "You can't eat your cake and keep it too." If you ave flowers from a plant in sum-mer, you cannot expect to have them in winter. If you want them then, keep he plant at work during the summer season in getting ready for winter work. If given proper care you will have a plant in the fall which is bushy, compact and covered with proving points, and it will be ready to begin blooming as soon as given a chance to do so: but a plant which has been allowed to bloom through the summer will be in a condition requiring rest. The following list includes some very good winter bloomers: Jean Sisely, scarlet flower, with while ey



THE NEW POLYANTHA ROSE

factorily. Its flowers are of good size and color, and its fragrance is exquisite, not like that of La France in quality, but quite as sweet in another way, being more on the Wild Rose or Damask order. It has all the won-derful freedom of bloom peculiar to the older varieties of the Polyantha class, its branches-being perfect masses of flowers through the greater part of summer. In color it is a soft flesh, deepening to pink in the centre. It is quite double and a good grower. It is a much better rose for the amateur than any of the Teas, Bourbons or Noissettes in my opinion, because of its greater vigor, freedom of bloom and constancy of habit.

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DECEMBER, 1890



This department is under the editorship of EBEN E. REXFORD, who will take pleasure in answering any question regarding flowers and floriculture which may be sent to him by the JOURNAL readers. MR. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to Journal readers. MR. REXFORD asks that, as far as possible, correspondents will allow him to answer their questions through his JOURNAL Department. Where specially desired, however, he will answer them by mail, if stamp is enclosed. Address all letters direct to EBEN E. REXFORD. Shiocton, Wisconsin.

A FEW TIMELY HINTS.

THE GROWING OF VERBENAS.

A FEW TIMELY HINTS. ON'T give your plants much water at this season. They will not be growing much, and plants not active will require but little moist-ure. The sun-heat is weak, and evaporation takes place slowly. Later on, when the plants begin to grow and the heat of the sun strengthens, increase the supply. If you notice an aphis, take it for granted that there are more around, or that there soon will be unless you act on the defensive promptly, and fumigate your plants thorough-ly; or, if you prefer it, use an infusion of to-bacco soap. Do this at once, acting on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It is much easier to get rid of a few insects, than it is to clean your plants of a great number. your plants of a great number.

Keep your plants clean, always, if you would thoroughly enjoy them, or if you want them to do their best. Dirty plants are offen-sive to the eye, and they can't be healthy if not clean not clean.

Stir the soil often. This keeps weeds from growing and admits air to the roots of the plants. It also permits freer evaporation of moisture, and this has a tendency to prevent souring of the soil, which often results from too much moisture, especially if the drainage is not good is not good.

THOUGHTS FROM A FLOWER LOVER.

"I think, for a winter bloomer, there is nothing prettier than the different kinds of

"I think, for a winter bloomer, there is nothing prettier than the different kinds of primroses; as you can get so many different varieties and colors, they are a constant pleas-ure all winter. I tried a new bulb—or, rather, new to me, last winter: Chinese lily; grew it in pebbles and water. It was beautiful, fill-ing the room with fragrance. "Another pretty thing is the Ornithogal-lum. I had quite an experience with mine last winter; the bulbs arrived late in the af-ternoon, and so I left it till morning; when I looked at it, the top had grown an inch. I put it in a pot and got it in a dark place as soon as I could; but it kept growing until it became very tall and stout, but showed no signs of a flower-stalk. I gave up seeing it bloom and cut the leaves all down, but left it in the window for a couple of weeks, when lo, and behold! it sent up a flower-stalk and in a short time it was full of buds. This may help some one who has the same trouble. As I have heard some ladies say theirs' grew but did not flower, I suppose the strength all went into the leaves. " I saw in a recent JOUENAL an answer to a lady in regard to her tuberoses not bloom-ing. I have had the same trouble, and it is

lady in regard to her tuberoses not bloom-ing. I have had the same trouble, and it is not because I used the bulbs the second time. not because I used the builts the second time. I sent last year and got twenty bulbs for my-self and neighbors, and out of the twenty there was only one that bloomed, and that only had nine flowers. Now, the question is, did I get bulbs that had been used, or were they not ready to bloom? If the latter, will they bloom this year?

they not ready to bloom? If the latter, will they bloom this year? "The florist sent me a paper of amaranthes seeds, called the 'Rainbow,' and it was gor-geous. I had it upon the south side, and the sun shining upon it made it dazzling: every one that passed stopped to admire it. Some even thought it was a flower. If I had plenty of room I would have a bed of the different varieties. M. F. C." varieties. M. F. C.'

[Very probably the tuberoses were not ready to bloom.—EDITOB].

"DEAB FLOWER FRIENDS:--With the Edi-tor's permission I would like to give J. V. W. my experience with Verbenas. In read-ing the floral items last February, it almost hurt me to see the Verbena question dis-missed so summarily, because, after years of failure I have found a Verbena secret which enables me always to keep one or more plants as part of my winter attractions. I do not say that they are steady bloomers, but if for only a comparatively short time they produce asy that they are steady bloomers, but if for only a comparatively short time they produce a bloom that often afterward recalls itself as does a beautiful picture, it seems to me that the care bestowed on them is not lost, so that when mine are not blooming I say to myself, I can afford to wait; they will repay me after awhile. I well remember my struggle in Ver-bena culture even when as a school girl, I was one autumn presented with a great bunch of roots and cuttings by a friend who always had a large bed of them in summer. "Quite jubilantly I bought about a dozen little flower-pots and planted them all care-fully, confident that now I should always have a supply of Verbenas, only to find in a few

little flower-pots and planted them all care-fully, confident that *now* I should always have a supply of Verbenas, only to find in a few days that planting and growing are two dis-tinct qualities. Often afterward I tried, and had about given it up as one of the things beyond my ken, when one day while waiting at my dressmaker's, the subject of a conversa-tion between myself and another patiently waiting one, turned to house-plants, and then was revealed to me the secret for which I had vainly searched. It is the most practical thing in the world: simply to gently, but thoroughly, swish the plants weekly in warm, (almost hot) washing soap-suds, wetting the soil too, until they have attained a sturdy growth, and afterward, occasionally, as they show any signs of lost vigor. "I do not know what special merit there is in the soiled suds (probably from the greater quantity, the work is done more thoroughly than when only a little is mixed for the pur-pose); but with this treatment, in addition to the usual amount of care and sunshine, I find that Verbenas always thrive well. Two years ago I had a splendid plant that I had first trained to sticks about ten and six inches high, and allowed the other sprays to fall over the pot, so that when its twenty-seven clusters

ago 1 had a spiendid plant that 1 had nrat trained to sticks about ten and six inches high, and allowed the other sprays to fall over the pot, so that when its twenty-seven clusters were open at one time it was a beautiful mass of bloom. Being interested in church decora-tion, I felt like sending it to the church for Sabbath, but feeling a little timid as to my own estimation of its beauty, concluded not to; but when I went to church and found that some one had placed a plant of glowing scarlet lilies at one side of the pulpit, and when the minister announced as his text, 'Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be whiter than snow,' I wished so much for my lovely white Verbena to complete the lesson of accepting opportunities while with-in one's grap. The next Sabbath all the conditions were changed, and it was too late. C. L. A."

FLOWERS RAISED IN A PIT.

"I have a pit, eight by nine, and four feet deep, with a double wall of thick plank, raised four feet at the north end, sloping to the south, with steps to go in. The sash extends only two-thirds over the top, with wooden shutters to close at night and in very cold weather. It pleases me as much to see people in passing, pause to gaze in my pit and hear their exclamations of praise, as it used to when they would fondle my babies and call them sweet and beautiful. "I spend a portion of every day in there;

spend a portion



Yes, he wears the Alfred Dolge Felt Shoes and Slippers. That is why he is so jolly and noiseless, and he likes them so well he makes large use of them for Christmas gifts. They are warm, quiet, home-like, cozy, and good in all points. Send to Daniel Green & Co., Sole Agents, 122 East 13th St., New York, for illustrated circular, giving full information to those desiring to select Christmas gifts.

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- HERE IS -Our Offer good till April ist only. We will accept to THE YOUNG IDEA for twenty-five cents, or a year's mention the fact that you saw this advertisement in THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. That is, we offer you a rebate of twenty-five cents in consideration of a bit of information which costs you nothing, but is valu-able to us. Are you interested? Let us hear from you.

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for I do enjoy the society of my flowers. Like

for I do enjoy the society of my flowers. Like Dr. Talmage, I think they are almost human; they do live and breathe, and talk with a language, though silent, sweet and eloquent. "At present I have geraniums, heliotropes and callas blooming. I have tried your remedy, lime-water, for the worms in the soil, with splendid results; for the aphis I put one tablespoonful of kerosene to one gallon of water and sprinkle well. It does not injure them in the least, but drives away the pests. I study the nature of many flowers. I have learned from observation which love the shade, which love the sun, and which love damp soil, and which not so damp. I have been very successful with hot-house plants, and I have heard so many say they never could have any luck with flowers, and I don't could have any luck with flowers, and I don't wonder at it. "I have a begonia that I do not know its

"I have a begonia that I do not know its name. It has a sea bloom, resembling other begonias. During the summer while it is blooming, it has little balls or tubers along the stalks; late in autumn it ceases to bloom, the stalk rots and the little balls sprout and come up during the winter. I have a box full of young sprouts now. Can you tell me its name? I have searched the catalogues but cannot find it. I will give my experience with flowers next time. with flowers next time.

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Int; men reason things out logically and gen-erally miss them. Some women can't pass a millinery store without looking in; some men can't pass a saloon without going in. A woman never sees a baby without want-ing to run to it; a man never sees a baby with-out wanting to run from it. Women love admiration, approbation, self-immolation on the part of others; and are often weak, vain and frivolous. Ditto men. A woman always carries her purse in her hand so that other women will see it; a man carries his in his inside pocket so that his wife won't see it.

carries his in his inside pocket so that his wife won't see it. A woman can sit in a theatre three hours without getting all cramped up, catching the toothache or becoming faint for want of fresh air; a man can't. A woman, from her sex and character, has a claim to many things besides shelter, food and clothing. She is not less a woman for being wedded; and the man who is fit to be trusted with a good wife recollects all which this im-plies, and shows himself at all times chival-rous, sweet-spoken, considerate and de-ferential.

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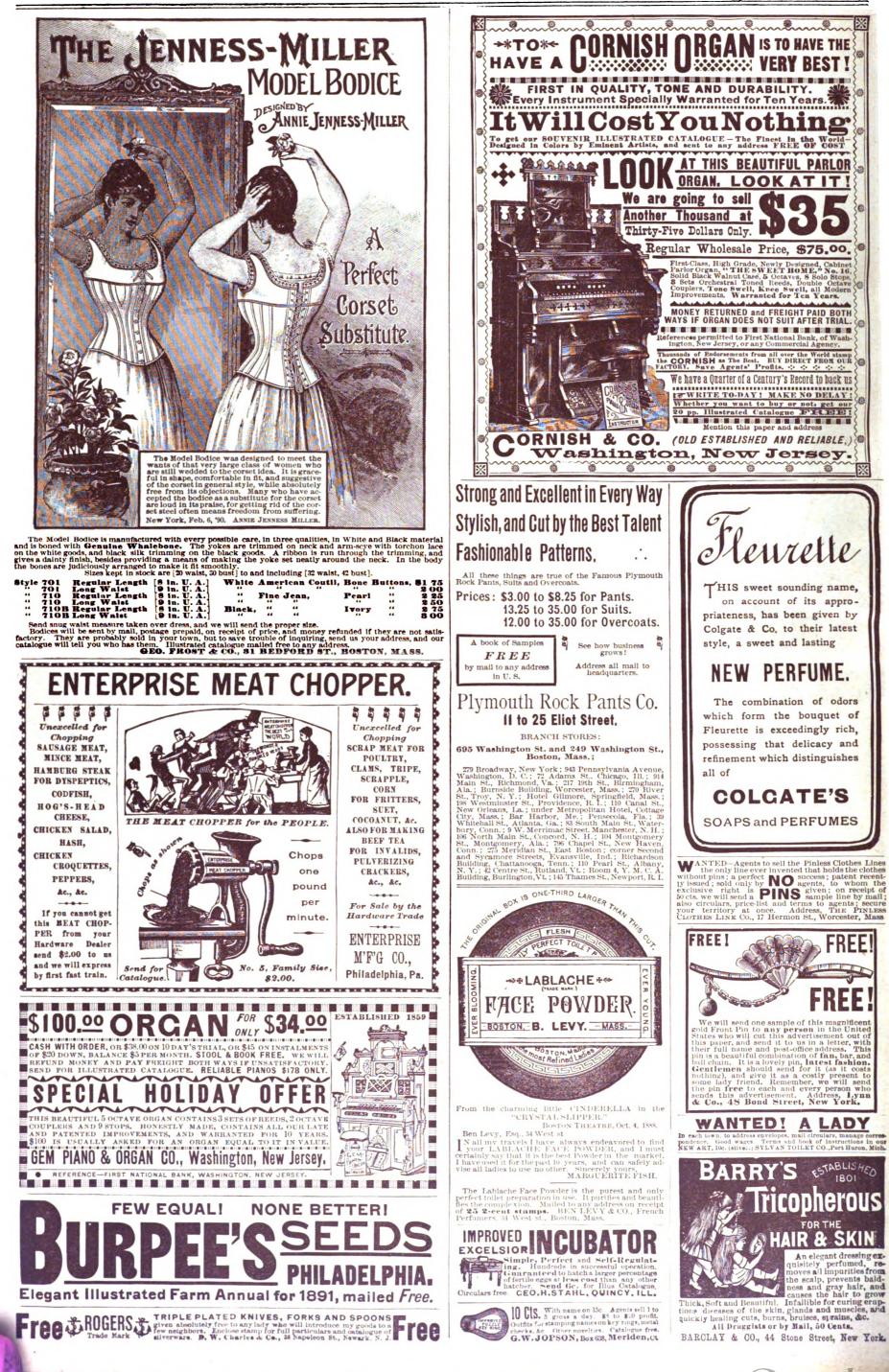
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