

10

22

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Thomas
167 N. 84
So Boston Mass
\$93

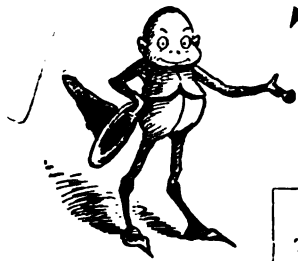
Christmas 1892



The
Curtis Publishing Co.
Philadelphia

ALICE BARBER STARRIS '92

Ten Cents



The Original Brownie Book, "THE BROWNIES: THEIR BOOK,"



The Brownie Book Contains:

The Brownies at School,
The Brownies on Skates,
The Brownies on Bicycles,
The Brownies at Lawn-Tennis,
The Brownies Tobogganing,
The Brownies' Balloon,
The Brownies at Base-ball,
The Brownies Canoeing,
The Brownies' Ride,
The Brownies' Good Work,
The Brownies at the Gymnasium,
etc., etc.

By Palmer Cox,

FREE

To Readers of
"The Ladies' Home Journal"

The Brownie Book Contains:

The Brownies at the Seaside,
The Brownies' Singing-school,
The Brownies' Fourth of July,
The Brownies in the Menagerie,
The Brownies' Voyage,
The Brownies in the Toy-shop,
The Brownies' Circus,
The Brownies on Roller Skates,
The Brownies' Feast,
The Brownies and the Bees,
The Brownies' Friendly Fun,
etc., etc.



Who subscribe for

ST. NICHOLAS MAGAZINE

For the coming year, beginning with November, 1892.

St. Nicholas is "the king of all publications for the young on either side of the Atlantic." John G. Whittier pronounced it "the best child's periodical in the world." There are thousands of homes in which *The Ladies' Home Journal* is taken where such a magazine is needed. No mother knows the delight and instruction there is in a year of the magnificent monthly numbers of *St. Nicholas for Young Folks* until she has tried it.

"Place 'St. Nicholas' in your household," says the 'School Journal,' "and you need have no fears for the lessons taught your children."

During 1893 there will be a serial story for girls by Kate Douglas Wiggin, author of "Timothy's Quest," etc., etc.; a serial story for boys by W. O. Stoddard; a delightful serial by the author of "Lady Jane"; a great series of illustrated articles on the leading cities of the United States, written by famous residents of the different cities. Edmund Clarence Stedman will describe New York, T. W. Higginson will write of Boston, George W. Cable of New Orleans, etc., etc. There will be articles on the World's Fair, on inventions, army and

navy sketches, humorous pages; contributions from John G. Whittier, Frank R. Stockton, Frances Hodgson Burnett, George Kennan, Laura E. Richards, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Susan Coolidge, Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Kirk Munroe, Hezekiah Butterworth, President Gilman, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Howard Pyle, Col. R. M. Johnston, John Burroughs, H. H. Boyesen, Nora Perry, Poultny Bigelow, Charles F. Lummis, Edith M. Thomas, Rudyard Kipling, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others. Everything in *St. Nicholas* is illustrated.

Readers of *The Ladies' Home Journal* know Mr. Cox's inimitable "Brownies." We are the publishers of the original Brownie Book, a large, square volume of poems and pictures, strongly bound in illuminated boards, selling for \$1.50 at retail. It is having a great sale and is one of the most popular books for young folks ever issued. In order to introduce *St. Nicholas* to such of the readers of *The Ladies' Home Journal* as need a children's magazine, we have determined to make a most unusual offer: it is to send "The Brownies: Their Book," free of charge and postage paid, to every reader of this paper who will send us \$3.00 for a year of *St. Nicholas*, beginning with November, 1892 (the first number of the new volume, in which the serials begin).

St. Nicholas costs \$3.00 a year. "The Brownies: Their Book," costs \$1.50. *The two will cost you only \$3.00, the price of St. Nicholas.* Remit \$3.00 to us by check, draft, money-order, express-order, or in registered letter. State that you are a reader of *The Ladies' Home Journal*; that you are not a subscriber for or a regular buyer of *St. Nicholas*, and that you wish to accept the special offer named here. We will enter the subscription and send the book,—to different addresses if desired. Here is a great opportunity to secure two splendid Christmas gifts,—the most popular children's book of the day, and a year's subscription to the best of children's magazines.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., New York, N. Y.

SUPERIOR-NUTRITION. ORIGINAL-UNRIVALLED. THE LIFE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED.

IMPERIAL GRANUM

REGISTERED TRADE-MARK. THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

SAFE. NOURISHING. DELICIOUS. PURE. FOOD.

THIS World-Renowned Dietetic Preparation is a solid extract derived from most superior growths of wheat—nothing more.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
Combines the GREATEST QUANTITY OF NOURISHMENT with the LEAST AMOUNT OF LABOR NECESSARY FOR ITS DIGESTION, and stands to-day Unrivalled in the room of the Sick or Convalescent.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
Is Pure, Soothing and Strengthening, its value in fevers, in inanition, and in all gastric and enteric diseases—especially in *Cholera-Infantum*, *Cholera-Morbus*, *Diarrhæa*, and *Dysentery* has been incontestably proven;—often being the only FOOD the stomach will tolerate when life seems depending on its retention.

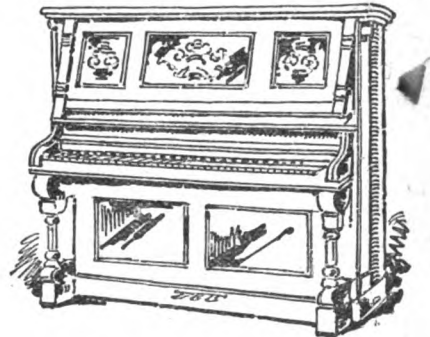
IMPERIAL GRANUM
Is Always Uniform and Reliable, and it is the safest FOOD for NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS and CHILDREN; an incomparable aliment for *dyspeptic*, *delicate*, *infirm* and *aged persons*; a most delicious and wholesome article of diet for the strong as well as the weak.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
Is Universally Recommended by physicians, pharmacists, the public and the press, its sales and popularity are constantly increasing; and

It will have Satisfactory Results in Nutrition far into the Future
Because it is based on MERIT and PROVEN SUCCESS in the past

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS Shipping Depot JOHN CARLE & SONS, NEW YORK

Ivers
&
Pond



PIANOS.

If no dealer sells Ivers & Pond Pianos in your neighborhood, we will furnish one directly from our Factory.

We manufacture only strictly first-class pianos. We sell on easy payments at any distance, take old pianos in exchange and make it in every particular as easy for you to buy of us as if you lived in Boston.

Beautiful Catalogue mailed free with letter giving prices and valuable information. Write us.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.

183 Tremont Street,

Boston, Mass.

Our Pianos can be seen at

J. G. RAMSDELL'S, 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. W. J. DYER & BRO.'S, St. Paul and Minneapolis.
F. H. CHANDLER'S, 300 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. PHILIP WERLEIN'S, 135 Canal Street, New Orleans.
PHILLIPS & CREW'S, Atlanta, Georgia. SANDERS & STAYMAN'S, Baltimore and Washington.
THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.'S, Galveston, Texas. KOHLER & CHASE'S, San Francisco, California.

And at more than a hundred other dealers' places.

KIRK'S SHANDON BELLS TOILET SOAP

LEAVES A DELICATE AND LASTING ODOR. An Ideal Complexion Soap

For sale by all Drug and Fancy Goods Dealers, or if unable to procure this Wonderful Soap send 25 cents in stamps and receive a cake by return mail.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago
SPECIAL—Shandon Bells Toilet Soap (the popular society Waltz) sent FREE to anyone sending us three wrappers of Shandon Bells Soap.

GALVANIZED GEARED AERMOTOR

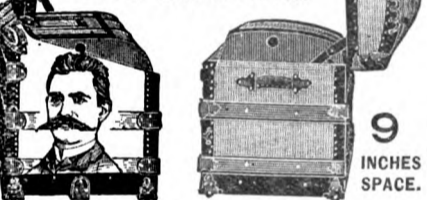
Re-designed and much improved, furnishes power to PUMP, GRIND, CUT FEED, and SAW WOOD.



Does the work of 4 horses at half the cost of one, and is always harnessed and never gets tired. With our Steel Stub Tower it is easy to put on barn. Send for elaborate designs for putting power in barn.

AERMOTOR CO. 12th & Rockwell Sts., Chicago, and 29 Beale St., San Francisco.

TIME IS MONEY SO IS SPACE. "COMMON SENSE" TRUNK SAVES BOTH.



SEE that 9 inches of space wasted by the old-fashioned trunk? The "COMMON SENSE" Trunk can be opened while backed to wall without marring it or tearing carpet and straining yourself pulling trunk forward. The six solid corners protect the lid from being knocked off in rough handling. If your dealer hasn't them, write PALIGA BROS., Racine, Wis. for catalogue FREE.

ADDRESS PEERLESS DYES
SAMPLE CARDS FAST BLACK ELMIRA N.Y.
OF ALL FAST COLORS GUIDE BOOK

PLAYS - PLAYS

For Amateur Theatricals, Temperance Plays, Drawing-Room Plays, Fairy Plays, Ethiopian Plays, Guide Books, Speakers, Pantomimes, Charades, Jarley's Wax Works, Burnt Cork, Theatrical Face Preparations, Wigs, Beards, Moustaches, and Paper Scenery. New Catalogues, containing many novelties, full description and prices sent FREE.

PRINTING OUTFIT 15c

COMPLETE. 4 alphabets rubber type, type holder, bottle ink, ink pad and tweezers. Put up in neat box with directions for use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Worth 50c. Best Ink Marker, Card Printer, etc. Name in 1 minute, prints 500 cards an hour. Sent postpaid 15c; 2 for 25c, Cat. free. R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO. 65 Cortland St., N. Y. City.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 206 page Catalogue free. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

PALMER COX'S BROWNIE STAMPS

Lots of Fun and this Complete Outfit for \$1.00.
16 Rubber Stamps of the very funniest, cutest Brownies, 2 inches high, specially drawn and copyrighted (1892) by Mr. Cox; ink pad; 200 pages paper—all securely packed in neat wooden box. If your dealer doesn't keep them, send for your name, address and \$1.00. THE BROWNIE CO., 154 Lake St., CHICAGO.

100 SAMPLES of Artistic WALL PAPERS sent for 8c. New designs, beautiful colorings. A. L. DIAMANT & Co. 126 Market Street, Philadelphia.

PRICE \$180. We Sell DIRECT to FAMILIES PIANOS ORGANS \$150 to \$1500 \$85 to \$500. Absolutely Perfect! Sent for trial in your own home before you buy. Local Agents must sell inferior instruments or charge double what we ask. Catalogue free. MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO CO., 225 East 21st St., N. Y.

ALFRED PEATS THE WALL PAPER Merchant,

will send you his guide, "HOW TO PAPER," and 100 beautiful samples of fine WALL PAPER

Good Paper, 3c. Gold Paper, 5c. FREE Handsome Gold Parlor Paper 10, 12 1/2 and 15c per roll, all with wide borders and ceilings to match. Will refer you to 10,000 Well-Satisfied Customers. Agents' sample books, \$1. ALFRED PEATS, 136-138 W. Madison St., Chicago.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING.

Card Press \$3. Size for circulars or small newspaper \$22. Saves you money and makes money printing for neighbors. Full printed instructions. Send stamp for catalogue of presses, type, cards, etc., to the factory. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

L. SHAW'S SKELETON BANG, IDEAL WIGS AND WAVES.

Natural curled, feather-light, life-like, beautiful; from \$3.00 up.

WAVY HAIR SWITCHES.

All long convent Hair, \$5.00 up. COCONUT BALM, Complexion beautifier, makes the skin as fair and soft as a child's. \$1.00 per box. All MONTE CRISTO beautifying preparations and hair dyes (all shades), also the celebrated Ocelline Eye beautifier and strengthener. Pamphlet, "How to be beautiful," sent free. L. SHAW, 54 W. 14th ST., NEW YORK.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.

An elegant dressing. Prevents baldness, gray hair, and dandruff. Makes the hair grow thick and soft. Cures eruptions and diseases of the skin. Heals cuts, burns, bruises and sprains. All druggists or by mail 50cts. 44 Stone St., N. Y.

ESPEY'S FRAGRANT CREAM.

For chapped hands, face, lips or any roughness of the skin. It will remove sunburn and tan, keeps the face and hands soft, smooth and plump. It is also highly recommended for applying and holding face powder. Send 2c. stamp for latest directions when and how to use perfumes. P. B. KEYS, 405 State St., Chicago.

MOST HUMOROUS BOOK OUT! How COLUMBUS Found AMERICA

By PALMER COX, Author of "THE BROWNIES," &c. 116 illustrations. Price, 25 Cents. Sent postpaid, on receipt of the price, by Art Printing Establishment, 28 Bond St., N. Y.

How TO MAKE A Fortune

WANTED—Salesmen who can easily make \$25 to \$75 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser; patents recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen to whom we give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only one ever invented that holds clothes without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new, will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., 120 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

BARNEY & BERRY SKATES

CATALOGUE FREE. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

XMAS DIALOGUE AND ORIGINAL EXERCISES

For the Sunday School Entertainment, 10c. SKIDMORE & CO., 35 John St., New York.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND VIEWS

For Sale and Views, MUSIC BOXES, ORGANETTES, Photo. Outfits, Steam Engines, ELECTRIC MECHANICAL NOVELTIES, ETC. Catalogue Free. HARBACH & CO., 809 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

SPECIALTIES FOR AGENTS

Rubber Gloves & Dress Shield-Convertible Wire Baskets-Self Threading Needles, Handy Buttons, and many others-Catg. free. CHICAGO SPECIALTY CO., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago

COAL COMBINE CONQUERED!

The Rochester (Stove Pipe) Radiator saves one-half the fuel. Write for proofs and prices. First order from each neighborhood filled at wholesale rate, and secures an agency. ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO., Rochester, N. Y.

GOLD-SILVER-NICKEL PLATING

A trade easily learned; costs little to start. I will furnish outfits and give work in part payment. Circulars free. F. Lowey, 191 Dufield St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUR NAME ON 25 LATEST STYLE CARDS

1 Auto. Album, 25 Albums, 1 Lace Pin, 1 Ring, 1 Pocket Pen, 1 Fountain Pen, 1 Ink, 1 Handkerchief, STORY PAPER 3 MONTHS, and many others. Agent's New Samples, all 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn.

PLAYS

Dialogues, Speakers, for Schools, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. S. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.

500 SCRAP PICTURES, Mottos & Riddles & Agt's Card Outfit 2c.

and a useful present for all. Samples 2c. LAUREL CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

FILL YOUR OWN TEETH

with Crystalline. Stop Pain and Decay. Lasts a lifetime. Circular free. T. F. TRUMAN, M. D., Wells Bridge, N. Y.

YOUR NAME ON 25 Lovely Cards, perfect Gems and Premiums

1 Ring, Fountain Pen, Gilt Buttons, Collar Button, Scarf Pin, Watch chain, etc. all with our new Popular Monthly 3 mos. Agent's New Samples, all 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn.

CARDS

Send 2c. stamp for Sample Book of all the FINEST and LATEST Styles in Beveled Edge, Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope and Calling CARDS FOR 1893. WE SELL GENUINE CARDS, NOT TRASH. UNION CARD CO., Columbus, Ohio.

AGENT

made \$71 in four days, selling my Electric Corsets, Belts, Braces, Rings, 100 per cent profit. Cash Prizes, Samples free. DR. BRIDGMAN, Bayway, N. Y.

FREE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

OUR FREE GIFT.

1st. Any one of McCall's Celebrated Bazar Glove-fitting Patterns. Value 25 to 40 cents—say .40
2d. Any novel (Sea Side Library Series) Selected from a list of 190 which we will forward. .20
3d. A copy of "The Kitchen, John and I, or Leaves from a Young Housekeeper's Journal," by Belle Olcott. Price .25

An order for the above, good at any time, will be mailed to you if you send us 30 cents for one year's subscription to

THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

The Cheapest and Most Reliable Fashion Magazine in the World.

OBJECT OF THIS GREAT OFFER.

We Want a Million Subscribers.

OUR PRESENT CIRCULATION IS 300,000.

GEO. H. BLADWORTH & CO., 46 East 14th St. (Union Square), New York.

RARE OLD VIOLINS

OVER 500 SUPERB INSTRUMENTS. FROM \$25 TO \$2400.

Our present collection affords an exceptional opportunity to obtain a fine instrument. It includes masterpieces by Maggini, Sanctus Seraphin, Nicholas Lupat, Joseph Guarnerius filius Andreas, Vuillaume, Guadagnini and others. It also embraces many comparatively inexpensive violins, by pupils of the masters, which possess excellent tone qualities. The genuineness of every instrument is absolutely guaranteed by us. Several instruments for selection will be sent to prospective purchasers. A beautiful Souvenir Catalogue entitled "Rare Old Violins," mailed free. Every Violinist should send for a copy.

STATE AND MONROE STS., CHICAGO.

THE ONLY DRESS STAY made cemented together with gutta serena, with a triple silesia cap, cemented to the ends of the steel. Will not cut through or rust. name "Perfection" stamped on each. Ask your dealer for them.

Manufactured by THE DETROIT STAY CO., DETROIT, MICH. Send 20 cents in Stamps for Sample Set.

EVER READY DRESS STAY

Will Not Cut Through.

See Name "EVER READY" on Back of Each Stay. Cutta Percha on both sides of steel. Warranted water-proof. Beware of Imitations. Manufactured by the YPSILANTI DRESS STAY MFG. CO., Ypsilanti, Mich. FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS AND RETAILERS. SPECIAL DEPOTS.—MODEL DRESS STEEL CO., 74 Grand St., New York; BROWN & BETZNER, 535 Market St., San Francisco.

BEEMAN'S PEPSIN GUM

THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM. A DELICIOUS REMEDY FOR ALL FORMS OF INDIGESTION.

1-3 of an ounce of Pure Pepsin mailed on receipt of 25c.

CAUTION—See that the name Beeman is on each wrapper.

Each tablet contains one grain pure pepsin, sufficient to digest 1,000 grains of food. If it cannot be obtained from dealers, send five cents in stamps for sample package to BEEMAN CHEMICAL CO., 28 Lake St., Cleveland, U. S. ORIGINALS OF PEPSIN CHEWING GUM.

EMERSON PIANOS

60,000 SOLD

43 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC. SWEET TONED. SOLD ON MERIT.

EMERSON PIANO CO., 92 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 174 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

MODERATE PRICES, REASONABLE. Every Instrument Fully Warranted. Catalogues Free.

50 cts. will Buy You

a nice Bangle Pin No. 35, 36, or gold 8 size. Any name artistically engraved. Order one now, and more for birthday and holiday presents. Cut this out. 5 for \$2, made of rolled gold plate or solid silver, warranted. (Solid gold, \$1.50.) H. F. LELAND, Worcester, Mass.

Allcock's Corn and Bunion Shields

The best, surest, cleanest and cheapest remedy for corns and bunions ever produced. Easily applied—give immediate relief—afford absolute comfort. A package of the CORN SHIELDS or a sample of the BUNION SHIELDS sent, prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents. The Corn Shields are made large and small. In ordering, state size wanted. POROUS PLASTER CO., 274 Canal Street, New York.

CRIPPLES, Ladies and girls,

or exercise, buy a Fairy Tricycle. Address: BICYCLES. For all. FAY MFG. CO., Elyria, OHIO.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

FOR THE Scalp, Skin and Complexion

The result of 20 years' experience in treating skin diseases

At Druggists' or Sent by Mail

A CENT SENT BENT.

Manufacturer of "CROWN" PIANOS AND ORGANS.

A cent spent (for postal and sent to Bent (with address) is only lent, you'll not repent, if you need now, or ever, a Piano or Organ. I offer prizes (value \$1450) for best verses on the goods. Ask how it's done. Catalogue free. GEO. P. BENT, (Clerk No. 15), Chicago, Ill. (Estab. 1870).

Is not Sticky or Greasy. Tones, Strengthens, Smooths, Softens and Whitens the skin, as no other preparation.

WITCH HAZEL JELLY

Sold by Druggists, or send to The MAYELL-HOPP CO., Cleveland, O. Beware of preparations "Just as good." They are NOT. Price, 25 cents, by mail.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Beware of Imitations. NOTICE AUTOGRAF OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD

AND SIGNS OF OUR TIMES

52 NUMBERS.

1,000 PAGE S.

Published Every Wednesday at the Bible House, New York City, at \$1.50 a Year. Louis Klopsch, Publisher.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is the brightest and best religious paper in the world. It is edited in Dr. Talmage's happiest vein, beautifully illustrated, with a Profusion of timely Pictures, well executed, admirably Printed on excellent Paper, and issued 52 times a year at \$1.50 per annum.



T. De Witt Talmage
EDITOR.

Amid a host of other delightful Attractions, every Issue contains a charming *piece of Music*, especially selected by *Mr. Ira D. Sankey*. In fact THE CHRISTIAN HERALD sparkles with Bright and Beautiful things from stem to stern, from Centre to Circumference, and from New Year's Day to New Year's Eve, and best of all there is not a dull line in it.

It is useless to attempt a list of forthcoming *notable articles*. THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is the only paper in the world edited by Dr. Talmage, who makes every article notable, and every number *Peerless*.

Then there is a great host of beautiful, timely Pictures, drawn each week specially for THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, and fully protected under the Copyright Law.



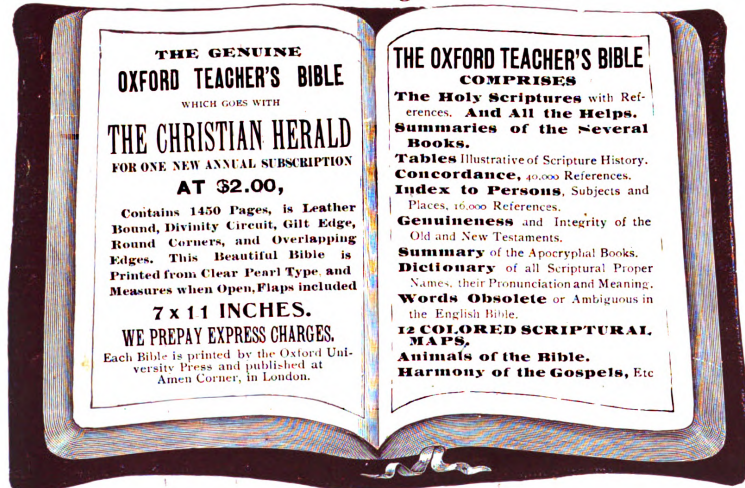
Ira D. Sankey

To this feast of good things we cordially invite you. Opening your doors to THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is like opening the shutters to let the glorious sunshine in. In fact a Christian Home in a Christian Land should never be without THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, and a genuine Oxford Teacher's Bible.

DR. TALMAGE WILL SEND AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FREE

A Beautiful GENUINE OXFORD TEACHER'S BIBLE to every yearly subscriber at \$2.00.

Then here is your Golden Opportunity to secure BOTH, either to the same or to separate addresses, under the most Generous and most Magnificent Premium Offer ever put before the American People.



Last year we refunded their money to those who came *too late* to secure this marvelous Premium, and we shall so do again this year.

Hence, *act at once*. Do not run the risk of being disappointed. Remember you get

Two Splendid Holiday Gifts for \$2.

1. THE CHRISTIAN HERALD, the brightest Religious Newspaper in the world, for a whole year, and
2. A Beautiful Genuine Oxford Teacher's Bible with Concordance, Colored Maps, and ALL the Helps.

THE CHRISTIAN HERALD is sent postpaid, each week—52 times—and the Bible is sent by express, *all charges prepaid*. They may each go to separate addresses if so desired.

Whether you subscribe for yourself or for another you are bound to make some heart exceedingly happy. Your thoughtfulness can not fail to be appreciated. THE CHRISTIAN HERALD once introduced into a Home will soon become an abiding and ever welcome guest. Its Pictures, its Music, its Poetry and Stories delight the eye, the ear, the heart, the mind, and make each issue as bracing as October, and as beautiful as June. Address

ONE OF MANY THOUSANDS.
Dear "Christian Herald":—Your Oxford Teacher's Bible premium and your admirable paper are at hand, and I am more than pleased with both. I cannot help wondering how much your liberality costs you. You are the judge, however, and as you seem to court further ruin in this direction, I will soon send you the names of some who appreciate "The Christian Herald" and its premium as highly as, Yours truly,
JOHN CARLTON, Colton, Cal.

T. De Witt Talmage
191 to 197 Bible House, New York City.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

CONTENTS

JANUARY
1893

TEN CENTS
PER COPY

	PAGE
The New Year Minuet—Poem <i>Flavel Scott Mines</i>	I
<small>Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens</small>	
My Father as I Recall Him—III <i>Mamie Dickens</i>	2
The Coast of Bohemia—CHAPS. VI—IX <i>William Dean Howells</i>	3
In the Portrait Gallery—Poem <i>May Lennox</i>	4
To Say as Well as Think <i>Frank Chaffee</i>	4
How Dumas Wrote "Camille" <i>Lucy Hamilton Hooper</i>	5
<small>Illustrated from Original Portraits</small>	
Unknown Wives of Well-known Men—	
XXVII—MRS. H. RIDER HAGGARD <i>Ada Chester Bond</i>	5
<small>With Portrait</small>	
The Well-bred Girl in Society—III <i>Mrs. Burton Harrison</i>	6
Dangers of a Social Career <i>Mrs. Burton Kingsland</i>	6
A Night Watch <i>Elizabeth W. Bellamy</i>	7
<small>Illustrated by Henry Sandham</small>	
Thoughts to Carry with You <i>Mary Ainge De Vere</i>	8
The Sunday Side—Poem <i>Josephine Pollard</i>	8
The Art of Keeping Servants <i>Ellen Howe</i>	8
Decorations for the Piano <i>Maude Haywood</i>	9
<small>Illustrated with Designs by the Author</small>	
Social Life in Washington <i>Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren</i>	10
The Brownies 'Round the World—II <i>Palmer Cox</i>	11
<small>Illustrated by the Author</small>	

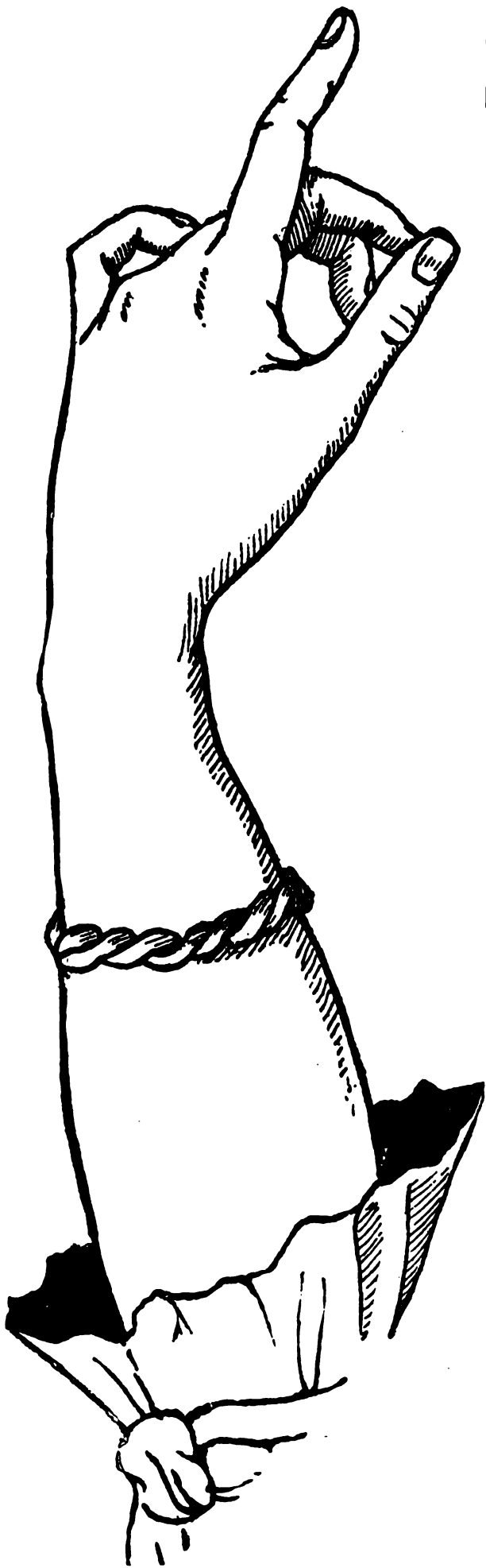
EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

At Home with the Editor <i>The Editor</i>	12
Mr. Beecher's Unprinted Words <i>Henry Ward Beecher</i>	13
Girl Life in New York City <i>Ruth Ashmore</i>	14
Three Pretty Girl Papers <i>Various Authors</i>	15
The Children's Luncheon <i>Elizabeth Robinson Scovil</i>	16
Dressing for the Theatre <i>Isabel A. Mallon</i>	17
Putting a Gown Together <i>Emma M. Hooper</i>	18
Division of Household Work <i>Maria Parloa</i>	19
Helps to Good Health—	
THE CARE OF THE TEETH <i>G. O. Colton, M. D.</i>	20
IN CASE OF DIPHTHERIA <i>C. G. B. Klopfel, M. D.</i>	20
NURSING IN CONGESTION <i>Elizabeth Robinson Scovil</i>	20
NERVOUS WOMEN AND HEADACHE <i>Lauzy MacHenry, M. D.</i>	20
The Glove, Umbrella and Shoe <i>Various Authors</i>	21
Pen Drawing for Illustration <i>Maude Haywood</i>	22
The King's Daughters <i>Margaret Bottome</i>	23
Just Among Ourselves <i>Mrs. Lyman Abbott</i>	24
Crochet for Dress and Decoration <i>Margaret Sims</i>	25
Plants for Hall and Parlor <i>Eben E. Rexford</i>	26
Hints on Home Dressmaking <i>Emma M. Hooper</i>	28
Small Belongings of Dress <i>Isabel A. Mallon</i>	29
Side Talks with Girls <i>Ruth Ashmore</i>	30
Suggestions to Mothers <i>Elizabeth Robinson Scovil</i>	30
Art Helps for Art Workers <i>Maude Haywood</i>	30
The Open Congress	32

THE
CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

LOUIS O. RHEAD, M.D.

Torturing Disfiguring Skin Diseases



Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether of the skin, scalp, or blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, are now speedily, permanently, and economically cured by the **Cuticura Remedies** when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. The almost miraculous cures daily effected by them prove this. No statement is made regarding them not warranted by the strongest evidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They may be used on youngest infant and most delicate invalid with gratifying and unfailing success. They have friends in every quarter of the civilized world. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

CUTICURA

The Great Skin Cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, soothes and heals raw and irritated surfaces, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and restores the hair. **Cuticura Soap**, the only Medicated Toilet Soap, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces and for purifying and beautifying the skin. **Cuticura Resolvent**, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence, the **Cuticura Remedies** cure every humor, from the simplest facial blemish to the worst case of scrofula, and daily effect more great cures of torturing and disfiguring diseases of skin, scalp, and blood, than all other skin and blood remedies combined. Are not such remedies worthy of at least a single trial? Sale greater than the combined sales of all other blood and skin remedies.

“ALL ABOUT THE BLOOD, SKIN, SCALP AND HAIR,” 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, and 100 Testimonials, a book of priceless value to every sufferer, will be mailed free to any address. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, an Exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the greatest of Blood Purifiers and Humor Remedies, \$1.00. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Red, Rough, and Oily Skin, Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads

Simple humors and blemishes of infants and children are prevented and cured by that greatest of all Skin Purifiers and Beautifiers, the celebrated **Cuticura 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. *The only medicated toilet soap and the only preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of most complexional disfigurements.* Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

THE JOURNAL'S 1883-1893 JUBILEE YEAR

IN celebration of its tenth anniversary, upon which, with this issue, **THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL** enters, the year of 1893 will be marked by the publication of a succession of "Jubilee" numbers. Reasonably proud of having in so short a time attained the undisputed position of "the foremost woman's periodical in America" in point of merit, and of having achieved the distinction of possessing the largest circulation of any monthly periodical in the world, the management of the Journal proposes to make this anniversary year the most notable in its history.

DURING the year the mechanical appearance of the magazine will be improved by the adoption of an entirely new typographical dress, of a larger and more readable type-letter. In outer adornment, the "Jubilee year" will be marked by a series of twelve new and beautiful cover designs, upon which a score of the leading American and European artists are now engaged, so that each number will be a pleasing and artistic surprise in its new cover, representing, in every instance, the best work of the artist's brush or pen.

In point of literary excellence, the numbers of 1893 will leave nothing to be desired, a few of the more striking features being as follows:

A Notable Musical Series Of Original Waltzes, Ballads and Anthems

In order to stimulate the love of music in the home, the JOURNAL will undertake a series of original musical compositions of a popular character by the greatest composers of the world. By this means there will be given during the year a series of original waltzes, ballads, songs, piano compositions, anthems and hymn-tunes, presented in customary music-sheet form, bound with the JOURNAL, yet separate from it and in addition to all its regular reading matter. The series will include:

- A New Set of Waltzes by Strauss, "the Waltz King"
- A New Song by Charles Gounod, the composer of "Faust"
- A New Song by Sir Arthur Sullivan, of Comic Opera fame

the above being in addition to

The Journal's Prize Musical Compositions

for which \$1000 were recently publicly offered in prizes to resident composers in America for the best waltz, song, ballad, Easter or Christmas anthem, piano composition and the best four hymn-tunes—ensuring, it is believed, the most notable musical series ever attempted by a periodical for the benefit of its readers.

Articles by Famous Pastors On Popular Social and Religious Themes

Will present views of some of the leaders of thought in the American pulpit on the most interesting questions of the day. Among others, this series will contain articles on:

- Are Society Women Insincere? By Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.
- The Life of a Sister of Charity " Cardinal Gibbons
- The Social Side of a Church
and
Are Women More Religious
Than Men? " Rev. John R. Paxton, D. D.
- Regular Editorial Articles " Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D.

The Well-Bred Girl in Society

By Mrs. Burton Harrison, Author of "The Anglomaniacs," Etc.

This series, which was commenced in the November JOURNAL, will be continued through the early numbers of the new year. These articles will treat of the customs and duties devolving upon young girls in polite society, and will dwell particularly upon the social laws governing their intercourse with young men, visiting and call-making; and their appearance at theatre, opera and other places of amusement. This series is published with the earnest hope that it may aid girls in the smaller as in the larger cities of the country, to be in all things representative of what is best and loveliest in American womanhood.

Through Literary-Land

A Journey for Girls with Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney

A delightful series of articles in which MRS. WHITNEY will travel with girls through the world of books and authors, telling them of her own reading and literary experiences, pointing out to them the brightest books, the people who live in them and the authors who write them. MRS. WHITNEY will make each girl her personal companion in these travels; she will talk with her rather than write to her. Under the chaperonage of so delightful a literary traveler, and so experienced a guide as the author of "We Girls," this journey through books will possess a singular charm and interest, and cannot fail to be valuable.

My First Years as an Actress

Two Articles by Madame Adelaide Ristori

The great Italian tragedienne, by many esteemed the foremost of living actresses, will in a series of two autobiographical articles, narrate the beginning of her brilliant career, telling in her first article, "How I Became an Actress," describing her first appearance and her feelings on that occasion; in the second article revealing "The Methods of My Art," showing something of the "inside" struggles and methods necessary to success on the stage.

The Art of Playing Tennis

By Mabel Cahill, America's Champion Player

MISS CAHILL will contribute to the JOURNAL two articles of practical value to every tennis-playing girl, in which she will thoroughly explain

"The Art of Playing Good Tennis" and "How to Arrange a Tournament"

Mr. William Dean Howells

As a Regular Contributor to the Journal

Arrangements have been perfected whereby MR. WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS will be a regular contributor to the JOURNAL for an indefinite period. At the conclusion of his novel of American girl life, "The Coast of Bohemia," begun in this number, MR. HOWELLS will commence a unique series of articles of an autobiographical character, wherein he will give some of the most interesting leaves from his own life, his reading in the literature of the world, and the influences which have shaped his literary work and career. It will be a series fraught with interest to every literary person, and will be found of special value to the younger school of writers.

Mr. Beecher's Unprinted Words

Unpublished Material by Henry Ward Beecher

A series of unpublished notes and writings of Henry Ward Beecher, hitherto unknown to have existed, even by his own family. Under the joint editorship of MRS. BEECHER and PROF. T. J. ELLINWOOD, MR. BEECHER'S private stenographer for thirty years, the material has been collated, and will appear as a series of articles in the JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue. The articles deal with some of the most interesting topics of the day, including:

- Church Music and Choirs
- The Training of Children
- Women and Housekeeping
- Wedded Love's First Vision
- Conduct of a Prayer Meeting
- Are Early Marriages Wise?
- Wine on New Year's Day
- Literary Value of the Bible

How I Keep My Servants

An Article by the Countess of Aberdeen

LADY ABERDEEN is regarded in England as being the woman who, with a retinue of eighty servants in her household, has come closest to the solution of the servant-girl problem, and in this article she will describe, for the benefit of American housewives, her methods of treating domestic help.

"Under Which Name?"

How to Address a Married Woman

The question is often asked: Shall a married woman be addressed by letter in her husband's Christian name, or shall she retain her baptismal name? In a notable article this query will be answered, among others, by

- Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger
- Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis
- Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox
- Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren
- Mrs. Burton Harrison
- Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher
- Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford
- Mrs. Amelia E. Barr

A Day with an Empress

The Home-Life of the Empress of Germany

An elaborately illustrated article, written by one in direct touch with the German court and royal household, descriptive of the daily life of AUGUSTA VICTORIA, her daily routine, how she personally directs the education of her children, her rooms in the palaces at Berlin and Potsdam, her art as a domestic manager—in fact, a complete picture of the life of the most interesting royal mother and woman in the world.

How Dumas Wrote "Camille"

As Told by Dumas to Lucy H. Hooper

The true story will here be given for the first time in print of how ALEXANDER DUMAS conceived "Camille," how the story suggested itself and was written by him, with a description of the personality of MARIE DUPLESSIS, the original of "The Camellia Lady."

This article will form one of an interesting group of literary articles, in which will also be presented:

- My Father's Literary Methods
- On Reading in Bed
- Religious Beliefs of Authors
- The Wife of a Literary Man
- By Rose Hawthorne Lathrop
- " Eugene Field
- " John Habberton
- " Mrs. Bayard Taylor

The Study of the Voice

By Madame Christine Nilsson

A careful and explicit series of suggestions and directions for girls who are interested in the cultivation of their voices.

In continuation of the features for 1893, which will mark a year of unusual interest and variety in the contents of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, may be also mentioned :

My Father as I Recall Him

By the Eldest Daughter of Charles Dickens

In this charming series of home pictures of Dickens, so successfully begun in the JOURNAL by the novelist's daughter, MISS MAMIE DICKENS, the most interesting chapters will be printed during next year. We shall see Dickens in the most attractive manner, getting glimpses of him in the remaining papers of

How He Wrote His Books
His Love of Birds and Animals

When at His Desk
His Last Days and Death

Social Life in Boston

Two Articles by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe

This is the fourth of the successful series "Social Life at Six Centres," in which Mrs. Burton Harrison has, in two articles, already written of "The Social Life of New York" and Mrs. Reginald de Koven of "Society in Chicago." During the year there will also be printed in this series: "Social Life in Washington," by Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, and "The Social Life of Philadelphia," by one of the Quaker City's most noted social leaders.

The Home of Christine Nilsson

The Palatial Paris Residence of the Great Songstress

MRS. LUCY H. HOOPER, with the special co-operation of the subject of her article, has been permitted to write a detailed description of the palatial residence in Paris where now lives the great songstress. It will be beautifully illustrated by portraits and views specially taken for this article.

The Brownies 'Round the World

A New Trip for the Funniest Little Men in the World

An entirely new series of adventures of these funny little men will be given in their first trip around the world. The amusing little band will visit all the leading countries, exploring the London Tower, climbing the Alps, gamboling across Scotland's heather and Ireland's green, repairing the sea-washed dykes of Holland, sailing up the Danube and the Rhine, and finally penetrating the land of the Esquimaux and the North Pole. MR. PALMER COX has made for this series the funniest drawings ever created by him.

A Dozen from 200 Popular Articles

To be printed during the year from the pens of the brightest and most practical writers, are as follows:

How Gounod Composed "Faust"	By Lucy H. Hooper
Night-Latches on Church Pews	" Robert J. Burdette
To Hold a Husband's Love	" Octave Thanet
Dangers of a Social Career	" Mrs. Burton Kingsland
Results of Foreign Marriages	" Clara V. Bernard
Destroyers of Domestic Edens	" Ella Wheeler Wilcox
When Starting a Home	" Juliet Corson
Studying Under Schumann's Wife	" Mathilda Wurm
Heartburns of Modern Society	" Felicia Holt
Correct Service at Table	" Mrs. Burton Kingsland
Life in the Sick-Room, a Series	" Elisabeth R. Scovil
Division of Our Incomes	" Maria Parloa

A Group of Short Stories

Particular attention will be paid during the year to the presentation of bright and acceptable short stories, appropriately illustrated, by pens which have won fame for their writers in the field of fiction. The authors will be:

Frank R. Stockton	Josiah Allen's Wife	Madeline Bridges
Susan Coolidge	J. Macdonald Oxley	Julia Magruder
Elizabeth W. Bellamy	Mary E. Wilkins	Kate Tannatt Woods
Hamlin Garland	"Pansy"	Sarah Parr

The Refined Side of Woman's Life

Will be especially catered to in a series of beautifully illustrated articles on the daintiest needlework of all kinds; the prettiest things in crystal, china and pottery; new ideas in home decoration; the latest crocheting and knitting novelties, for which special connections have been made in London and Paris.

MRS. BARNES-BRUCE, considered the leading needlework authority in America, will contribute regularly, as will also MISS SARA HADLEY, of New York, MISS ANNA P. PORTER, MISS MAUDE HAYWOOD, and the principal attaches of the leading needlework schools throughout America and Europe.

Social Life in the Home

Will be given special emphasis in a series of complete page articles calculated to meet the needs of those who are in search of fresh suggestions for entertainments in the home. Page features will be made of

Musical Evenings in the Home
Pretty Luncheons and Dainty Teas
Out-Door Fetes for Summer
New Ideas for Children's Parties
Church Fairs and Church Sociables
To Entertain an Evening Company

The Popular Biographical Sketches

Of "Unknown Wives of Well-Known Men" will appear from time to time during the year, in conjunction with "Faces We Seldom See," and the two other successful series of "Literary Women in Their Homes" and "Clever Daughters of Clever Men."

The Journal's Jubilee Covers

The design on the cover of this issue of the JOURNAL is the first of the series of new covers, by prominent artists, which will adorn the magazine during the next year. The artists represented will include:

W. Hamilton Gibson	Alice Barber Stephens
Frank O. Small	Louis J. Rhead
A. B. Wenzell	W. St. John Harper
Wilson de Meza	W. L. Taylor

The Editors of the Journal

Comprising, as a leading newspaper has said, "perhaps the strongest staff of editorial talent attached to any magazine," will all remain with the JOURNAL, while others will be added as occasion and new ventures require.

In order, however, to prevent that degree of sameness and monotony which must necessarily attach itself to any writing done month after month under a regular department head, the work of the editors will be in the form of special editorial articles under a fresh title each month. The departments of MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME and MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT will, however, remain the same, since they can best be treated in their present form, but the other editors will try the new method begun in this issue of the JOURNAL.

CHRISTMAS CONTENTS

For December, 1892 Vol. X, No. 1

	PAGE
The Coast of Bohemia—CHAPTERS I-V	William Dean Howells 3
Christmas When I Was a Boy	Robert J. Burdette 5
A Christmas with Dickens	Mamie Dickens 6
An Evening Musicale	Mrs. Hamilton Mott 7
The Well-bred Girl in Society—II	Mrs. Burton Harrison 8
The Burglar Alarm—A Farce	R. McDonald Alden 9
Ecclesiastical Embroidery	Harriet Ogden Morison 11
Conducting a Ladies' Aid Society	Mrs. Lyman Abbott 12
Presiding Over a Woman's Club	M. L. Thomas 12
Unknown Wives of Well-known Men—	
XXII—MADAME JULES VERNE	Lucy Hamilton Hooper 13
XXIII—MRS. GEORGE M. PULLMAN	Isabelle O'Keefe 13
XXIV—MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE	Frank Woodberry 13
XXV—MRS. LEVI PARSONS MORTON	Alice Graham McCollin 13
The Problem of Christmas Gifts—	
PRESENTS FOR THE DINING-ROOM	Mrs. Garrett Webster 14
FOR PARLOR OR DRAWING-ROOM	Mrs. Morris Hunt 14
FOR MY LADY'S CHAMBER	Angela C. Boyce 14
PRESENTS FOR THE NURSERY	Frances E. Lanigan 14
The Brownies 'Round the World—I	Palmer Cox 15

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

At Home with the Editor	The Editor 16
Little Mistress Sans Merci—Poem	Eugene Field 17
Girls I Have Educated	George W. Childs 17
Before the Toy Shop Windows—Poem	John Kendrick Bangs 17
Forgetting	Hamlin Garland 17
The Art of Holiday Shopping	Isabel A. Mallon 18
Why I Am Never Ill	T. De Witt Talmage, D. D. 19
Girls and Christmas Gifts	Ruth Ashmore 20
Decoration of Christmas Gifts	Maude Haywood 21
The Table on Christmas Day	Frances E. Lanigan 22
Furnishing the Linen Closet	Maria Parloa 23
The Holly and the Mistletoe	Eben E. Rexford 24
The Art of Crocheting	Margaret Sims 25
Making a Dress at Home	Emma M. Hooper 26
Children at Christmas Time	Elisabeth Robinson Scovil 27
The Pets of Our Homes—	
THE CARE OF THE CAT	Catherine Winchester 28
THE PARROT AND ITS CARE	Olive Thorne Miller 28
THE CANARY	Olive Thorne Miller 28
THE CARE OF THE AQUARIUM	Maria Parloa 28
THE PET DOG AND ITS CARE	Mrs. Theodore Wright 28
Costumes for Receptions and Teas	Isabel A. Mallon 29
The King's Daughters	Margaret Bottome 30
Just Among Ourselves	Mrs. Lyman Abbott 32
Hints on Home Dressmaking	Emma M. Hooper 34
Small Belongings of Dress	Isabel A. Mallon 35
Literary Queries	The Editor 36
Art Helps	Maude Haywood 36
Side Talks with Girls	Ruth Ashmore 37
Suggestions for Mothers	Elisabeth Robinson Scovil 37
Everything About the House	Maria Parloa 38
Floral Helps and Hints	Eben E. Rexford 39
The Open Congress	40

The Journal's Subscription Rates:

One Dollar per year. Ten Cents per number.
In England: Six Shillings per year; Six Pence per number.

Remit by check, money or express order, or in registered letter, to

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
421-429 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

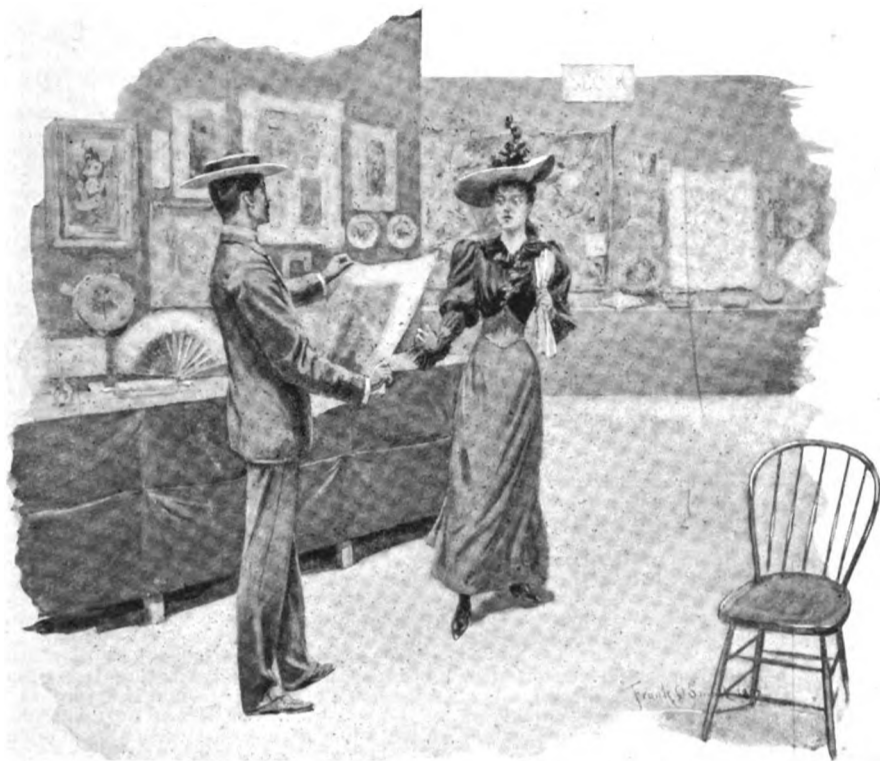
COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

ENTERED AT THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER

Vol. X, No. 1

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1892

Yearly Subscriptions, One Dollar
Single Copies, Ten Cents



"He found himself confronted by a fiercely tearful young girl."

THE COAST OF BOHEMIA

By William Dean Howells



I
HE forty-sixth annual fair of the Pymantoning County Agricultural Society was in its second day. The trotting matches had begun, and the vast majority of the visitors had abandoned the other features of the exhibition for this supreme attraction. They clustered four or five deep along the half mile of railing that enclosed the track, and sat sweltering in the hot September sun, on the benching of the grand stand that flanked a stretch of the course. Boys selling lemonade and peanuts, and other boys with the score of the races, made their way up and down the seats with shrill cries. Now and then there was a shriek of girls' laughter from a group of young people calling to some other group, or struggling for a programme caught back and forth. The young fellows shouted to each other jokes that were lost in mid-air; but, for the most part, the crowd was a very silent one, grimly intent upon the rival sulkies as they flashed by and lost themselves in the clouds that thickened over the distances of the long, dusty loop. Here and there some one gave a shout as a horse broke, or settled down to its work under the guttural snarl of its driver. At times the whole throng burst into impartial applause as a horse gained or lost a length; but the quick throb of the hoofs on the velvety earth and the whirr of the flying wheels were the sounds that chiefly made themselves heard.

The spectacle had the importance which multitude gives, and Ludlow found in it the effects which he hoped to get in his impression. In the light of that vast afternoon sky, cloudless, crystalline in its clearness, no brilliancy of rendering could be too bold. If he had the courage of his convictions, this purely American event could be reported on his canvas with all its native character; and yet it could be made to appeal to the enlightened eye with the charm of a French subject, and impressionism could be fully justified of its follower in Pymantoning as well as in Paris. That golden dust along the track, here denser, here thinner; the dark blur of men, and the scattered or clustered women in their gay colors, with the glisten of their straw hats, and every tint of parasol, appealed to his patriotic pride, as well as his artistic instinct, to express them in lines and dots and breadths of pure color. He had caught the vital effect of the whole, and he meant to interpret it so that its truth should be felt by all who had received the light of the new faith in painting; who believed in the prismatic colors as in the ten commandments, and who hoped to be saved by tone contrasts. For the others, Ludlow was at that day too fanatical an impressionist to care. He owed a duty to France, no less than to America, and he wished to fulfill it in a picture which should at once testify to the excellence of the French method and the American material. At twenty-two, one is often more final in one's conclusions than one is afterward.

He was vexed, now, that a belated doubt of the subject had kept him from bringing a canvas with him, and recording his precious first glimpses of it on the spot. But he meant to come to the trotting match the next day again, and then he hoped to get back to the impression of the scene now so vivid in his mind. He made his way down the benches, and then out of the enclosure of the track. He drew a deep breath, full of the sweet smell of the bruised grass, forsaken now by nearly all the feet that had trodden it. A few old farmers, who had failed to get places along the railing, and had not cared to pay for seats on the stand, were loitering about, followed by their baffled and disappointed wives. The men occasionally stopped at the cattle pens, but it was less to look at the bulls and boars and cows which had taken the premiums, and wore cards or ribbons certifying the fact, than to escape a consciousness of their partners, harpingly taciturn or voluble in their reproach. A number of these embittered women brokenly fringed the piazza of the Fair House, and Ludlow made his way toward them, with due sympathy for their poor little tragedy, so intelligible to him through the memories of his own country-bred youth. He followed with his pity a few who sulked away through the deserted aisles of the building and nursed their grievance among the prize fruits and vegetables, and the fruits and vegetables that had not taken the prizes. They were more censorious than they would have been, perhaps, if they had not been defeated themselves; he heard them dispute the wisdom of most of the awards as the shoutings and clappings from the race track penetrated the lonely hall. They creaked wearily up and down in their new shoes or best shoes, and he knew how they wished themselves at home and in bed, and wondered why they had ever been such fools as to come, anyway. Occasionally one of their husbands lagged in, as if in search of his wife, but kept at a safe distance after seeing her, or hung about with a group of other husbands, who could not be put to shame or suffering as they might if they had appeared singly.

II
LUDLOW believed that if the right fellow ever came to work he could get as much pathos out of our farm folks as Millet got out of his Barbizon peasants. But the fact was that he was not the fellow. He wanted to paint beauty, not pathos; and he thought, so far as he thought ethically about it, that the Americans needed to be shown the festive and joyous aspects of their common life. To discover and to represent these was his pleasure as an artist, and his duty as a citizen. He suspected, though, that the trotting match was the only fact of the Pymantoning County Fair that could be persuaded to lend itself to his purpose. Certainly, there was nothing in the Fair House, with those poor, dreary old people straggling through it, to gladden an artistic conception. Agricultural implements do not group effectively, or pose singly, with much picturesqueness; tall stalks of corn, mammoth squashes, huge apples and potatoes want the character and quality that belong to them out of doors when they are gathered into the sections of a county Fair House. Piles of melons fail of their poetry on a wooden floor, and heaps of grapes cannot assert themselves in a very bacchanal profusion against the ignominy of being spread upon long tables, and ticketed with the names of their varieties and exhibitors.

Ludlow glanced at them, to right and left, as he walked through the long, barnlike building, and took in, with other glances, the inadequate decorations of the graceless interior. His roving eye caught the lettering over the lateral archways, and with a sort of contemptuous compassion he turned into the Fine Arts Department.

The fine arts were mostly represented by photographs and crazy quilts, but there were also tambourines and round brass plaques painted with flowers, and little satin banners painted with birds or autumn leaves and gilt rolling pins with vines. There were medley pictures, contrived of photographs cut out and grouped together in novel and unexpected relations, and there were set about divers patterns and pretences in ceramics, as the decoration of earthen pots and jars were called. Besides these were sketches in oil and charcoal, which Ludlow found worse than the more primitive things with their second-hand *chic* picked up in a tenth-rate school. He began to ask himself whether people tasteless enough to produce these inanities and imagine them artistic could form even the subjects of art. He began to have doubts of his impression of the trotting match, its value, its possibility of importance. The senseless ugliness of the things really hurt him; his worship of beauty was a sort of religion, and their badness was a sort of blasphemy. He

ment, he had seen costumes which had touch and distinction, and it could not be that the instinct which they sprang from should go for nothing in the arts supposed higher than the mantua making and millinery. The village girls whom he saw so prettily gowned and picturesquely hatted on the benches out there by the race course, could it have been they who committed these atrocities? Or, did these come up from yet deeper depths of the country, where the vague, shallow talk about art going on for the past decade was having its first crude effect? Ludlow was exasperated, as well as pained, for he knew that the pretty frocks and hats expressed a love of dressing prettily which was honest and genuine enough, while the unhappy effects about them could spring only from a hollow vanity far lower than a woman's wish to be charming. It was not an innate impulse which produced them, but a sham ambition, implanted from without, and assiduously cultivated by the false and fleeting mood of the time. They must really hamper the growth of aesthetic knowledge among people who were not destitute of the instinct.

He spent a very miserable time in the Fine Arts Department of the Pymantoning County Agricultural Fair; and in a kind of horrible fascination he began to review the collection in detail, to divine its causes in severity, and to philosophize its lamentable consequences.

III
IN this process Ludlow discovered that there was more of the Fine Arts Department than he had supposed at first. He was aware of some women who had come into the next aisle or section, and presently he overheard fragments of their talk.

A girl's voice said passionately: "I don't care! I shan't leave them here for folks to make remarks about! I knew they wouldn't take the premium, and I hope you're satisfied now, mother."

"Well, you're a very silly child," came in an older voice, suggestive of patience and amiability. "Don't tear them, anyway!"

"I shall! I don't care if I tear them all to pieces!"

There was a sound of quick steps, and of the angry swirl of skirts, and the crackling and rending of paper.

"There, now!" said the older voice, "you've dropped one."

"I don't care! I hope they'll trample it under their great, stupid hoofs!"

The paper, whatever it was, came skating out under the draped tabling in the section where Ludlow stood, arrested in his sad employment by the unseen drama, and lay at his feet. He picked it up, and he had only time to glance at it before he found himself



"Was the daughter very pretty?"

could not laugh at them. He wished he could, and his first impulse was to turn and escape from the Fine Arts Department, and keep what little faith in the artistic future of the country he had been able to get together during his long sojourn out of it. Since his return he had made sure of the feeling for color and form with which his countrywomen dressed themselves. There was no mistake about that. Even here, in the rustic heart of the conti-

confronted by a fiercely tearful young girl, who came round the corner of his section, and suddenly stopped at sight of him. With one hand she pressed some crumpled sheets of paper against her breast; the other she stretched toward Ludlow.

"Oh! will you!"—she began, and then she faltered; and as she turned her little head aside for a backward look over her shoulder she made him, somehow, think of a holy,

hook, by the tilt of her tall, slim, young figure, and by the colors of her hat from which her face flowered; no doubt the deep-crimson silk waist she wore, with its petal-edged ruffle flying free down her breast, had something to do with this fantastic notion. She was a brunette, with the lightness and delicacy that commonly go with the beauty of a blonde. She could not have been more than fifteen; her skirts had not yet matured to the full womanly length; she was still a child.

A handsome, mild, middle-aged woman appeared beside the stormy young thing, and said, in the voice which Ludlow had already heard, "Well, Cornelia!" She seemed to make more account than the girl made of the young fellow's looks. He was of the medium height for a man, but he was so slight that he seemed of lower stature, and he eked out an effect of distinction by brushing his little mustache up sharply at the corners in a fashion he had learned in France, and by wearing a little black dot of an imperial. His brow was habitually darkened by a careworn frown, which came from deep and anxious thinking about the principles and the practice of art. He was very well dressed, and he carried himself with a sort of worldly splendor which did not intimidate the lady before him.

She said, "Oh, thank you," as Ludlow came up to the girl with the paper, and then she laughed with no particular intention, and said, "It's one of my daughter's drawings."

"Oh, indeed!" said Ludlow, with a quiet perception of the mother's pride in it, and of all the potentialities of prompt intimacy. "It's very good."

"Well, I think so," said the lady, while the girl darkened and bridled in young helplessness. If she knew that her mother ought not to be offering a stranger her confidence like that, she did not know what to do about it. "She was just going to take them home," said the mother vaguely.

"I'm sorry," said Ludlow. "I seem to be a day after the fair, as far as they're concerned."

"Well, I don't know," said the mother, with the same amiable vagueness. She had some teeth gone, and when she smiled she tried to hide their absence on the side next Ludlow; but as she was always smiling, she did not succeed perfectly. She looked at her daughter, in the manner of mothers whom no severity of snubbing can teach that their daughters when well-grown girls can no longer be treated as infants. "I don't know as you'd think you had lost much. We didn't expect they would take the premium, a great deal."

"I should hope not," said Ludlow. The mother seemed to divine a compliment in this indefinite speech. She said: "Well, I don't see myself why they didn't take it."

"There was probably no one to see how much the best they were," said Ludlow.

"Well, that's what I think," said the mother, "and it's what I tell her." She stood looking from Ludlow to her daughter and back, and now she ventured, seeing him so intent on the sketch he still held: "You an artist?"

"A student of art," said Ludlow, with the effect of uncovering himself in a presence.

The mother did not know what to make of it, apparently. She said blankly, "Oh!" and then added to her daughter: "Why don't you show them to him, Cornelia?"

"I should think it a great favor," said Ludlow, intending to be profoundly respectful. But he must have overdone it. The girl majestically gave her drawings to her mother, and marched out of the aisle.

Ludlow ignored her behavior, as if it had nothing to do with the question, and began to look at the drawings, one after another, with various inarticulate notes of comment imitated from a great French master, and with various articulated foreign particles, such as "Bon! Bon!" "Pas mauvais!" "Joli!" "Chic!" He seemed to waken from them to a consciousness of the mother, and returned to English. "They are very interesting. Has she had instructions?"

"Only in the High School here. And she didn't seem to care for that any. She seems to want to work more by herself."

"That's wrong," said Ludlow, "though she's probably right about the High School."

The mother made bold to ask: "Where are you taking lessons?"

"I?" said Ludlow, dreamily. "Oh! everywhere."

"I thought, perhaps—" the mother began, and she stopped, and then resumed: "How many lessons do you expect to take?"

IV

LUDLOW descended from the high horse which he saw it was really useless for him to ride in that simple presence. "I didn't mean that I was a student of art in that sense, exactly. I suppose I'm a painter of some sort. I studied in Paris, and I'm working in New York—if that's what you mean."

"Yes," said the lady, as if she did not know quite what she meant.

Ludlow still remained in possession of the sketches, and he now looked at them with a new knot between his eyebrows. He had known at the first glance, with the perception of one who has done things in any art, that here was the possibility of things in his art, and he had spoken from a generous and compassionate impulse, from his recognition of the possibility, and from his sympathy with the girl in her defeat. Now his conscience began to prick him. He asked himself whether he had any right to encourage her, whether he ought not rather to warn her. He asked her mother: "Has she been doing this sort of thing long?"

"Ever since she was a little bit of a thing," said the mother. "You might say she's been doing it ever since she could do anything; and she ain't but about fifteen now. Well, she's going on sixteen," the mother added conscientiously. She was born the third of July, and now it's the beginning of September. So she's just fifteen years and a little over two months. I suppose she's too young to commence taking lessons regularly?"

"No one would be too young for that," said Ludlow, austerely, with his eyes on the sketch. He lifted them, and bent them frankly and kindly on the mother's face. "And were you thinking of her going on?" The mother questioned him for his exact meaning with the sweet unwisdom of her smile. "Did you think of her becoming an artist, a painter?"

"Well," she returned, "I presume she would have as good a chance as anybody if she had the talent for it."

"She has the talent for it," said Ludlow, "and she would have a better chance than most; that's very little to say; but it's a terribly rough road."

"Yes," the mother faltered, smiling.

"Yes. It's a hard road for a man, and it's doubly hard for a woman. It means work that breaks the back and wrings the brain. It means for a woman tears, and hysterics, and nervous prostration, and insanity—some of them go wild over it. The conditions are bad air, and long hours, and pitiless criticism; and the rewards are slight and uncertain. One out of a hundred comes to anything at all; one out of a thousand to anything worth while. New York is swarming with girl art-students. They mostly live in poor boarding-houses, and some of them actually suffer from hunger and cold. For men the profession is hazardous, arduous; for women it's a slow anguish of endeavor and disappointment. Most shop-girls earn more than most fairly successful art-students for years; most servant-girls fare better. If you are rich, and your daughter wishes to amuse herself by studying art, it's all very well; but even then I wouldn't recommend it as an amusement. If you're poor—"

"I presume," the mother interrupted, "that she would be self-supporting by the time she had taken six months' lessons, and I guess she could get along till then."

Ludlow stared at the amiably smiling creature. From her unruffled composure his warning had apparently fallen like water from the back of a goose. He saw that it would be idle to go on, and he stopped short and waited for her to speak again.

"If she was to go to New York to take lessons, how do you think she'd better?" She seemed not to know enough of the situation to formulate her question farther. He had pity on her ignorance, though he doubted whether he ought to have.

"Oh, go into the Synthesis," he said briefly. "The Synthesis?"

"Yes; the Synthesis of Art Studies; it's the only thing. The work is hard, but it's thorough; the training's excellent if you live through it."

"Oh, I guess she'd live through it," said the mother with a laugh. She added: "I don't know as I know just what you mean by the Synthesis of Art Studies."

"It's a society that the art-students have formed. They have their own building, and casts, and models; the principal artists have classes among them. You submit a sketch, and if you get in you work away till you drop, if you're in earnest, or till you're bored, if you're amusing yourself."

"And should you think," said the mother, gesturing toward him with the sketches in her hand, "that she could get in?"

"I think she could," said Ludlow, and he acted upon a sudden impulse. He took a card from his pocketbook, and gave it to the mother. "If you'll look me up when you come to New York, or let me know, I may be of use to you, and I shall be very glad to put you in the way of getting at the Synthesis."

"Thanks," the mother drawled, with her eyes on the card. She probably had no clear sense of the favor done her. She lifted her eyes and smiled on Ludlow with another kind of intelligence. "You're visiting at Mrs. Burton's?"

"Yes," said Ludlow, remembering, after a moment of surprise, how pervasive the fact of a stranger's presence in a village is. "Mr. Burton can tell you who I am," he added in some impatience with her renewed scrutiny of his card.

"Oh, it's all right," she said, and she put it in her pocket, and then she began to drift away a little. "Well, I'm sure I'm much obliged to you." She hesitated a moment, and then she said: "Well, good afternoon."

"Good-by," said Ludlow, and he lifted his hat and stood bowing her out of the Fine Arts Department, while she kept her eyes on him to the last with evident admiration and approval.

"Well, I declare, Cornelia," she burst out to her daughter, whom she found glowering at the agricultural implements, "that is about the nicest fellow! Do you know what he's done?" She stopped and began a search for her pocket, which ended successfully. "He's given me his name, and told me just what you're to do. And when you get to New York, if you ever do, you can go right straight to him."

She handed Ludlow's card to the girl, who instantly tore it to pieces without looking at it. "I'll never go to him—horrid, mean, cross old thing! And you go and talk about me to a perfect stranger as if I were a baby. And now he'll go and laugh at you with the Burtons, and they'll say it's just like you to say everything that comes into your head, that way, and think everybody's as nice as they seem. But he isn't nice! He's horrid, and conceited, and—and—hateful. And I shall never study art anywhere. And I'd die before I'd ask him to help me. He was just making fun of you all the time, and anybody but you would see it, mother! Comparing me to a hired girl!"

"No, I don't think he did that, Cornelia," said the mother, with some misgiving. "I presume he may have been a little touched up by your pictures, and wanted to put me down about them—"

"Oh, mother, mother, mother!" The girl broke into tears over the agricultural implements. "They were the dust under his feet."

"Why, Cornelia, how you talk!"

"I wish you wouldn't talk, mother! I've

asked you a thousand times, if I've asked you once, not to talk about me with anybody, and here you go and tell everything that you can think of to a person that you never saw before."

"What did I tell him about you?" asked her mother, with the uncertainty of ladies who say a great deal.

"You told him how old I was almost to a day!"

"Oh, well, that wasn't anything! I saw he'd got to know if he was to give any opinion about your going on that was worth having."

"It'll be all over town to-morrow. Well, never mind! It's the last time you'll ever have a chance to do it. I'll never, never touch a pencil to draw with again! Never! You've done it now, mother! I don't care! I'll help you with your work all you want, but don't ever ask me to draw a single thing after this. I guess he wouldn't have much to say about the style of a bonnet, or set of a dress, if it was wrong!"

The girl swept out of the building with tragedy-queen strides, that refused to adjust themselves to the lazy, lounging pace of her mother, and carried her homeward so swiftly that she had time to bang the front gate and the front door and her own room door and lock it, and be crying on the bed with her face in the pillow, long before her mother reached the house. The mother wore a face of unruffled serenity, and as there was no one near to see, she relaxed her vigilance, and smiled with luxurious indifference to the teeth she had lost.

V

LUDLOW found his friend Burton smoking on his porch when he came back from the fair, and watching, with half-shut eyes, the dust that overhung the street. Some of the farmers were already beginning to drive home, and their wheels sent up the pulverous clouds, which the western sun just tinged with red; and Burton got the color under the lower boughs of the maple grove of his deep doorway.

"Well," he called out, "did you get your picture?"

Ludlow was only half-way up the walk from the street when the question met him, and he waited to reach the piazza steps before he answered:

"Oh, yes, I think I've got it." By this time Mrs. Burton had appeared at the hall doorway, and stood as if to let him decide whether he would come into the house or join her husband outside. He turned aside to take a chair near Burton, tilted against the wall, but he addressed himself to her.

"Mrs. Burton, who is rather a long-strung, easy-going, good-looking, middle-aged lady, with a daughter about fifteen years old, pretty, and rather peppery, who draws?"

Mrs. Burton at once came out, and sat sideways in the hammock, facing the two men.

"How were they dressed?" Ludlow told as well as he could; he reserved his fancy of the girl's being like a hollyhock.

"Was the daughter pretty?"

"Very pretty."

"Dark?"

"Yes; 'all that's best of dark and bright.'"

"Were they both very graceful?"

"Very graceful indeed."

"Why, it must be Mrs. Saunders. Where did you see them?"

"In the Art Department."

"Yes. She came to ask me whether I would exhibit some of Cornelia's drawings if I were she."

"And you told her you would?" her husband asked, taking his pipe out of his mouth for the purpose.

"Of course I did. That was what she wished me to tell her."

Burton turned to Ludlow. "Had they taken many premiums?"

"No; the premiums had been bestowed on the crazy quilts and the medley pictures—what extraordinarily idiotic inventions!—and Miss Saunders was tearing down her sketches in the next section. One of them slipped through on the floor, and they came around after it to where I was."

"And so you got acquainted with Mrs. Saunders?" said Mrs. Burton.

"No. But I got intimate," said Ludlow. "I sympathized with her, and she advised with me about her daughter's art-education."

"What did you advise her to do?" asked Burton.

"Not to have her art-educated."

"Why, don't you think she has talent?" Mrs. Burton demanded, with a touch of resentment.

"Oh, yes. She has beauty, too. Nothing is commoner than the talent and beauty of American girls. But they'd better trust to their beauty."

"I don't think so," said Mrs. Burton, with spirit.

"You can see how she's advised Mrs. Saunders," said Burton, winking the eye next Ludlow.

"Well, you mustn't be vexed with me, Mrs. Burton," Ludlow replied to her. "I don't think she'll take my advice, especially as I put it in the form of warning. I told her how hard the girl would have to work; but I don't think she quite understood. I told her she had talent, too; and she did understand that; there was something uncommon in the child's work; something—different. Who are they, Mrs. Burton?"

"Isn't there!" cried Mrs. Burton. "I'm glad you told the poor thing that you thought she had talent. I was going to tell you about Cornelia. Her mother must have been awfully disappointed."

"She didn't seem to suffer much," Ludlow suggested.

"No," Mrs. Burton admitted, "she doesn't suffer much about anything. If she did she would have been dead long ago. First, her husband blown up by his saw-mill boiler, and then one son killed in a railroad accident, and another taken down with pneumonia almost the same day! And she goes on, smiling in the face of death!"

"And looking out that he doesn't see how many teeth she's lost," Burton prompted.

Ludlow laughed at the accuracy of the touch.

Mrs. Burton retorted: "Why shouldn't she? Her good looks and her good nature are about all she has left in the world, except this daughter."

"Are they very poor?" asked Ludlow.

"Oh, nobody's very poor in Pymantoning. And Mrs. Saunders has her business—when she's a mind to work at it."

"I suppose she has it, even when she hasn't a mind to work at it," said Burton, making his pipe purr with a long, deep inspiration of satisfaction.

"What is her business?" asked Ludlow.

"Well, she's a dressmaker and milliner—when she is." Mrs. Burton stated the fact with the effect of admitting it. "You mustn't suppose that makes any difference. In a place like Pymantoning, she's 'as good as anybody,' and her daughter has as high a social standing. You can't imagine how Arcadian we are out here."

"Oh, yes, I can; I've lived in a village," said Ludlow.

"A New England village, yes; but the lines are drawn just as hard and fast there as they are in a city. You have to live in the West to understand what equality is, and in a purely American population like this. You've got plenty of independence in New England, but you haven't got equality, and we have—or used to have." Mrs. Burton added the final words with apparent conscience.

"Just saved your distance, Polly," said her husband. "We haven't got equality now, any more than we've got buffalo. I don't believe we ever had buffalo in this section; but we did have deer once; and when I was a boy here, venison was three cents a pound, and equality cheaper yet. When they cut off the woods the venison and the equality disappeared; they always do when the woods are cut off."

"There's enough of it left for all practical purposes, and Mrs. Saunders moves in the first circles of Pymantoning," said Mrs. Burton.

"When she does move," said Burton. "She doesn't like to move."

"Well, she has the greatest taste, and if you can get her to do anything for you your fortune's made. But it's a favor. She'll take a thing that you've got home from the city, and that you're frantic about, it's so bad, and smile over it a little, and touch it here and there, and it comes out a miracle of style and becomingness. It's like magic."

"She was charming," said Ludlow in dreamy reminiscence.

"Isn't she?" Mrs. Burton demanded. "And her daughter gets all her artistic talent from her. Mrs. Saunders is an artist, though I don't suppose you like to admit it of a dressmaker."

"Oh, yes, I do," said Ludlow. "I don't see why a man or woman who drapes the human figure in stuffs, isn't an artist as well as the man or woman who drapes it in paint or clay."

"Well, that's sense," Mrs. Burton began.

"She didn't know you had any, Ludlow," her husband explained.

Mrs. Burton did not regard him. "If she had any ambition she would do anything. But the only ambition she's got is for her daughter, and she's proud of her, and she would spoil her if she could get up the energy. She dotes on her, and Nic is fond of her mother, too. Do you think she can ever do anything in art?"

"If she were a boy, I should say yes; as she's a girl, I don't know," said Ludlow. "The chances are against her."

"Nature's against her, too," said Burton. "Human nature ought to be for her, then," said Mrs. Burton. "If she were your sister what should you wish her to be?" she asked Ludlow.

"I should wish her to be"—Ludlow thought a moment and then concluded—"happily married."

"Well, that's a shame!" cried Mrs. Burton. Her husband laughed, while he knocked the ashes out of his pipe against the edge of his chair-seat. "Rough on the holy estate of matrimony, Polly."

"Oh, pshaw! I believe as much in the holy estate of matrimony as anybody, but I don't believe it's the begin-all or the end-all for a woman any more than it is for a man. What, Katy?" she spoke to a girl who appeared and disappeared in the doorway. "Oh! Well, come in to supper now. I hope you have an appetite, Mr. Ludlow. Mr. Burton's such a delicate eater, and I like to have somebody to keep me in countenance."

The Burtons were much older than Ludlow, and they permitted themselves to treat him as if he were a grown-up nephew. They prized him as a discovery of their own, for they had stumbled on him one day before anyone else had found him out, when he was sketching at Fontainebleau. They liked the look of his picture, as they viewed it at a decent remove over his shoulder, and Burton asked with brutal directness, while he pointed at the canvas with his stick: "Combien?" Ludlow looked round up at him and answered with such a pleasant light in his eye, "Well, I don't know exactly. What'll you give?" that Burton became his friend and his first patron.

Ludlow remained in France, which he maintained had the only sun for impressionism; and then he changed his mind all at once, and under an impulse of sudden patriotism declared for the American sky, and the thin, crystalline, American air. His faith included American subjects, and when after his arrival in New York, Burton wrote to claim a visit from him, and ironically proposed the trotting match as an attraction for his pencil, he came out to Pymantoning at once.

He was very glad that he had come, and that night, after the supper, which lasted well into the early autumn lamplight, he went out and walked the village streets under the September moon.

(Continuation in next JOURNAL)

CHRISTMAS WHEN I WAS A BOY

By
ROBERT J. BURDETTE



rushed in and looked up the chimney, but he was gone. I peered into the room where slept my parents, but their painfully laboring breathing told me, with impressive emphasis, how they slumbered. I had nearly caught Kris Kringle in the act.

I think once, indeed, I did see him. I can't remember when nor where. But I must have seen him, because my conception of him, indeed, my personal knowledge of his appearance, is a memory of my early childhood. It has never changed. To this very practical, steam-engine and dynamo, spook-



CHRISTMAS was much farther apart when I was a boy than it now is. It came, by the almanac, once a year, which was right and regular. But such long years have never been, since long ago. Possibly one reason why the arrival of Christmas

was long deferred each year was that we lived in the West. It was the West then—that long-departed land of pioneer memories and forgotten adventures—and Christmas came, like the wise men, from distant lands. It came to us from the east. Had it started in the summer time it could have "staged it" over the Alleghenies; and then, if haply there had been some water in the Ohio River, as there sometimes is in the summer time, it would have taken boat for St. Louis, and there, finding an Illinois River packet with two decks and a Texas, capacity for one hundred cabin passengers and all the freight that could be piled on without falling off, and drawing about four inches of water, it could have reached Peoria the same year.

But then it wouldn't have been Christmas. It came in the old-fashioned way, on runners, with ingling bells and clatter of reindeer hoofs, up hill and down dale, flying across wide stretches of drifted prairie, lying in the starlight like a frozen sea, skimming over frozen rivers and ice-bound lakes. It took a long time, for the distances were magnificent as the prairies. I could understand it all very clearly at that time.

It was so easy to understand a great many things when I was a boy that have been dark and perplexing problems and inscrutable mysteries since I became a man, and put away the pleasant theories of childish things. Concerning Christmas, have I not heard with my own ears and those of brothers', the reindeer scampering over the roof above our heads? Did I not one night hear the cheery shout of encouragement from no human voice, and hear the crack of a whip that was plaited by fairy hands in "Christmas-tree Land," as the antlered team of six-in-hand leaped from cornice to the ground? I could have proved it, too, if it hadn't snowed that night and covered all the tracks of reindeer and sleigh. Did I not lie awake one night and hear subdued laughter in the room where hung all our stockings? Indeed I did. And so excited was I that, instead of creeping softly down

less day, I see him as I saw him then with the same face he wears in the pictures, the same garments in which the costumers array him for Sunday-school entertainments, although with a different voice. His voice in the old days was deeper and jollier and more impressive. Sometimes, in these latter days, I have sat in the audience at our Sunday-school Christmas festival, and heard a boy, fifteen years old, whose voice was "changing," take the part of "Santa Claus" in a snowy beard 1800 years old, less or more. And when the boy speaks through that motionless beard—no matter how loudly and rapidly and shrilly the boy talks that venerable beard never moves a hair—my emotions so overcome me that I never like to sit where that boy's father and mother can see me. It seems to make them very angry at me.



"Every hill was a toboggan chute."

But it isn't my fault. Somehow when I feel badly I have to cry, or laugh, or do something.

When I was a boy, I knew nothing of Santa Claus. His name was Kris Kringle. Occasionally in some of Kris Kringle's books there was mention of Santa Claus. But we looked upon him with great disfavor, and called him "Sandy Claws." He was generally believed to have come from Boston, whereas Kris Kringle came from heaven, which is, possibly, the reason why he has been superseded in popular favor in these latter days. I always accept the inevitable, and I have long since most loyally transferred my allegiance from Kris Kringle the Was to Santa Claus the Is, but still I feel there is loving power and reminiscent influence "in that strange spell," a, g, n, a, i, g, h, m, e—name.

One thing I do most distinctly remember, with all the tenacity and accuracy of an old settler's reminiscences. Kris Kringle seldom failed to bring a sieveful of snow with him. During his reign the dreaded "green Christmas," marshaling the inevitable "fat graveyard," was the exception. I could prove this, but I don't have to. When I know a thing, that should be satisfactory. And it is often much easier to know a thing than it is to prove it. This happens to be one of the things. But it did snow, in those older days. Sometimes it snowed right on Christmas day, just as it does in the books which are distrib-

uted at Christmas time in Florida and Southern California. The first winter we lived in Illinois we had a Christmas according to the books. My brother and I had new sleds. Not store sleds, gaudily decorated with stenciled trotting horses and a name that no self-respecting boy would give to a stone-drag, let alone a sled, but real hand sleds, made by a regularly ordained carpenter. They were not so good as they would have been had we made them ourselves, of course, but they were far and away better than store sleds. They were ready for the snow about the last week in November. And early in December the snow came down. And stayed down. And kept on coming down. It drifted up to the windows and over the fences. The country roads were turned into embankments. When the first flakes came fluttering down, a double case of whooping-cough trundled itself into our house and took two boys by their respective necks and kept them on the war-path until the springtime brought its healing sunshine and malarial mud. Then it resigned and gave place to "fever 'n' ager." But all that winter was made of gala days to boys who could get out. Every hill was a toboggan chute, and every bob-sled or sleigh that drove past our windows dragged after it a long trail of juvenile humanity that had "hooked on." Think of two boys entertaining the whooping-cough and gazing through the windows at that panorama of boyish joy week after week, and then talk about the martyrs! And the worst of it was, there was no need for our remaining in quarantine. But we hadn't lived out West long enough to know that. The next winter my youngest brother had it. He went to school with it, coasted with it, and one night, while skating, broke through the ice with it. It did him good. He was all through with it by the end of January. We were a tough people out West in those days, and a boy who couldn't help build a snow fort or go a-skating when he had the croup, was considered effeminate.

romping about the room, fell up against that pictured screen, and went plunging and screaming right through the Lake of Como, those placid waters never regained their pristine placidity. Even when the artist of the family restored the picture, by pasting its shattered edges together, and coloring them with laundry bluing, the scene of the tragedy was emphasized in a manner too ghastly to contemplate. The tragedy always followed



"The baby would have all the paint sucked off of Shem, Ham and Japhet."

the act of breaking through the lake. The drowning, indeed, was looked upon as a sort of comedy, and was highly enjoyed by the bystanders, until the Life Guard, armed only with her slipper, rescued the survivor of the wreck. Then any person under the age of fifteen, who had any tears on hand that were about ripe enough to shed, could find a ready market for the entire crop as fast as the shedder could turn them out.

Most of the Christmas presents in those days were designed by the manufacturers for the hanging stocking. Anything too big to go into a stocking had to go over to somebody's birthday. In any family where there was more than one child, the old reliable "Noah's Ark" was always looked for. We hailed, with acclamations of astonished recognition, Noah and Mrs. Noah, Messieurs and Mesdames Shem, Ham and Japhet. There was no way of felling the men and women apart; they were exactly alike; but the elephant and giraffe you could distinguish at a glance, on account of the spots on the giraffe. So also the dog and the cow; because the cow was always white and blue, while the dog was invariably plain blue. Within twenty-four hours after the landing on Ararat, the baby would have all the paint sucked off Shem, Ham and the hired man, and the doctor would be sent for. He told us, once a year, returning with the breathless messenger, to keep the candy out of the baby's reach, and let it wean itself on the rest of the antediluvians if it found them to its liking.

The red monkey climbing a red stick was another regular Christmas visitor. He was highly esteemed as a light luncheon by the baby. It never seemed to affect the infant unpleasantly, to himself that is; although the cloudy sym-

phony in red and blue about his innocent mouth was apt to make the beholder shiver. But it made the monkey look sick. Then there was a soldier on a box, with a major-general's uniform, beating a drum. You turned a crank, the general lifted his sticks high in the air, and something in the box made a noise as much like a drum as a peal of thunder is like a piccolo. These things as toys were of no great value, but as practical and useful object lessons they were beyond all price, on the minus side.

It seems to me—and it isn't my fault that the sunset is fairer and lovelier than the sunrise—that there was something more Christmasy about Christmas when I was a boy. Its pleasures were simpler, its gifts were cheaper and heartier. At least, I cannot remember to have read, save in these later years, articles in family journals and magazines bemoaning the burden of toil and worry and expense in the planning and making, or purchasing of Christmas presents. "Krisimus gifts" we called them when I was a boy. It didn't and doesn't have much refinement of culture in the spelling and the sound thereof. But the people who made them didn't rush into the papers to tell how much it cost them, and how tired to death it made them, and how glad they were that it was all over for another year. But last year and the year before, I read such articles in print. So did you. Wherefore it seems to me that we killed Kris Kringle a full century too soon. We have more currants in our Christmas cake under the reign of Santa Claus, it is true. But we have also more flies in it.



"The Life Guard, armed only with her slipper, rescued the survivor of the wreck."

the hall, I sprang from bed, and ran padding to the door of the sitting-room, and as I pushed it open did I not hear the hurried rustling of robes and scampering of feet? By the Sacred Books of the Sybil and the Great Pocket Book of Rockefeller, I did! I

that should be satisfactory. And it is often much easier to know a thing than it is to prove it. This happens to be one of the things. But it did snow, in those older days. Sometimes it snowed right on Christmas day, just as it does in the books which are distrib-





A Christmas with Dickens

By Mamie Dickens

[Being the second paper in Miss Dickens' series of reminiscent articles of "My Father as I Recall Him," the first of which appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL.]



CHRISTMAS was always a time which in our home was looked forward to with eagerness and delight, and to my father it was a time dearer than any other part of the year, I think. He loved Christmas for its deep significance as well as for its joys, and this he demonstrates in every allusion in his writings to the great festival, a day which he considered should be fragrant with the love that we should bear one to another, and with the love and reverence of his Saviour and Master. Even in his most merry conceits of Christmas, there are always subtle and tender touches which will bring the tears to the eyes, and make even the thoughtless have some special veneration for this most blessed anniversary.

BUYING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

IN our childish days my father used to take us, every twenty-fourth day of December, to a toy shop in Holborn, where we were allowed to select our Christmas presents, and also any that we wished to give to our little companions. Although I believe we were often an hour or more in the shop before our several tastes were satisfied, he never showed the least impatience, was always interested, and as desirous as we, that we should choose exactly what we liked best. As we grew older, present giving was confined to our several birthdays, and this annual visit to the Holborn toy shop ceased. My father, although the most generous of mortals, did not observe, except in rare instances, the custom of sending Christmas gifts to people outside his home; there was so large a claim upon him there that the pleasure would have been a tax had he gone beyond its walls.

IN THE DANCE

WHEN we were only babies my father determined that we should be taught to dance, so as early as the Genoa days we were given our first lessons. "Our oldest boy and his sisters are to be waited upon next week by a professor of the noble art of dancing," he wrote to a friend at this time. And again, in writing to my mother, he says: "I hope the dancing lessons will be a success. Don't fail to let me know."

Our progress in the graceful art delighted him, and his admiration of our success was evident when we exhibited to him, as we were perfected in them, all the steps, exercises and dances which formed our lessons. He always encouraged us in our dancing, and praised our grace and aptness, although criticized quite severely in some places for allowing his children to expend so much time and energy upon the training of their feet. Indeed, a common neighborhood remark on the subject was to the effect that "the little Dickens girls seemed to carry their brains in their heels."

When "the boys" came home for the holidays there were constant sieges of practice for the Christmas and New Year's parties; and more especially for the dance on Twelfth Night, the anniversary of my brother Charlie's birthday. Just before one of these celebrations my father insisted that my sister Katie and I should teach the polka step to him and Mr. Leech. My father was as much in earnest about learning to take that wonderful step correctly, as though there were nothing of greater importance in the world. Often he would practice gravely in a corner, without either partner or music, and I remember one cold winter's night his awakening with the fear that he had forgotten the step so strong upon him that, jumping out of bed, by the scant illumination of the old-fashioned rushlight, and to his own whistling, he diligently rehearsed its "one, two, one, two" until he was once more secure in his knowledge.

No one can imagine our excitement and nervousness when the evening came on which we were to dance with our pupils. Katie was to have Mr. Leech, who was over six feet tall, for her partner, while my father was to be mine. My heart beat so fast that I could scarcely breathe, I was so fearful for the success of our exhibition. But my fears were groundless, and we were greeted at the finish of our dance with hearty applause, which was more than compensation for the work which had been expended upon its learning.

My father was certainly not what in the ordinary acceptance of the term would be called "a good dancer." I doubt whether he had ever received any instruction in "the noble art" other than that which my sister and I gave him. In later years I remember trying to teach him the Schottische, a dance which he particularly admired and desired to learn. But although he was so fond of dancing, except at family gatherings in his own or his most intimate friends' homes, I never remember seeing him participate, and I doubt if, even as a young man, he ever went to balls. Graceful in motion, his dancing, such as it was, was natural to him. Dance music was delightful to his cheery, genial spirit; the time and steps of a dance suited his tidy nature, if I may so speak. The action and the exercise seemed to be a part of his abundant vitality.

While I am writing of my father's fondness for dancing, a characteristic anecdote of him occurs to me. While he was courting my mother, he went one summer evening to call upon her. The Hogarth's were living a little way out of London, in a residence which had a drawing-room opening with French windows on to a lawn. In this room my mother and her family were seated quietly after dinner on this particular evening, when suddenly a young sailor jumped through one of the open windows into the apartment, whistled and danced a hornpipe, and before they could recover from their amazement jumped out again. A few minutes later my father walked in at the door as sedately as though quite innocent of the prank, and shook hands with every one; but the sight of their amazed faces proving too much for his attempted sobriety, his hearty laugh was the signal for the rest of the party to join his merriment. But judging from his slight ability in later years, I fancy that he must have taken many lessons to secure his perfection in that hornpipe.

THE MERRIEST OF THEM ALL

HIS dancing was at its best, I think, in the "Sir Roger de Coverly"—known in America, I am told, as the "Virginia Reel"—and in what are known as country dances. In the former, while the end couples are dancing, and the side couples are supposed to be still, my father would insist upon the sides keeping up a kind of jig step, and clapping his hands to add to the fun, and dancing at the backs of those whose enthusiasm he thought needed rousing, was himself never still for a moment until the dance was over. He was very fond of a country dance which he learned at the house of some dear friends at Rockingham Castle, which began with quite a stately minuet to the tune of "God Save the Queen," and then dashed suddenly into "Down the Middle and up Again." His enthusiasm in this dance, I remember, was so great that, one evening after some of our Tavistock House theatricals, when I was thoroughly worn out with fatigue, being selected by him as his partner, I caught the infection of his merriment, and my weariness vanished. As he himself says, in describing dear old "Fezziwig's" Christmas party, we were "people who would dance, and had no notion of walking." His enjoyment of all our frolics was equally keen, and he writes to an American friend, apropos of one of our Christmas merry makings: "Forster is out again; and if he don't go in again after the manner in which we have been keeping Christmas, he must be very strong indeed. Such dinings, such conjurings, such blindman's buffings, such theatre goings, such kissings out of old years and kissings in of new ones never took place in these parts before. To keep the Chuzzlewit going, and to do this little book, the carol, in the odd times between two parts of it, was, as you may suppose, pretty tight work. But when it was done I broke out like a madman, and if you could have seen me at a children's party at Macready's the other night going down a country dance with Mrs. M. you would have thought I was a country gentleman of independent property residing on a tip-top farm, with the wind blowing straight in my face every day."

AS A CONJURER

AT our holiday frolics he used sometimes to conjure for us, the equally "noble art" of the prestidigitateur being among his accomplishments. He writes of this, which he included in the list of our Twelfth Night amusements, to another American friend: "The actuary of the national debt couldn't calculate the number of children who are coming here on Twelfth Night, in honor of Charlie's birthday, for which occasion I have provided a magic lantern and divers other tremendous engines of that nature. But the best of it is that Forster and I have purchased between us the entire stock-in-trade of a conjurer, the practice and display whereof is intrusted to me. And if you could see me conjuring the company's watches into impossible tea-caddies and causing pieces of money to fly, and burning pocket handkerchiefs without burning 'em and practicing in my own room without anybody to admire, you would never forget it as long as you live."

One of these conjuring tricks comprised the disappearance and reappearance of a tiny doll, which would announce most unexpected pieces of news and messages to the different children in the audience; this doll was a particular favorite, and its arrival eagerly awaited and welcomed.

That he loved to emphasize Christmas in every possible way, the following extract from a note which he sent me in December, 1868, will evidence. After speaking of a reading which he was to give on Christmas Day, he says: "It occurs to me that my table at St. James's Hall might be appropriately ornamented with a little holly next Tuesday. If the two front legs were entwined with it, for instance, and a border of it ran round the top of the fringe in front, with a little sprig by way of bouquet at each corner, it would present a seasonable appearance. If you think of this and will have the materials ready in a little basket, I will call for you at the office and take you up to the hall where the table will be ready for you."

CHRISTMAS AT "GAD'S HILL"

BUT I think that our Christmas and New Year's tides at "Gad's Hill" were the happiest of all. Our house was always filled with guests, while a cottage in the village was reserved for the use of the bachelor members of our holiday party. My father, himself, always deserted work for the week, and that was almost our greatest treat. He was the fun and life of those gatherings, the true Christmas spirit of sweetness and hospitality filling his large and generous heart. Long walks with him were daily treats to be remembered. Games passed our evenings in jollity. "Proverbs," a game of memory, was very popular, and it was one in which either my aunt or myself was apt to prove winner. Father's annoyance at our failure sometimes to lead was very amusing, but quite genuine. "Dumb Crambo" was another favorite, and one in which my father's great imitative ability showed finely. I remember one evening his dumb showing of the word "frog" was so extremely laughable that the memory of it convulsed Marcus Stone, our clever artist, when he tried some time later to portray it in his choice pantomime.

One very severe Christmas, when the snow was so deep as to make out-door amusement or entertainment for our guests impossible, my father suggested that he and the inhabitants of the "bachelors' cottage" should pass the time in unpacking the French chalet, which had been sent to him by Mr. Fechter, and which reached Higham Station in a large number of packing cases. Unpacking these and fitting the pieces together gave them interesting employment, and us some topics of conversation for our snow-bound luncheon table.

OUR CHRISTMAS DINNERS

OUR Christmas day dinners at "Gad's Hill" were particularly bright and cheery, some of our nearest neighbors joining our home party. Dinner on all occasions, plain day and holiday, was served, by my father's special desire, a la Russe. But on Christmas day this rule was infringed sufficiently to permit the appearance at the table of our holiday pudding. The Christmas plum pudding had its own special dish of colored "repoussé" china, ornamented with holly. The pudding was placed on this with a sprig of real holly in the center, lighted, and in this state placed in front of my father, its arrival being always the signal for applause. A prettily decorated table was his special pleasure, and from my earliest girlhood the care of this devolved upon me. When I had everything in readiness, he would come with me to inspect the result of my labors, before dressing for dinner, and no word except of praise ever came to my ears.

He was a wonderfully neat and rapid carver, and I am happy to say taught me some of his skill in this. I used to help him in our parties at "Gad's Hill" by carving at a side table, returning to my seat opposite him as soon as my duty was ended. In a large party he sat at the center of one of the sides of the table, I, directly opposite, facing him. On Christmas Day we all had our glasses filled, and then my father, raising his, would say: "Here's to us all. God bless us!" a toast which was rapidly and willingly drunk. His conversation, as may be imagined, was often extremely humorous, and I have seen the servants, who were waiting at table, convulsed often with laughter at his droll remarks and stories. Now, as I recall these gatherings, my sight grows blurred with the tears that rise to my eyes. But I love to remember them, and to see, if only in memory, my father at his own table, surrounded by his family and friends—a beautiful Christmas scene.

"It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas, when its Mighty Founder was a child himself," was his own advice, and advice which he followed both in letter and spirit.

A NEW YEAR'S EVE FROLIC

ONE morning—it was the last day of the year, I remember—while we were at breakfast at "Gad's Hill," my father suggested that we should celebrate the evening by a charade to be acted in pantomime. The suggestion was received with acclamation, and amid shouts and laughing we were then and there, guests and members of the family, allotted our respective parts. My father went about collecting "stage properties," rehearsals were "called" at least four times during the morning, and in all our excitement no thought was given to that necessary part of a charade, the audience, whose business it is to guess the pantomime. At luncheon some one asked suddenly: "But what about an audience?" "Why, bless my soul," said my father, "I'd forgotten all about that." Invitations were quickly dispatched to our neighbors, and additional preparations made for supper. In due time the audience came, and the charade was acted so successfully that the evening stands out in my memory as one of the merriest and happiest of the many merry and happy evenings in our dear old home. My father was so extremely funny in his part that the rest of us found it almost impossible to maintain sufficient control over ourselves to enable the pantomime to proceed as it was planned to do. It wound up with a country dance, which had been invented that morning and practiced quite a dozen times through the day, and which was concluded at just a few moments before midnight. Then leading us all, characters and audience, out into the wide hall, and throwing wide open the door, my father, watch in hand, stood waiting to hear the bells ring in the New Year. All was hush and silence after the laughter and merriment! Suddenly the peal of bells sounded, and turning he said: "A happy New Year to us all! God bless us." Kisses, good wishes and shaking of hands brought us again back to the fun and gaiety of a few moments earlier. Supper was served, the hot mulled wine drunk in toasts, and the maddest and wildest of "Sir Roger de Coverly's" ended our evening and began our New Year.

NEW YEAR ON THE GREEN

ONE New Year's day my father organized some field sports in a meadow which was at the back of our house. "Foot races for the villagers come off in my field to-morrow," he wrote to a friend, "and we have been hard at work all day, building a course, making countless flags, and I don't know what else. Layard"—now Sir Henry Layard—"is chief commissioner of the domestic police. The country police predict an immense crowd."

There were between two and three thousand people present at these sports, and by a kind of magical influence, my father seemed to rule every creature present to do his or her best to maintain order. The likelihood of things going wrong was anticipated, and, despite the very general prejudice of the neighbors against the undertaking, my father's belief and trust in his guests was not disappointed. But you shall have his own account of his success. "We had made a very pretty course," he wrote, "and taken great pains. Encouraged by the cricket matches' experience, I allowed the landlord of the Falstaff to have a drinking booth on the ground. Not to seem to dictate or distrust, I gave all the prizes in money. The great mass of the crowd were laboring men of all kinds, soldiers, sailors and navvies. They did not, between half-past ten, when we began, and sunset, displace a rope or a stake; and they left every barrier and flag as neat as they found it. There was not a dispute, and there was no drunkenness whatever. I made them a little speech from the lawn at the end of the games, saying that, please God, we would do it again next year. They cheered most lustily and dispersed. The road between this and Chatham was like a fair all day; and surely it is a fine thing to get such perfect behaviour out of a reckless seaport town." He little realized, I am sure, that it was the magnetic power in himself which gave him the love and honor of all classes, which gave the day's sport its great success.

TWELFTH NIGHT FESTIVITIES

MY father was again in his element at the Twelfth Night parties to which I have before alluded. For many consecutive years, Miss Coutts, now the Baroness Burdett Coutts, was in the habit of sending my brother, on this his birthday anniversary, the most gorgeous of Twelfth-night cakes, with an accompanying box of bonbons and Twelfth Night characters. The cake was cut, and the favors and bonbons distributed at the birthday supper, and it was then that my father's kindly, genial nature overflowed in merriment. He would have something droll to say to every one, and under his attentions the shyest child would brighten and become merry. No one was overlooked or forgotten by him; like the young Cratchits, he was "ubiquitous." Supper was followed by songs and recitations from the various members of the company, my father acting always as master of ceremonies, and calling upon first one child, then another for his or her contribution to the festivity. I can see now the anxious faces turned toward the beaming, laughing eyes of their host. How attentively he would listen, with his head thrown slightly back, and a little to one side, a happy smile on his lips. O, those merry, happy times, never to be forgotten by any of his own children, or by any of their guests. Those merry, happy times!

AND in writing thus of these dear old holidays, when we were all so happy in our home, and when my father was with us, let me, my dear American sisters, add this little postscript, and greet you on this Christmas of 1892 with my father's own words: "Reflect upon your present blessings—of which every man has many—not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some. Fill your glass again with a merry face and contented heart. Our life on it, but your Christmas shall be merry and your New Year a happy one. "So may the New Year be a happy one to you, happy to many more whose happiness depends on you! So may each year be happier than the last, and not the meanest of our brethren or sisterhood debarred their rightful share in what our great Creator formed them to enjoy."

[Miss Dickens' third paper in her series of "My Father as I Recall Him," will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and will tell "How My Father Wrote His Books."]



The Greatest Singer in the World thus indorses the Greatest Remedy in the World for Coughs, Colds, and Throat Troubles.
DR. WARREN'S Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla Troches
Boston, 19 March, 1892.
To the American Medicine Co.
I have much pleasure in saying that I used the box of Dr. Warren's Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla Troches you sent me, and derived most satisfactory results from them.
ADELINA PATTI NICOLINI.
NEIL BURGESS, RICHARD MANFIELD, WM. H. CRANE, TONY PATTON, ROSE COOGLAN, TOM KARR, CORA TANNER, ROLAND REEF, ROBERT B. MANTILL, E. L. DAYTON, AND ANNE WARD TIFFANY ALSO INDORSE DR. WARREN'S WILD CHERRY AND SARSAPARILLA TROCHES.
Over 600 New England Clergymen Recommend Them
For sale by all Druggists. Box sent by mail on receipt of 25c. by the American Medicine Company, Manchester, N. H.



At Dinner with a Friend or Two Before the Guests Arrive

AN EVENING MUSICALE

By Mrs. Hamilton Mott

In giving a successful evening musicale there are almost as many things to be accomplished, and it would seem almost that it might be wise to voice the suggestions which it is purposed to give here, in the negative form.

There are, in any case, a few important, if general, "don'ts" that may well preface the more detailed suggestions which will be found below, and these are addressed to those contemplating the holding of a musical evening, either large or small.

Don't invite people if you cannot make them comfortable; remember that their homes are places of rest and ease, and that unless you can give to them entertainment and comfort they will grudge the hours spent away from their own vines and fig trees.

Don't, therefore, invite more people than you can seat.

Don't include mediocre talent among your performers on such an occasion; avoid your best friend, if he or she thinks, without proper foundation for the belief, that musical ability is his or hers.

The first thing, of course, to be considered by the hostess, is the list of performers. If this is to consist of paid artists, she is able to select very much what she desires, but if—and this is more frequently the case—she can secure from among the amateur musicians on her visiting list promises to assist her from a sufficient number, the music will be quite as successful, although the choice is more limited. It is well to select more vocalists than instrumentalists, and this is usually easy of arrangement. If you can, select from among your men friends a tenor, a baritone and a basso profundo (you can utilize the last-named in mixed quartettes, in which the baritone's voice is wasted) and from the woman singers whom you know a high soprano, contralto and alto. Two pianists, a violinist and a paid accompanist, complete a list which should ensure you a delightful evening of music. Have the date and time of the musicale clearly understood and acquiesced in by each of these people, and then proceed to the sending out of invitations. To a list of guests containing not more than twenty names, send short notes written in the first person, as:

743 CHARLESTON AVENUE

MY DEAR MRS. OWENS:

Will not you and Mr. Owens spend an informal musical evening with us on Tuesday, December twentieth? I hope so much that you can, and that we shall see you at half after eight o'clock.

Very cordially yours,

AGNES MOTT

December eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

This will take no longer than to write invitations in the third person, and for a small assemblage is in better form.

If your list is to be of larger proportions, the following is the usual form of invitation:

743 CHARLESTON AVENUE

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Mott request the pleasure of your company on Tuesday evening, December the twentieth, at half after eight o'clock.

Music.

The growing lateness of the dinner hour makes it more comfortable for both hostess and guest that the time for an evening gathering should not be earlier than the hour I have named. Acceptances for eight-thirty will mean the arrival of all your performers, and the larger part of your guests by nine o'clock, when it will be well to commence the programme.

HAVE a servant stationed at the door to open it for your guests; if possible, before they ring the bell. This is not a very difficult matter to arrange, as the arrivals come so nearly together, and the unwelcome interruption of a clanging or sharply-tingling bell is thus avoided. Dressing-rooms have, of course, been prepared for the ladies and gentlemen's cloaks, and in the former, not only at the time of arrival, but also and even more importantly at the hour of departure, let there be a prettily aproned maid to assist the ladies with their wraps, foot and head coverings.

No matter what the size or shape of your drawing-room, place the piano at one end and at such an angle that the person seated at it will be able to look toward your guests, though not directly facing them. Have, if possible,

stool and high chair for duets and a low table, near at hand, for music rolls to be laid upon, and two piano stools. A portable music rack, which can be purchased at any music store for a dollar, is a necessity if you are to have any violin or violoncello playing.

Remove all ornaments of breakable china and bric-à-brac from the vicinity of the piano, which should be bare of cover, and admit of the lid being easily raised and lowered. A bowl of cracked ice, some tumblers, and a pretty jug of water should be placed upon a table near the piano.

Small tables and footstools are best banished from any large entertainment, but keep as many of your pretty chairs and cushioned settees about as are adequate to secure sufficient seating capacity for your guests. Campstools and small, straight-backed chairs occupy much less space than these, and a certain amount of beauty must be sacrificed to the comfort of the occasion. If possible, leave room for people to move about; but that, like your arrangement of chairs, must depend upon the number of people you are entertaining.

An important matter is the lighting of the room, and especially the proper placing of lights for the performers. See that the piano lamp, if you have one, and whatever other lamps are to be used, are properly filled and tested during the day, so that any misbehavior may be corrected before the light is needed. Try to have some strong light fall from behind the piano on the music. If there are any clocks with bell or striking attachments in the parlor, hall, or adjacent rooms, let them be stopped. A most ludicrous effect at a musicale is produced by the slow chiming of one of the long hours by a series of clocks, and it is one to be avoided.

DEPUTIZE some one, your husband, if he be musical, if not, some intimate friend, to be music conductor. If there is no one who can assume this position easily, allow your husband to receive for you after you have begun the programme, and superintend the order of its going yourself. A piano duet, something brilliant, melodious and short, makes the most successful opening number, as it commands attention more directly than a vocal selection. Solos, duets and trios or quartettes of women's, men's or mixed voices, should alternate, after intermissions of only a few moments' length, with piano and other instrumental solos. Let all the selections, but especially those of the instrumental class, be melodious and short, and insist upon your guests giving the performers full attention. It is a question for discussion with some people whether a hostess should or should not silence guests who are thoughtlessly laughing or chatting during the performance of music, but the rudeness to the auditor is of the smallest proportion when compared with that to the performer, who is aiding you with his friendly offices. A gentle "hush" or rapping should proceed from the hostess in all cases where the few introductory chords are not followed by that "most excellent article," silence. Etiquette is, in its earliest foundation, common sense, and there is no sense, common or proper, in such false politeness.

An hour and a half of music is, generally speaking, quite sufficient for an evening's entertainment, and a wise hostess will not arrange for longer. Supper should, therefore, be ordered for half after ten, and we come now to one of the most elastic portions of the evening's entertainment.

FOR a large number of persons a caterer's supper is the usual, though by no means necessary, form of provision, and this, where it can be afforded, simplifies matters for the hostess greatly. On such occasions the dining-room and kitchen are given into the caterer's hands, and everything is prepared promptly and properly by him and his assistants. Such a supper consists usually of oysters, chicken and lobster salad, sweetbread patties, terrapin, rusks, ices, cakes and coffee.

It is, however, perfectly good—and, indeed, is considered by many, even better—form to serve a more simple supper of sandwiches, coffee and chocolate, or ices, cakes and coffee, at such an entertainment. Should you decide upon either of these you will have more to attend to in making your arrangements. A pretty and informal way is to have the chocolate and coffee poured by two married ladies.

VERY often hostesses have the guests served at their seats in the parlors, and this is quite a simple way to arrange. In this case you must be careful that the arrival of the first plate of supper is not allowed to interrupt the music. When it is time for supper to be served, let the music cease entirely, and trust your guests to "friendly converse" for a while. A few moments' delay is much better than the rudeness, even when unintentional, of allowing a guest to be interrupted. Table napkins and plates, with the creams and ices in individual forms or slices, are passed rapidly, accompanied by the necessary fork and spoon. Fancy baskets or dishes of confectioner's cakes are passed frequently, and when the creams have been eaten, small cups of black coffee are served, followed by trays containing cream jug and sugar bowl. The preparations in such a case consist in ordering or making your creams and cakes, placing the china, silver and napery to be used in convenient places, and in giving minute instructions to the two or more maids or men who may act as waiters. Give your cook accurate instructions concerning the coffee, place in accessible places plenty of ice-water and tumblers, or, perhaps, a punch bowl of lemonade, and think of supper no more.

Another way to serve such a supper is to allow the men who are of the invited to act as waiters, and to do this your advance preparations must be on a little more extensive scale. Cover your dining table, drawn to its full length, with your best of linen cloths; place napkins enough, and to spare, at the four corners, and beside them the plates that will be needed for serving. At various places, where they can be easily seen, and even more easily reached, place the forks and spoons. At each end of the table stand large platters containing the forms of cream, and beside them large spoon and knife. Dishes of cakes should be placed wherever there is space for them.

It is best to serve coffee from another table, or from the sideboard. A large coffee urn should be placed in the center, beside which are the small cups in their saucers, with spoon and lumps of sugar in each of the latter. Jugs of cream are then the only things to be passed. If you do not possess a coffee urn, one can be rented at but slight cost from any caterer or confectioner.

Olives, salted almonds and boubons may, of course, be added to any of these menus. Cigars, matches and ash trays are usually found in the library by the gentlemen, or the cigars are placed in the cloak room to be smoked on the journey home. Either plan, or their omission altogether, is eminently proper.

The secret of a successful musical evening, as of any entertainment, consists of careful preparation, planning and adjustment of affairs on the part of the hostess before the guests arrive. After that, let things take care of themselves, and show yourself as a happy, cheerful woman, enjoying to the full the opportunity you have of receiving and entertaining your friends in your own home.



An Evening Musicale at Home

THE WELL-BRED GIRL IN SOCIETY

By Mrs. Burton Harrison

IN FOUR PAPERS: SECOND PAPER—A YOUNG GIRL'S DRESS IN SOCIETY



It has been said by an authority that the levity of the subject of dress is mastered by its moral interest. "A certain lady," remarked Montaigne, "takes it into her head that she must appear at an assembly in a particular costume; from that moment fifty artisans have to go without sleep, or leisure either to eat or to drink. She commands and is obeyed more promptly than the Shah of Persia, because self-interest is the mightiest ruler upon the earth." Fortified in the dignity of our subject, we may therefore enter without fear into the discussion of this most important adjunct of the well-bred girl in society.

DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF GOOD DRESS

As a first general rule to be followed, one is tempted to lay down avoidance of eccentricity. Go, in the early days of "openings," into any of the great shops or emporiums for the display of fashions for the million, and you will turn over grotesqueries of stuff, cut, combination, trimming, of which the modiste or shopman will aver that they are positively the latest, newest, best models of their kind; too costly, too good, to become common; chef d'œuvres of artists renowned in Paris and London, whose names, indeed, they bear. Confused, dazzled, a girl rushes into the purchase of some conspicuous gown or hat or jacket, or all three, that are destined to advertise the wearer wherever she appears; that in three months time she is to see imitated in cheap stuffs to her disgust; and that, worse than all, the first general gathering of women who dress, not from the shops, but from the penetralia of great importers, or at first hand from London or Paris, will show her to be exaggerations made to sell to the uninitiated. This happens continually; it is a mournful experience with most young women for the first time allowed to assert themselves in dress. The distinguishing marks of the best confections in costume, worn by the recognized leaders of fashion in America, will always be found to be good material and an abundance of it; linings and unseen portions as good in quality—sometimes much better than the exterior stuff; a cut that closely follows the lines, or discreetly drapes them, of the figure it adorns; harmony in colors, and with trimming only where trimming is naturally designed to be. It has come to be, in New York for instance, an unwritten law that girls of the conspicuously fashionable set appear always on the street and in the morning hours clad in close tailor-made gowns of sober hue, wearing hats and jackets and carrying umbrellas or parasols, all of corresponding severity in style. The coats and "cavalier" cloaks loaded with passementerie; the head-pieces that are a grove of waving flowers and soaring points of stiffened ribbon; the ridiculous parasols consisting of ribs covered with gauze and decked with flouncings—none of these find their way into the street wardrobe of highest fashion. The best examples of such coquettish and exaggerated garments are reserved for lawn parties, coaching meets, or Claremont teas, and are seen in their meridian of splendor at Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox and other such rallying-places of people who seek their kind in centers à la mode.

WHEN TO WEAR LOW-CUT GOWNS

THE question of when to wear low-cut gowns can have but one answer: Never in daylight. The rule that obtains for the assumption of men's evening dress—"from dusk to dawn"—is adjustable to both. For every function of society held from midday to a late dinner-hour, a girl's dress should be worn high, with long sleeves. If on any gala occasion it be desirable to relax the stringency of this ordinance, it should be only to cut the dress open a little below the throat, and to wear elbow sleeves, a pretty girlish fashion, in which her youthful beauty loses naught. There is now-a-days to be had such a variety of soft-lined, crapy clinging stuffs, than which nothing can better enhance round contours and fine lines of Nature, that a young woman need not sigh for the additional attraction of neck and shoulders revealed to an artificial light in the afternoon. A few years ago the experiment was made of hostesses receiving at large afternoon teas in low-cut dresses, but the contrast between them and their guests in every variety of outdoor garb, including tailor-made gowns, soon brought the fashion to an end. At dinners, evening parties and balls it is so universal a modern custom to equip young girls in décolleté gowns, that there can only be the question of individual judgment in the matter to combat it. The cut of such dresses is, however, always modest.

On those occasions when a dinner and dance follow a large afternoon reception, and when the men invited are apt to arrive at the dinner hour in full evening array, a girl's dress may be elaborated from the usual simplicity of home costume, but it should never be carried to the extreme of ball costume. That the latter fashion prevails among certain well-bred people in various cities of America does not make it correct in taste so long as the women bidden as guests for the afternoon appear in dresses intended for the sidewalk or the carriage. On any other afternoon occasion, even when, as is most customary, a number of young girls are convened to assist the hostess in receiving, their dress should be distinguished from that of the visitors only by a lighter texture; by the absence of bonnets; by thin sleeves or by

short sleeves, if desired, with an open cut about the throat, but never by décolleté gowns assumed between four and five in the afternoon.

Gloves, the crowning finish of a well-dressed woman's costume in public, have been, of late years, greatly misused in American society. One sees them worn at tea-tables by the woman elected to represent the hostess in pouring tea, and even at dinner-tables, where the wearers have been known to sit through many courses, with their right hands bared, the hand of the right glove tucked under the wrist, and the entire left glove kept on. From time immemorial the habitual dinner-goers of good society have removed both gloves immediately after taking their places at the table, and have resumed them upon returning to the drawing-room, or after using the finger bowls, and before arising from the feast. Any departure from accepted custom, that has only eccentricity or a desire for innovation to recommend it, should be avoided; hence there seems no cause for taking up the curious fashion just mentioned, probably set in a heedless moment by some leader of vogue or by an unfortunate woman of rank whose hand was made unrepresentable by a disfiguring injury.

THE QUESTION OF GLOVES AND BONNETS

TO wear gloves while assisting at a tea-table seems also out of place, and in the matter of retaining them while receiving in the afternoon I can best illustrate the opinion of authority by an actual occurrence of very recent date. An English countess, who was visiting a friend in America, came down into the drawing-room, at the hour fixed for an afternoon reception to be given in her honor, attired in a high dark silk gown, wearing few ornaments and no gloves. When her eye lit upon her hostess and one or two other women awaiting the arrival of guests, all carefully gloved, her countenance became a blank. "Bless me!" she said, "might I ring for my maid, please? I remember now that they told me at home I'd be thought quite shocking in America if I didn't sit all day long with my gloves buttoned." The same lady sat after a dinner, at which a few friends had been invited to meet her, knitting some soft woolen affair under the lamp, while the American princesses around her resumed their long, suede gloves and posed like fashion-plates until their carriages were announced.

To wear gloves while playing cards seems an unnecessary affectation of elegance. At a standing supper there is more excuse for them, as it is difficult to find time or place to remove them in the crush of a modern supper room, where it is expected that one will, as soon as possible, give place to the next to come in.

Bonnets and hats are worn sometimes in the house by hostesses, when giving a lawn party or any country fête, who expect to mingle with their guests out of doors, after receiving them within. But there is neither reason nor apology for the freakish fashion adopted recently by the hostess of a woman's luncheon in town, who elected to wear her bonnet in her own drawing-room. Nor does excuse present itself any more readily for the lack of taste in the woman who arrives in street costume and bonnet at an evening of readings, lecture or debate for whatever purpose in a private house. To omit the bonnet is a slight concession to conventionality that is little to accord to the giver of the drawing-room, whether tickets to enter it be sold for charity, or cards are sent out in compliment. At evening concerts, art exhibitions, loan collections, as at theatres, the American custom of wearing bonnets has not yet given way to the indisputably prettier foreign one of omitting them.

ARTIFICES OF THE TOILET

ARTIFICE, as an adjunct to the young girl's toilet, should have no place in our list of things to be touched upon. But alas, while humanity endures, the odious practice of "making up" the face (introduced to the feminine world by that old stager Catherine de Medicis, who might have been content with inventing the useful side-saddle), will, it is to be feared, prove a temptation irresistible to some women of all ages. It is useless to reiterate that paint is always perceptible, that it is rarely in harmony with the other tints of the face, that darkening the brows and shading beneath the eyes deceives no one, that a young person appearing so frescoed before the conventional society of the world is set down as a half-breed. All this is as much thrown away upon the devotees of maquillage as are suggestions of its offense against propriety and truth. As to cosmetics in general, "Secrets of Beauty" and the like, it is to be regretted that the Vicar of Wakefield could not have upset the entire decoction of them into a permanent fire when his paternal wrath rose against the innocent brew compounded by the demoiselles Olivia and Sophia upon the kitchen hob of the Primrose parsonage.

The more excusable artifice of adding to the hair—for which fashion is indebted to another of those inexhaustibly capricious great ladies of old France, Marguerite of Valois, who, tiring of her natural crop of beautiful black hair, purchased the blonde locks of a peasant girl to wear over it—is just now a trifle out of vogue; so close is kept the coiffure to the outline of the head, so lightly twisted the coil upon the nape, there is little opportunity to vary it, and quantity of hair is said to be less desirable than otherwise. But, hairdressers to the contrary, there will never be charm in woman greater than that which lurks in the natural luxuriance of a bounteous chevelure.

YOUNG GIRLS AND JEWELS

IT is in America alone that the matter of jewels would be likely to come up for consideration in a young girl's toilet. Excepting a string of small pearls, or some dainty brooch miniature affixed to a band of velvet around the throat, ornament of the kind is almost unseen in full dress among the really well-bred people heretofore alluded to. Indeed, it has been recently a fashion amounting to a fad among girls fortunate in round, white, well-covered necks and throats, to omit every vestige of jewelry on the person (and to have no ornament in the hair, if a tiny band or bow of ribbon be not suffered to nestle in those silken solitudes). Cheap jewelry, masquerading in the guise of real; the thousand and one bow-knots and Rhine-stone pins, and false-enamel trinkets that now glitter in the shop windows—and their adoption among maidservants and shopgirls—are no doubt responsible for the forsaking of much that is fascinating and appropriate for wear in the goldsmith's art.

USE OF SCENTS AND FLOWERS

NOTHING is more sinned against to-day than the use of scents. To the many people to whom any strong odor is distressing, the present reign of scent-bags in the garments of women who frequent public places and public conveyances is intolerable. It is only the faintest suggestion of a refined perfume that should ever be allowed to hang even for a moment about the belongings of a well-bred girl; and even such a casual use of the merest whiff of a dainty and impalpable essence should be rare; to wear any redolence upon her person in sachets is unpardonable. We all know that the verdict of a discriminating public, oppressed by these varied gales of Araby, in cars, in offices, in elevators, in shops, on the street, in church, everywhere, as to the use of any perfume (saving, perhaps, honest old Jean Maria Farina Eau de Cologne, that so soon evaporates) is the hackneyed advice of "Punch" to young people about perpetrating marriage. "Don't."

The use of natural flowers as an addition to the toilet of a girl—Ah! To forswear this, seems a case of *lèse-Majesté* to nature. And yet there is reason in the reform that has of late years almost banished the "fair blossoms of a fruitful tree" from wear by their human prototypes. The heroine of the old song who wore a wreath of roses the night when first she met the gentleman whose muse made her famous, probably left the ball-room under a wilted mass of vegetable matter anything but attractive to the eye or nostril. Corsage bouquets in dancing became an early ruin. Worn in the street, they have been imitated by cheap artificial flowers till the more fastidious have quite dropped them. Carried in the hand at a dance, they are speedily tossed aside upon the nearest point of refuge, or left in the lap of the chaperone until the heavy heads of peerless roses droop in shame at such treatment and drop from their stems to be ignominiously kicked aside by the dancers. "Is it for this," thinks the rose, or the lily of the valley, or the orchid, or the violet, "I have come into being?" "Is it for this?" perhaps ruefully echoes the poor young man who has wasted his substance upon paying for the bouquet. The real flower-lover treasures her trophy of this kind at home; watches eagerly for its first symptom of wilting, wraps it in folds of wet tissue paper and consigns it to a cool spot over night and hails with delight its refreshed beauty in the morning. She is satisfied to accept the present edict of fashion which decrees that flowers shall be used in decoration of rooms, not of people. But there is one exception to this general banishment of blossoms from dress, and that is in favor of violets, purple or white, which are always worn, at all times and seasons, with all toilets. No doubt their nestling quality, their delightfully enduring looks, their unequalled fragrance, combine to relieve them of reproach in the eyes of their human sisterhood.

This does not apply to the curious and inexplicable fashion, seen here and there among young women, of appearing in public carrying a violet in the corner of the mouth. Such a habit, inviting comment as odd or conspicuous, is surely neither quaint, nor pretty, nor to be admired. And that passing remark brings me back in a circle to the point whence this paper took its course—no eccentricity of dress or manner is acceptable to, or long tolerated by the conservatism that rules our best American society.

IN summing up the matter of dress appropriate for all appearances of young girls before the public, one cannot too strongly urge the golden mean of simplicity as the safest, truest guide on all points where doubt may arise and counsel may not be at hand. Over-decoration is the bane of our age and country. The charge against us of extravagance in dress rings through every part of the civilized world where our women circulate. If American women would hold on to their admirable and instinctive sense of the "eternal fitness" of their gowns; to their quick apprehension of picturesque effects in colors; to their pardonable weakness for well-made gloves and boots and becomingly dressed hair—and cast away exaggeration of style and recklessness of cost—we could afford to defy the makers of fashion anywhere.

[Mrs. Harrison's third article in her series of "The Well-Bred Girl in Society" will appear in the next (January) JOURNAL, and will discuss "A Girl's Attitude in Society Toward Young Men," treating such phases of the question as how a girl may begin right; how young men are given wrong impressions; what young men really respect in a girl; the receiving of gifts; the social code of receiving cards from young men, etc., etc., taking up many points about which girls are so often apt to commit unconscious mistakes.]

THE GOLDEN CHRISTMAS-TIDE

By JOEL BENTON

UNDER the far blue Syrian sky
Was born the Conqueror of Death,
Who bore credentials from on high,
In Bethlehem and Nazareth.
Then came the new and better times;
One lone star, signaled far and wide;
And now we ring melodious chimes,
To mark the holy Christmas-tide.

Come young and old, from every side;
Come rosy maid and gentle swain,
It is the holy Christmas-tide
That joyously we meet again.
The holly hangs upon the door;
It is no time for work or woe;
Now jollity commands the floor,
And joy comes with the mistletoe.

Bring in the Yule-log's ancient flame,
The soused boar's head, *Prich* repast!
Let sorrow go the way it came;
Let care be to oblivion cast.
The waits clear voices sound without;
Sackbuts and shawms make wholesome glee;
Twined is the boar's head round about
With garlands rich and rosemary.

And now the foaming wassail bowl
Shall bring us comfort and delight;
This is the season of the soul,
From golden morn to starry night.
Naught care we for the piercing cold,
The drifted snow or raging blast;
For Christmas never shall grow old,
From eons new or centuries past.

Quaint mummers mingle in the scene
Where pudding mates with Christmas pie;
The rooms are thick with evergreen,
And happiness lights every eye.
Let Fortunatus turn his horn
Of basket-loads to famished need,
For on this day the One was born
Who knew no mark of class or creed.

Then welcome, merry Christmas-tide;
Another hour before we go,
The rosy girl close at our side,
We'll kiss beneath the mistletoe.
Deep, mellow bells salute the air
With benisons sent far and wide;
Good-will and joy go everywhere
Upon the golden Christmas-tide.

THE ETIQUETTE OF BREAKFASTS

By ADA CHESTER BOND

THE latest fad of the fashionables has been to give breakfasts instead of luncheons by way of novelty, and never did the Athenians of old crave some new thing more ardently than the modern American hostess.

A breakfast differs from a luncheon in several particulars, which people are not always careful to observe, and they thereby lay themselves open to criticism.

In the first place, the hour appointed should not be later than half past twelve, whereas a luncheon may be deferred until two o'clock. Being a somewhat simpler form of entertainment, artificial light should, if possible, be avoided, and the decorations of the table suggest daintiness rather than richness or elegance. Whatever is saved in other ways may appropriately be expended on the flowers, however. It is not new, but it is always graceful and in good taste for the hostess to divide the flowers forming the center piece among her guests. It should be conveniently tied to facilitate her doing so.

One of the prettiest center pieces at a breakfast was a round Leghorn hat filled with roses. The dish holding water was set in the crown, and a pink satin ribbon was passed around it through the center of the flowers, and was tied in a bow on one side of the brim. The ribbon was twisted where it passed through the flowers, that it might not separate them. It looked as though a garden hat had been used as a basket while the roses were being gathered, and the effect was most artistic.

If grape-fruit be used for a first course, or orange skins filled with juice, a wreath of smilax on each plate makes a pretty decoration.

A breakfast should invariably begin with fruit, followed by a course of eggs. This latter is one of the essentials, and offers a greater variety than is perhaps known outside of France. A Spanish omelette, if properly made, is a thing to be treasured among the "pleasures of memory." Stuffed eggs, or hard boiled eggs cut in slices, with a bechamel or white sauce, are appropriate and generally liked. A fish course, an entrée, one meat, a salad and a sweet course should follow next in order, concluding with coffee. The entrée and the meat may form one course, if a salmi of duck with olives, fried chicken or some such dish be selected.

Ices of all kinds are entirely out of place at a breakfast. An omelette soufflée, peaches with cream, or best of all a fruit salad, are within the proprieties. This last is one of Delmonico's successes, and never fails to call forth enthusiastic appreciation. It is simply made, and keeps perfectly for two or three days. Half a dozen oranges should be peeled, leaving no particle of the white skin adhering, and then cut in small pieces. Half a ripe pineapple, broken with a fork into bits and sugared to taste, and four bananas sliced, are mixed with the oranges, and the whole put on ice for three or four hours. With care in the preparation of these ingredients you will have a dish that if not the original ambrosia of Olympus, is worthy to have been.

MR. BRADLEY—Nothing has been opened anywhere. All the fastenings are in place; this must have been one of the times when the alarm played its own accompaniment, so to speak. It's a very pretty tune, anyway.

MRS. FARNHAM—Are you certain it is all right? Well then, we ought to give the signal. [They reach the front chamber again.] I think it is four times. . . One. . . Two. Three. . . I hope it won't be too late. . . Four.

ALICE (looking at the printed card)—There, mamma, I thought you weren't right. Two rings mean "all right." Four rings mean that you want a doctor.

MRS. FARNHAM (sinking into a chair)—The last disgrace has come. Susan, help me. Can you not fall violently ill? What shall we say to the doctor?

MRS. BRADLEY (thoughtfully)—I don't see how, Louise. Nothing makes me ill but peppermint, and that is too much of a risk.

MR. BRADLEY—We might ask him to prescribe for the burglar alarm.

ALICE—Or the burglar! Mrs. FARNHAM—It may be the messenger alarm is deranged, too, and hasn't sounded. We will hope so. All we can do is to wait. It remains to be seen whether we are awaiting a physician, a messenger, or nobody at all.

[They all take seats, draw their wraps about them, and wait. After a few moments the door-bell rings.]

MR. BRADLEY—Shall I go down and defend us?

MRS. FARNHAM—No, indeed. Don't open the door, or the thing will go off again. Open this window and speak to him, if you are willing.

MR. BRADLEY (opening the window)—Good evening!

MESSENGER (from below)—Morning. I should say. What's the matter?

MR. BRADLEY—Well, what is?

MESSENGER—Didn't your alarm go off?

MR. BRADLEY—Oh, I believe it did. But it was wholly on its own account, and we gave the "all right" signal—or sent for a doctor, or something.

MESSENGER—How soon did you do it?

MR. BRADLEY (after a pause)—Well, I should say, about eight minutes.

MESSENGER—Hem! Next time your alarm sounds we'll wait eight minutes to see whether it means anything.

MRS. FARNHAM (also at the window)—But we had to go down to see the burglar!

MESSENGER—What burglar? Mrs. FARNHAM (indignantly)—Why, the one that wasn't there!

MR. BRADLEY—Well, I am sure we're very sorry to have given you this trouble. I don't know why the machine doesn't work right.

MESSENGER—We'll send a man up in the morning. Perhaps the battery is grounded.

MR. BRADLEY—Oh, of course, that must be it. Strange it hadn't occurred to me before. Well, good-night!

[The messenger's retreating footsteps are heard on the walk. Mr. Bradley withdraws from the window, and Mrs. Farnham and Alice prepare to leave the room.]

MRS. FARNHAM—We won't ask you to sit up with the machine, David; but if you could keep the gas burning a little and be prepared for an emergency!

MR. BRADLEY—Certainly, certainly! You shall be called if there is any change in the symptoms.

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, good-night!
MR. and Mrs. BRADLEY—Good-night!

[SCENE III. Same as Scene II. Mrs. Farnham and Alice are again awakened by Mr. Bradley, and in a moment are in the hall.]

MRS. FARNHAM—Again?

MR. BRADLEY—No; the patient is sleeping quietly; pulse natural. This time it is the door-bell, and apparently the basement one. I'm awfully sorry to disturb you, but I wasn't certain about my duty.

MRS. FARNHAM—Oh, that was quite right. Why, it is morning, isn't it? Where do you suppose Robert is? This must be the girls. Alice, go down, won't you, and let them in as soon as I tell you I have turned off the alarm?

[Alice goes down stairs. Mrs. Bradley opens her door.]

MRS. BRADLEY—Walk right in, Louise. Now that it is morning, and the shadows have ceased to lend gloom to the scene, I feel just as cheerful about all this as can be.

[Mrs. Farnham approaches the alarm, and after a moment's pause pushes back two buttons.]

BURGLAR ALARM—Tr-r-r-r-ring!
[Mrs. Farnham jumps back and shrieks; Mr. Bradley jumps forward, and stops the bell in the same way that he did in the night.]

MRS. FARNHAM—I must have turned something on, instead of off. Alice! Alice! Come right upstairs, and don't let the girls in.

[Mr. Bradley stands in front of the burglar alarm and looks at it respectfully; the ladies lean over the balustrade and await Alice, who presently appears.]

ALICE—What is the matter now, mamma? The girls are getting rather tired of waiting in the area.

MRS. FARNHAM—Never mind the girls. They may have to wait all day. Come in here and see if you know, Alice, which of these buttons are on and which are off.

ALICE—No, indeed; I don't know anything about them, but I should think I would if I were the one who turned them on.

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, you wouldn't; it's a peculiarity of this machine that those who manage it know nothing about it, while those who stand around looking on know it all. One thing is certain, not a window or door must be opened until the messenger man comes. No, Alice, don't go near the thing. He will be here before long, and so, I suppose, will your father. [She goes to the window.] Girls!

THE GIRLS—Yes'm!

MRS. FARNHAM—You can't come in. I'm very sorry, but the alarm is out of order and if we open anything it will go off again. I wouldn't have it happen for anything. Just make yourselves as comfortable as you can down there. If you are chilly I will throw you down a shawl. And when the milkman comes tell him we don't want anything—you needn't tell him the reason. The alarm man will be here in a little while, and then you can come in.

MR. BRADLEY—You had better drop down some crackers and some suitable reading matter, with the shawl, Louise. There's no telling how long it may be.

MRS. BRADLEY—I suppose in case of fire or anything of that sort, you would consent to open something, even at the expense of your reputation?



"Mr. Bradley takes a revolver and starts down stairs."

MRS. FARNHAM—Perhaps so. Now, I am going to see if I can find any breakfast for us. It will be too much of a concession to starve.

[The door-bell rings.]

MRS. BRADLEY—The messenger!

MRS. FARNHAM (looking down from the window)—No indeed; it's a young man with a note. Whom do you want to see?

YOUNG MAN—Mr. Farnham.

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, he is not in yet, but we expect him every moment; will you wait, or leave word for him?

YOUNG MAN—I guess I'd better wait.

MRS. FARNHAM—All right. Take a seat—that is, if you care to remain outside. I'm sorry I can't invite you in, but we can't open the door till—till Mr. Farnham comes.

YOUNG MAN (seating himself on the steps)—All right!

MRS. FARNHAM (withdrawing her head)—Would you ask him if he would like a shawl, too?

MRS. BRADLEY—Louise, if you are going to try to prepare breakfast yourself, you must let me go down and help you.

MRS. FARNHAM (with tears in her eyes)—Oh, dear! it isn't enough to keep our guests awake all night with a burglar alarm, but we must invite them to help get breakfast in the morning! Why doesn't someone come?

[The door-bell rings again.]

MR. BRADLEY—Someone has.

[Mrs. Farnham again leans out of the window, and looks down upon a boy who has left his bicycle at the curbstone.]

MRS. FARNHAM—What is it?

BOY—I want to see Mrs. Farnham.

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, I am Mrs. Farnham. Have you a message for me?

BOY—Yes, but I have to give it personally.

MRS. FARNHAM—Isn't this personally?

BOY (after a moment's reflection)—I reckon not. It's private.

[Mrs. Farnham makes the usual explanation about opening the door, and withdraws her head once more, while the boy seats himself beside the young man on the steps.]

ALICE—Mamma, this is perfectly ridiculous!

MRS. FARNHAM—That is altogether too mild.

ALICE—Well, I promised to meet Mrs. Lavender at eight, and it is almost that now.

MRS. FARNHAM—I can't help it, my dear.

ALICE—But how can I meet her without going out of the door?

MR. BRADLEY—That will be no trouble at all. We can rip up something and make a rope to let you down with.

MRS. BRADLEY—David, do try and be serious under these trying circumstances.

MR. BRADLEY—Do you want me to weep, or will plain groaning do?

ALICE—Mamma, I am going to telephone to Philip!

MRS. BRADLEY—Telephone! It is a relief, I am sure, to know that we have any means of communication with the outer world beside this second story window.

MRS. FARNHAM—I am not sure but it would be a good plan, Alice. Tell him to send the alarm man immediately; and ask him if he has any idea why your father has not come.

[Alice goes down to the telephone, and while she is gone, there arrive at the front door the iceman, the postman and the wagon with Mr. Bradley's trunks. The ice and the trunks are left at the steps, and one of the baggage-men remains to secure a receipt, seating himself by the two messengers. The group on the steps is heard to converse on the character of the people inside. Alice returns.]

ALICE—He says he will come right up.

MRS. FARNHAM—He!

ALICE—Yes; and that the midnight train has not come in yet. It was delayed by an accident to the engine, and is expected every moment. Philip says he will stop at the station on his way up to see if it has come.

MRS. FARNHAM—Do you suppose, Susan, that my poor husband will live to see the group on the front steps? I don't know whether I ought to wish such a thing or not.

MRS. BRADLEY—I am not afraid for him, my dear, but I would try to do something for the group. Have you no fried cakes or anything of that sort to let down to them?

MRS. FARNHAM—Why, yes, I suppose so. Or—wait; there is a dish of oranges here in the sewing-room. [Leans out of the window.] Ahem! Oh, could you catch some oranges if I should throw them down there?

BOY—You bet!

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, here they are. I thought they might relieve the monotony.

[The oranges are heard to drop into the hands of the boy, and seem to refresh the three pilgrims. After a very few moments a cab rapidly approaches the house, and stops in front of the door. There alight from it Philip Palmerston, clad in a light overcoat, and Mr. Farnham, valise in hand.]

MRS. FARNHAM—Robert!

ALICE—There's Philip!

ALL (at the window)—Here we are!

[Mr. Farnham and Philip stop on the walk, look in a surprised way at the trunks and the people gathered about the steps, and finally at the upper window.]

MR. FARNHAM—Louise, my dear, what on earth does all this mean?

MRS. FARNHAM—Oh, Robert, we are so glad to see you! The burglar alarm is on a—

MR. BRADLEY—On a tear.

MR. FARNHAM—Why Bradley! how are you? This is good indeed. Is that Susan looming up behind you? Yes, my dear, go on.

MRS. FARNHAM—And you see if we open a door it goes off. So—

MR. BRADLEY—So we don't open them.

MRS. FARNHAM—We had an awful time in the night, and the man was here again.

[Meantime Alice and Philip converse through the adjoining window.]

PHILIP—I told you I wanted a chance to rescue you from something—it didn't matter what, so that I could prove my de—

ALICE—Be careful, Philip!

PHILIP—Well, I've done it, haven't I?

MR. FARNHAM (on the other side)—I don't quite understand you, my dear. Sha'n't we come in and have it explained afterward?

MRS. FARNHAM—Well, I should say not!

MR. FARNHAM—Didn't I understand you that the alarm went off in the night? You haven't wound it up again, have you?

MRS. FARNHAM—No, indeed!

MR. FARNHAM—Well, then it can't go off again, Louise. The bell may ring here, but it will make no difference at the office.

[The whole company, including the pilgrims on the steps, are lost in a shout of laughter, save only Mrs. Farnham.]

MRS. FARNHAM—Robert, do you wish to disgrace your family publicly?

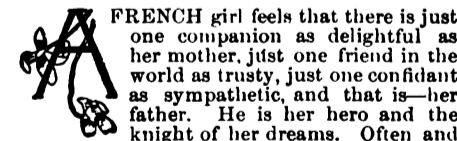
MR. FARNHAM—Certainly not. I shall open the door.

[He mounts the steps, applies his night-key, and enters into the arms of his family.]

BURGLAR ALARM—Tr-r-r-r-ring!

THE FRENCH GIRL AND HER FATHER

BY HENRIETTA C. DANA



FRENCH girl feels that there is just one companion as delightful as her mother, just one friend in the world as trusty, just one confidant as sympathetic, and that is—her father. He is her hero and the knight of her dreams. Often and often have I seen the girls at school hiding their father's photograph in the leaves or their school books, kissing it enthusiastically on the sly, pressing it to their hearts when they go to chapel to say their prayers, sewing his last letter into their dresses, treasuring some little keepsake in their pockets. And when they meet one can see how the father returns his daughter's feeling by his tender clasp of her pure, young hand and the adoring affection with which he looks down into her eyes. He allows nothing to keep him back from meeting her as she comes from school, and giving her his arm—for every French gentleman extends this mark of protection and respect to the women of his family—they start off on their long, happy walk, and many a merry romp, many a tender confidence, do they have in the short evening that follows till her early bedtime at eight o'clock. In France the son belongs peculiarly to his mother; till he marries she is the "lady on his shield," but the daughter is two-thirds her father's. The effect of this intercourse can be traced in their characters. Under a modest exterior, the French girl hides an element of masculine strength, while the active, self-reliant French lad has an almost feminine refinement and tenderness of disposition.

THE FORTUNE TELLER

BY CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON

SHE stood in the weird first twilight By the fire of the gypsy camp, Surrounded by shadows, half startled By the crackle of horses' tramp: New England, blue-eyed and slender, And Italy haggard and fell; The past had been spoken—the future Those ominous lips should foretell.

"My husband," she blushed, "Shall I see him Ere the maples turn into gold?" "Your husband," she pondered, "your husband, Ere olives are picked you behold; His face is handsome and manly, His hand has the grasp of a king; Ask not beyond this for the harvest, Know only how fair is the spring."

"In palace or cottage or castle, In city or town shall we live?" "Ah, daughter, you ask of the future More than you wish I should give. If the hand that shall guard and protect you Has love in its press, ne'er complain; Your home shall be sweeter for dreaming, Though your castle's—a castle in Spain."

THAT NEIGHBOR OF MINE

BY MADELINE S. BRIDGES

HERE is a great difference in neighbors viewed abstractly and in the nearer personal sense. A residence in the country is especially adapted to emphasize the meaning of the word neighbor. A good neighbor at a friendly distance is certainly an excellent adjunct to country life—say, near enough to allow an unimpeded view of his front gate from your own veranda.

I lived in the country once, next door to a good neighbor. The fence between was low enough for him to lean on, and he was just tall enough to lean on the fence, and he leaned on it. I used to leave him there when it was time to retire for the night and find him at early dawn in the same place.

Fortunately, when we took possession of our house this friendly individual happened to be away from home, else I have good ground for believing that he would have unloaded the wagons and laid the carpets for us. As it was, when he returned he hastened at once to the fence and leaned on it. Looking up, from weeding the pansy bed, I encountered his beaming smile, and knew our fate was sealed. All this I read in a single smile, for on that occasion we did not exchange words. In a very short time, however, he had acquired the habit of speaking his mind across the barrier that had so little significance as a dividing line.

"I am glad you folks have come, Miss B—" he would announce in a friendly and cordial voice, "and the more I see of you the better I like you. We didn't see much of the folks that lived here before you, except their backs. A nod, once in three months, maybe, but, as for neighbors—no, no, might as well have lived in Boston! What I say is, let neighbors be neighborly. That's what we weseent here for. Let us help each other, think of each other, feel that we are responsible for each other. If there is anything you need or want, anything I can do for you, why, let me know; just let me know, that's all—let me know!"

If he had only waited for me to let him know all would have been well, as, probably, at the present time he would still be waiting, but alas, his enthusiasm was not of the sort that could content itself with mere professions. My life was burdened with proofs of that man's active benevolence. Every day, and twice and thrice a day, I was summoned to the fence to receive the sacrifices of his good will. He seemed to regard me as a sort of fetish, in need of constant propitiation. These offerings were of a strange and varied character. Seeds, goose eggs, orchids, onions, home-made bread, insect powder, hymn book, honeycomb, tar paper, an infant kitten, maple syrup, a bird's nest, cedar chips, a white rabbit, porcupine quills, fence wire and a tame mouse. When I thanked him for these things which I didn't want, and would much rather not receive, and begged him, he little knew how sincerely, not to give me anything more as I felt already too much indebted to his kindness, he would remonstrate with reproachful earnestness.

"Now, Miss B—, I beg, I beg that you won't speak of kindness! Kind! why I've had no chance to be kind; give me an opportunity. Let me do something, call me at the midnight hour, ask me to be of service, rouse me in the dead of night. Request me to turn out of my bed and house, to go on an errand of life and death, all I desire is to be of use—to be a true and faithful neighbor. I wish you to understand that at any hour of the day or night I am at your service! All you've got to do is to come to this fence and call Weston. And if there is breath in his body Weston will respond!"

At the announcement of our intended return to the city Weston was simply desolated, and the gifts over the fence multiplied to such an extent that I really thought we should be obliged to hire an extra truck to carry them.

When the final parting came, there were tears in Weston's eyes. "Well, one thing we can say," he remarked feelingly, "that we've been neighbors. I'm afraid I can never be the same sort of a neighbor to the folks that are coming as I've been to you." Looking back as we drove away, at the fence where he had leaned so often, I breathed a silent prayer in behalf of those unknown new comers, that he never might.

ECCLESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY

By Harriet Ogden Morison

THE art of ecclesiastical embroidery has for many ages engaged the attention of artists and those interested in the decoration of their churches, and late years have witnessed quite a revival of interest in the beautiful art. It is claimed by many that modern work surpasses the old in richness of coloring, but it has hardly yet attained to the ancient intri-



BURSE (Illus. No. 1)

cacies of pattern, toward which, however, it is making rapid strides.

During the middle ages, great attention was given to all work of this character, the nuns of that time spending many years upon a single vestment. Symbolism especially, was regarded, all designs having a special significance. Great care was also exercised in the selection of materials used, which must be of the purest and finest of linen, the choicest of silks, both as forming the material for the vestment, and those employed by the needle; and the jewels must be real. No combinations were to be used simply for effect; but everything was to be of the very best quality. We can hardly do better in that respect than to follow in their footsteps; being too prone, unfortunately, in order to gain an effect, to use materials right at hand—gold thread of the cheapest, and jewels that are but glass.

After this period, church embroidery suffered a great decline; many samples of which, still to be seen, show designs with no symbolism, painting being used, with simply a few stitches added by the needle.

To old England we are indebted for the revival of ecclesiastical embroidery. The enlarged use, in our own country, within the last few years of vestments for both altar and priest, has given American women, in sisterhoods and in the world, a chance to show their skill both with the needle, in ecclesiastical embroidery, and the pencil, in drawing designs, great scope for both talents being given. As to our coloring, although the ancient shades are extremely rich, we of the present day, besides being rich in our dyes, also have the tones of color graduating from the palest to the deepest shades with the changes so slight that in many cases it requires a skilled eye to detect the difference between them. The attendant sketches show something of this rich coloring, combined with a simplicity of design which is suggestive of elaborate possibilities.

The object of this work being to instruct as well as to beautify, my first number will not vary in character of design.

The first set of designs being meant for the



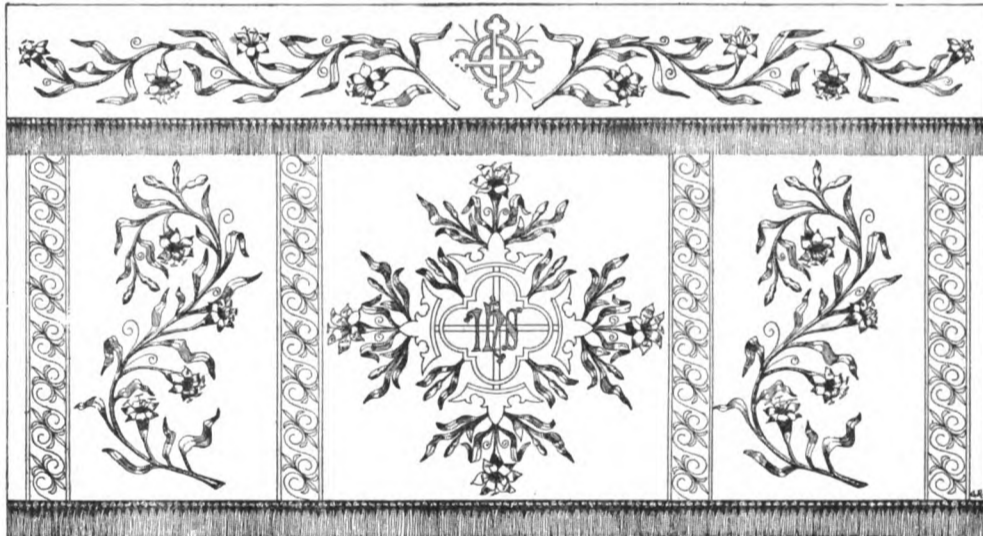
CHALICE VEIL (Illus. No. 2)

approaching festival season, I have chosen the St. Joseph lily, emblem of purity, as one that appeals to all mankind, together with the symbol of the sacred name I. H. S.

AN ALTAR CLOTH

THE center drawing, Illustration No. 3, shows an altar cloth composed of two parts—frontal and super-frontal—the length and depth varying according to the dimensions of the altar for which it is intended, there being no regulation size for altars. The drawing shown is capable of being enlarged to any size. The width of the super-frontal depends upon the design, and also upon the height of the altar, the usual number of inches being not less than seven, and not more than nine; the fringe should be three inches, and just made to touch the top of the orphreys on the frontal. Where the latter are not used, the altar being very handsome, the material of the super-frontal should run under the fringe, but where both are used it is unnecessary, as the silk of the frontal must be wide enough to extend under the fringe of the super-frontal. The background or material used for the designs given should be of white silk for festival seasons, with brocaded ecclesiastical designs, the English brocades being the best. Where economy is an object, a plain gros grain silk, a fine cloth, or felt may be used. The center design on the frontal is a floriated Greek cross, the limbs or arms of which are of equal length, the termination of each arm being a lily.

In order to give the best effect at a distance to the white background use shades of pink, carefully selected, as being most effective. The blending of shades is of the greatest importance. Commencing on the edge of the lily petals with the lightest shade, work up to a deep tone, thus giving depth to the center. Use the same deep shade under the falling petals, then gradually return to the lightest shade used on their edges. The stemans should be either of gold silk or gold thread. Work the leaves in soft gray green, three or



ALTAR CLOTH, FRONTAL AND SUPER-FRONTAL (Illus. No. 3)

four shades being sufficient. Blend these in such a manner as to give the waving and turned over effect, as shown in the design. Separating the crowns at the four corners of the cross are buds and leaves. In the former the shading in the drawing shows clearly the best method of using the silks to give the full or rounded effect.

The sacred monogram in the center of the cross should be worked in gold thread. To heighten the effect, work in a background of blue just deep enough to serve as a shadow, thus throwing it out and making it the prominent symbol of the entire design. Work the quatrefoil which encircles it also in gold thread—two strands couched down at one time. The crowns surrounding the center should be simply crossed with gold thread in such a manner as to form a diamond, the space between the two lower lines either worked in red or in the deepest shade of pink. Stem stitch would be suitable.

A French knot is sometimes placed in the spaces made by the cross line of gold thread, giving somewhat the effect of jewels. The spray of lilies and leaves on each side of the cross work in same coloring as given, marking especially the three buds at top of the spray, as emblematic of the blessed Trinity. The four orphreys, with design of fleur de lis, should be worked in a couching of green, outlining each side with a single thread of gold. The bands on each side are worked in the same manner. Work the super-frontal in same shades of pinks as for lilies, and gray greens for leaves.

THE CHALICE VEIL

THE size of a silk chalice veil must be regulated according to the height of the chalice, varying from twenty-one to twenty-five inches. It may be embroidered elaborately, as shown in Illustration No. 2, or simply with the cross, leaving out the floriated ends. The coloring of this chalice veil must correspond exactly with that given for altar cloth, lilies in pinks, shaded leaves in the gray greens, stems in gold thread, or gold thread and green couched. The background of quatrefoil surrounding the sacred monogram is to be crossed with gold thread, caught down at the intersection of cross lines with deepest shade of pink. Background of monogram in blue, as described in directions for the altar cloth, and the monogram itself in gold thread couched with gold-colored silk. The very beautiful effect given to the cross is shown in the illustration, the basket stitch being employed. Cross the cords with gold thread; sew the cords down close together, running from side to side; carry the gold thread the length of the arms, caught down over every two for first line, over two for second line, but between the two of the preceding row. The next, caught as the first row, alternating until all are covered, using two strands of gold thread at one time.

The ends of the cross are worked in shades of pink, from light to dark, gold thread running into same, with ends varying in length, as shown. The circle is couched in green of the same shades as were used for leaves. Bands are worked across the ends in gold thread.

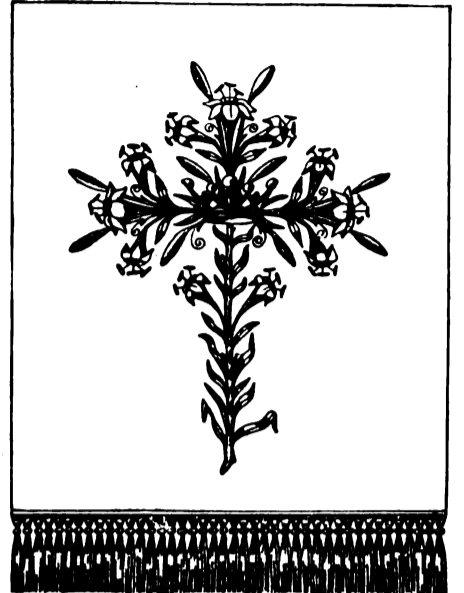
Line the chalice veil with same shade of silk selected for the lining of the stole and maniple; interline with linen of light weight. Finish the edge with a narrow cord, made to correspond in coloring with the fringe used on the rest of the set. This cord has been substituted for fringe, as being less likely to occasion an accident.

BURSE OR POCKET

ILLUSTRATION No. 1 shows a burse made to form a case or pocket, used to hold the linen veil and corporal. The illustration simply shows the flat, embroidered surface of the front, in order to give a clear idea of the design for embroidering. The shape of a

STOLE AND MANIPLE

STOLE and maniple shown side by side, in Illustrations Nos. 5 and 6, also carry out in the design the effect of the rest of the set. A slight variation in the design of the stole and maniple is the introduction at the intersection of the arms of the cross of a shield,



PULPIT HANGING (Illus. No. 4)

serving as a framework for the sacred monogram. The background of the shield may be worked in blue, or merely in outline, in a couching of gold thread, thus allowing the brocade to show. In that case couch the gold thread with blue, in order to introduce a tinge of that color to correspond with the rest of the set.

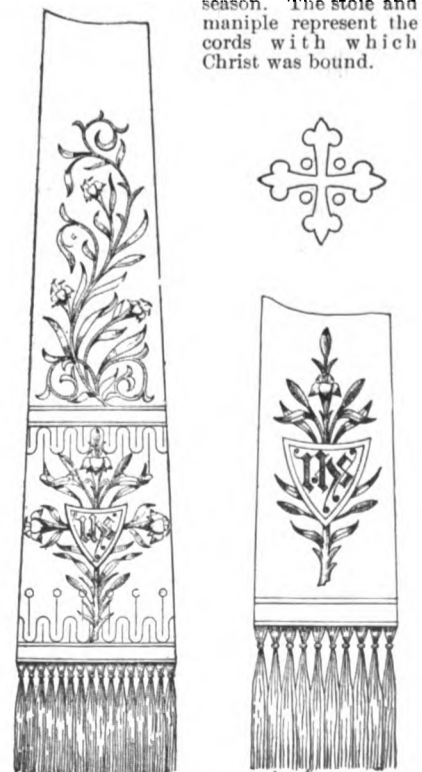
The effect of a stole at a distance being of less importance than the altar hangings, a saving of work may thus be reached.

As the cross at the back of the stole is too small to carry out the entire coloring, use either pink or green, stretch the silk, and cross it either with gold thread, or a darker shade of the same color used to embroider, and catch it at intersection of the cross lines with a stitch of red. The length of stoles varies, there being several varieties—the eucharistic, baptismal, preaching and the bishop's stole.

Where but one is used for all parts of the service, two yards and a half long, including fringe, will, in most cases, be found the more convenient length; the fringe should be four inches deep; the width of stole five inches at extreme end, and graduating up to between two and two and a half inches at the back of the neck. If a narrow stole is preferred, it may be but four inches at the end. Line a stole with silk, and interline with a light-weight linen. Select a shade of silk for the lining that will correspond with either the pinks or greens employed in the embroidery. Either china or surah silk may be used.

A maniple is usually one length, measuring a yard from end to end, with a small cross placed in the middle, so as to rest upon the arm. Use same cross as used on the neck of the stole, the coloring to correspond exactly with it; the fringe also to be four inches deep. A small elastic should be sewed to the lining, joining the two sides far enough below the cross, which rests upon the arm, to enable it to be easily slipped on and off.

A stole signifies the yoke of obedience to Christ. It always follows the color of the season. The stole and maniple represent the cords with which Christ was bound.



STOLE (Illus. No. 5) MANIPLE (Illus. No. 6)

A PULPIT FALL

A PULPIT fall varies in size, according to the dimensions of the pulpit for which it is intended, but the ordinary length of fall is twenty inches, three inches of extra material being allowed for the fringe, which should be set up in order that the light may not shine through, and the effect of the coloring be lost in consequence. The background of Illustration No. 4 being white, great care must be taken in the selection of shades, that the effect of the design will be good at a distance, and yet not crude to examine. For the coloring of the lilies of the entire set I have chosen pink as generally preferred, although a good effect may be obtained by using shades of yellow or white, shaded into either blue or delicate green. The lilies are worked as described in altar cloth, with shades of pink, leaves in gray green, shaded, and stems of gold thread.

The crown at the intersection of the arms of the cross will be best shown in gold thread, noting especially the under line as giving the depth or hollow effect of a crown. The balls at the top, to represent jewels, may be stuffed and covered with either blue or red floss, or both, if preferred, in alternation, in imitation of garnets and turquoise surrounding them with a line of gold thread as a setting, the gold thread work of the crown to be outlined with red, and the red selected to be the same tone as the shades of pink used. The lining of a pulpit fall should be always of silk, to correspond with the lining of the chalice veil and stole; also an interlining of light-weight linen.

CONDUCTING A LADIES' AID SOCIETY

By Mrs. Lyman Abbott



As its name indicates, this kind of organization is intended to aid, and one naturally inquires whom and what it proposes to aid. I assume that its intention is to help in the general work of the church of Christ in this world, to uplift, to strengthen, to redeem; whatever the work of the church is, that is the work of the "Ladies' Aid Society." Thus we come to a fundamental question; what is the work of the church? Is the church an ark in which a few seek safety for themselves from some impending ruin, or is it a means of saving others from present degradation? I believe it to be the latter; that men and women organize themselves for the purpose of carrying on God's work in this world, that they wish, therefore, to know the best means and the most efficient plans, that they are not satisfied with an occasional hour of stirred emotions or stimulated intellect, but that they are inspired with a desire that each day, if not each hour, shall see some progress made toward the victory of good over evil. A "Ladies' Aid Society" is an important part of this organization. And it should not consist of a few exceptionally devoted or energetic persons. Every woman who is a member of the church, and a large proportion, if not all, of the women in the congregation should be its efficient members. Every detail of attack upon evil, and every detail of work for strengthening the good, should be represented by a committee. Foreign missions, home missions, hospital missions, kindergartens, rescue work, working girls' associations, every phase of Christian philanthropy and religious activity which can possibly be employed in the church, should have its representative in this society. All the women members and, as far as possible, all those attending the services of the church, should be enrolled. A list as large as may be of the objects which it would be possible for them to consider as suitable for their work, should be made. A chairman of executive ability should be elected for each object. Every woman in the congregation should be expected to attach herself to one of these organizations, and report to one of these chairmen. Be it little or much, she should do something in its interests; even a "shut-in" may send her word of suggestion, and add her mite of encouragement though she have neither silver nor strength to give. The president of the society should see that each new comer in the parish is at once informed of this plan, and invited and even urged to attach herself to some committee.

LET us imagine such a society in a city church. Numerous objects of missionary and philanthropic work have presented themselves. The pastor has carefully studied them, and a selected list has been prepared. The women have been called together, a president chosen, and for each proposed object of work a chairman has been elected. So far as possible, every woman has signified her choice and been assigned to a particular branch of work. She will, thereafter, report to, and follow the guidance of, her chairman. The president, keeping in touch with all, will stimulate flagging interests, and repress too ardent workers. She will see where there is need of more help, and where there is more than is needed, and will suggest transfers from one department to another. Each chairman will study her subject and arrange plans for her committee. According to the conditions, she will call sewing or other meetings, will devise plans for raising needed money, will, in short, do what the president of an auxiliary missionary society does. Should her work be hospital visitation, she will see that it is systematically arranged, that there are not too many visitors at one time and too few at others. Should the kindergarten be her care, she will feel responsible that the church is doing all it can in that direction, will call to her aid every woman she can secure, and, being herself fully aroused on the subject, will stir the hearts of the uninterested, and, acting with wisdom and discretion as well as zeal, will prosecute her work to its utmost. And so with each head of a department.

In a village or country church methods would differ a little from those in the city church. The number of divisions would be less and the ease of reaching every woman would be greater. But the principle would be the same—every woman should be identified with some part of the church work. And what is not church work? The field is indeed the world—the world abroad and the world at home, just at our doors. Let everybody be invited to take part.

Where this plan is carried out, no one will be "sighted!" A woman's first appearance in church, or even the knowledge of her coming within the limits of the parish, would ensure her a call from the president of our ideal "Ladies' Aid Society." A cordial welcome would be extended to her, the plans and purposes of the society explained and her cooperation asked. She might not be ready at once to decide upon what committee she would prefer to serve, but she should be encouraged not to delay her decision, and while she should be assured that the amount of work she may do will be settled by herself alone, she should also be assured that such work as she feels able to do is earnestly desired somewhere.

EACH committee should pursue its work in its own way, with meetings more or less frequent. There would be some sewing meetings, some devotional, some for instruction and information. Many women would rarely attend all of the meetings; but the ingenuity of the chairmen would find ways in which the skill, the thought and the energy of all should be utilized. How inspiring a rallying day would that be when all these various objects should be presented, and with friendly emulation and competition the leaders of each should seek to interest the apathetic and the uninterested.

Picture a beautiful October day in the country. The windows open to admit the free air, and the bright autumn sunshine gladdening all the reddening trees. The enthusiastic and sympathetic leader of this ideal society has made all things ready, and each "cause" is represented by some one able to present, in a short time, the needs and the resources of her particular work. At the end of the meeting all present have chosen one or other of the good works presented, and each chairman has made herself acquainted with at least the name of such as have chosen her particular committee. Arrangements have been made to see the absent members of the congregation, and by October fifteenth every woman feels herself connected in some vital way with other women in her church for a specific object. During the winter each committee is busy about its work. Some give personal aid to the sick and the needy in the neighborhood; some prepare garments for the nearest hospital; some are acquainted with the Indian problem and learn how to spend a truer and purer patriotism; some are learning of the great movements in thought in Japan; some have had their hearts roused in pity for the child widows in India; some have learned that America may go to Paris to carry the Gospel as well as to bring back fashions; some have, by the aid of the pen pictures of our pioneer missionaries, seen the children walking miles through the inclement weather to gather in a cheerless room and sit on hard boards to study the Gospel, and have been moved to help those who are struggling in our frontier towns to plant the seed of the kingdom of heaven. From time to time, as women meet on the street or in each others' houses, conversation has not turned upon the unkind gossip of the street, but has been filled with questions of larger interest, and the whole life of the community has been uplifted.

SO the winter goes on and June comes. Again the president has called a meeting, this time to hear what has been done; those who have been at work in one field learn what has been done in another, and so the whole church is enriched, and every woman has the benefit of every other woman's work. Our society must make this June meeting a time of rejoicing. It can be an all-day meeting, the morning taken up with reports of the chairmen. All the church is interested to know what has been done. The half-hearted are fired with more zeal; those who had not believed "the plan would work," are ready now to do their share. A few (who like the seed on the shallow ground sprung up with fervor at first to die away speedily) "have lost their interest," but their places are more than filled with the slower but more persistent. A plain lunch, made festive with roses, and garnished with kindly conversation, refreshes the body for the afternoon. Here again the president may show her skill. Not only the places and people already helped may be pictured and described, but new needs can be so presented as to fill the hour with stirring interest. Perhaps a visitor from New Zealand will give pictures of that strange land, or curios will be shown from other remote fields, while the stories of the Bible readers' visits in tenement houses, the success of "neighborhood guilds" and "college settlements" will thrill the hearts of those who have a spark of love for the "submerged tenth."

THIS would be truly a "Ladies' Aid Society;" it would aim to aid not only the needy on the other side of the globe, not only the poor and the miserable at home, but the workers themselves. As has been said before, even an invalid could have a part in the plan, and perhaps her own loneliness would be cheered by the information which should go to her from her co-workers. The chairman of her committee would at once become a friend, and that hardest of all trials for an earnest woman to bear, the feeling of uselessness, would be taken away. The pastor of a church so equipped must needs know what is going on all over the world, and he should not be a narrow man. From his watch tower he should see some new place for defense or offense, for this work is, indeed, a battle. He should consult our ideal president. If it is a point for woman's work she would know just where to go to find a leader, and could suggest where the members of the committee are to be found. The need of money will at once confront her, but it is rapidly coming to be true that the rich give liberally where wisdom is guiding the work. And there is much work which can be begun with little money. Marvelous stories could be told of the way in which the money to do a really needed piece of Christian work has come to the hands of those consecrated to do it.

THE church should be the center of all the work for good in city or town or village. Fear lest she should in some way become herself by touching things secular has crippled and dwarfed her. She must learn that there is nothing common or unclean in all God's world but sin, and the sooner she goes into every corner and uses every power within her to drive that unholy usurper out, and with hands purified and empowered at the altar of God she seeks to take hold of every sin-slaved man, woman and child, and guides them or snatches them from the thralldom of sin, whether by Sunday schools, by missions, by kindergartens, guilds, clubs or any other unnamed or yet undiscovered means, the sooner she will rise to her true place in the world. It is hers to do the work. She can do it without antagonizing, when she puts aside name and form and unessential philosophy, and tries simply to bring men and women to love the Father of all, and to live as the children of such a Father should live.

PRESIDING OVER A WOMAN'S CLUB

By M. LOUISE THOMAS

[EX-PRESIDENT OF SOROSIS]



THE average woman is not so well qualified to preside over meetings in which continual interruptions are occurring, through the members rising to points of order, and other questions of privilege, because, unlike the average man, she has not given much attention to the study of parliamentary law.

The rules for conducting a meeting do not admit of any personal feeling or individual taste, on the part of the presiding officer. On the contrary, there is a code of rules expressly laid down to guide and regulate such matters. Therefore, if I were not acquainted with them, I should at once devote myself to the study of the subject, and having mastered it I should consider myself merely the instrument to conduct the meeting according to the wishes of the members.

The presiding officer is not supposed to control the opinions of the members, but merely to direct them. She should be in entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and have a full and complete understanding of all its aims, objects and purposes. This latter is a very important consideration. Members, and especially new ones, are constantly asking for information, and unless the presiding officer can furnish it briefly and at once, delays are sure to occur, and the meeting be anything but pleasant or satisfactory to the other members present.

Having been chosen to preside, the first duty is to call the meeting to order. If it is a first meeting, the objects for which it is called should then be stated clearly, but in as few words as possible. If it is not a first meeting, but a regular or constituted one, the presiding officer should have the roll of members called by the secretary. The minutes of the last meeting should then be read. Next, the presiding officer should appoint her committees for the session; or, if it is a regular meeting, the reports of the various committees appointed at the previous session should be heard. Next, the regular business should be taken up, and having been disposed of, the presiding officer should allow the introduction of any new business that may properly come before the meeting.

I consider it of the utmost importance that a presiding officer should be possessed of good eyesight, so as to be able to perceive a member as soon as she rises. Recognizing one member when the floor clearly belongs to another is a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction; so that the presiding officer who wishes to escape as much as possible from the adverse comment which her elevated and responsible position invites, will do well to be ever on the alert. She should give the first hearing to the first member who rises, without regard to age, ability, or any other circumstance whatsoever. Above all, the presiding officer should always remember that patience is a virtue; and not only remember, but practice it. She should be just in all her rulings, and be very careful to keep perfect order in the meeting over which she is called upon to preside. Under no circumstances should she allow one member to interrupt another while speaking, unless, of course, the former rises to a point of order, or some other question of privilege. Any member may watch her opportunity and move an adjournment, or call the previous question, or on a point of order, all of which are undebatable questions.

The presiding officer should never instruct the meeting unless to give information on points of order, or on parliamentary rule. She should never join in any debate, or speak from the chair; but if she desires to do so, she should place the next officer in charge, and speak from the floor like any other member. This naturally causes some little confusion and momentary delay, and should not be indulged in too frequently. In fact, I believe that it is better for a presiding officer not to speak at all upon the subjects under discussion unless she is specially requested to do so by the other members.

While I think that women, as a class, are not so well informed in regard to the niceties of parliamentary rule as are men, I believe, also, that they are more easily governed. The very fact that they are not well informed in this respect prevents them from entering into those little tilts of skill that men delight in. They do not see their opportunity as men do, and therefore allow many things to pass unnoticed, which, if they were more experienced, might easily be turned to their advantage. I think one reason of this is that the interests in the hands of women to-day are not of such grave importance as those controlled by men. We have no large public corporations of

women; very few joint stock companies, and still fewer important matters of legislation. Therefore there is not so much at stake as among organizations of men, where the very importance of their interests give them the right to contend with sharpness and determination. But women are being rapidly educated in this direction, and before long I presume they will be as able to take advantage of the slightest technicality or loop-hole as are the best parliamentarians among men now. There is one very interesting thing in an organized body of women to the on-looker, and that is the sincerity and earnestness expressed in their faces. They give more real heart, if I may use the phrase, to what they are doing, thinking and saying than do men. I have been often very forcibly reminded of this fact, and particularly in large gatherings of women.

The success or failure of a presiding officer depends very largely on the knowledge of the individual; but, besides this knowledge, there are undoubtedly personalities which render some presiding officers extremely popular, while others, equally qualified to preside, as far as knowledge is concerned, are unpopular, if not positively disliked. I think that the presiding officer who is clear-headed enough to perceive the wants of the meeting, patient in giving attention to the arguments, and gracious in her consideration of the rights and feelings of others, will always be more popular than one who is stringent, self-opinionated and arbitrary. I think that the natural instinct of woman, together with her proverbial graciousness of manner and sweetness of disposition under the most trying circumstances, are apt to make her more successful as a presiding officer, notwithstanding her limitations as to the knowledge required to successfully discharge the duties of the position.

I think the great mistake made by presiding officers of both sexes is forgetfulness of the fact that they are not called upon to rule the opinions of the meeting. I have noticed that men, as much as women, are apt to endeavor to control the action of the meeting over which they have been called upon to preside, and that is something which I consider always objectionable. It is so very clear a matter that the chairman is merely the pivot upon which the whole matter turns, and not the controlling genius of the sentiments of the meeting, that I am sometimes surprised to see people arrogate to themselves powers which they do not possess, and which were never intended to be conferred upon them. The science of law is the science of human rights, and upon such are based the rules which we call parliamentary law, and which is the accepted method of conducting meetings everywhere.

I have hardly ever known any bitter invective or personality to be indulged in at a women's meeting. The presiding officer's real troubles begin when there is a strong difference of opinion among the members on any subject; when personal feeling is awakened, and more especially when personal ambitions are aroused. I have never been in a meeting as chairman where the members refused to be called to order. I would always strive to put down disorder at the very outset of the trouble, and not allow it to get beyond my control. Experience is the only school in which successful and popular presiding officers are made, but there is no reason why any woman possessing the knowledge of parliamentary law to which I have referred, and closely watching a good presiding officer discharging the duties incumbent on the position, should not make an efficient chairman. But there must be no hesitation or nervousness about a presiding officer. She must be ever on the alert, with all her faculties about her. She must be broad-minded, liberal, and clear-headed, with a readiness to instruct the members when any mistakes are made, and always willing to grant the full liberty of debate to all; for out of the widest differences will come the very best conclusions after full and fair discussion.

The temper of the meeting depends very largely on the kind of organization that holds it. Whether, for instance, as in the case of Sorosis, it is a club of refined and educated women, of literary and artistic pursuits and tastes, or whether it is one for reform, as temperance, suffrage, social purity, or religious development and work. The members of Sorosis, when in session, are well-bred, if not always clear-headed and reasonable. Religious gatherings of women are seldom other than of good temper, and quiet in their tone.

Political meetings and sectarian meetings are apt to be turbulent. It has always appeared strange to me that the two subjects which are seemingly of the most importance to civilization and the human race should excite the most bitter antagonisms, viz., politics and religion. This fact has been recognized by some women's clubs, Sorosis, for example, and they will not permit the subjects to be discussed or introduced in any way at meetings.

WRITE FOR THE PAPERS

Two school teachers invested \$100 each in Griffith, Chicago's factory suburb, and it grew to \$12,000. In an interview they tell about it. A Boston investor's paper sent a staff writer to investigate Griffith. He published a report. The Griffith (Ind.) Enterprise sends sample copies free containing the interview and report.

A gift that would be appreciated—one of Thompson's Pocket Spellors, advertised in October No.

DON'T BUY A SEWING MACHINE

Until you have read our offer of a Premium Machine on Page 48 of the present number. Why should you pay Fifty or Sixty Dollars for a machine which you can buy for Twenty-one? Why pay any money whatever when a little work, among friends, will secure you what you wish free of cost?

We prepay the freight on all machines we send out. We allow you to order one, try it in your own home for twenty days and, if not satisfactory, you may return it and we will return your money and pay all charges. We allow you to be, at once, Judge and Jury. Could anything be fairer?

We warrant each machine against defects for Ten Years. Why not order of us and save the Agent's Commission?

THE WIFE OF JULES VERNE

By LUCY HAMILTON HOOPER

It is written that the nation that has no history is happier than those that fill a more interesting chapter in the world's story. The same may be considered true respecting the man or woman whose memoirs are wholly uneventful.

Honorine Verne, the wife of the famous novelist, Jules Verne, was born on the twenty-fifth of November, 1829, the date being the festival day of St. Catherine, the patron saint in France of all old maids; for to say of a girl that she is destined to dress "St. Catherine's hair" means that it will be her fate to die unmarried. But the omen of the anniversary failed wholly in the case of the subject of our sketch.

She was married at the age of twenty-four; her maiden name was Dufraise. Her father was an army officer of an ancient family of Perigord. Her marriage has proved an exceptionally happy one. She is the mother of two daughters, and of a son, Michel Verne, who is the youngest of her children, and is just thirty years of age. Her eldest daughter is thirty-eight, and her younger one is thirty-six. All are married, and Madame Verne is the happy ancestress of six little grandchildren.

It has been reported that Jules Verne has been largely aided in the preparation of some of his novels by his intelligent and devoted wife. She, herself, has hastened to deny the rumor, declaring that she has never taken part, in any fashion, in the literary labors of her husband. "While fully appreciating" (I quote her own words on the subject) "the happiness I enjoy in being the life companion of an intellectual man, to whose career success has not been lacking, I have shared, therefore, the joys, and not the fatigues, of his existence as an author."



MADAME VERNE

Madame Verne has always been a very religious woman, and of late years she has devoted her time and thoughts almost exclusively to the Catholic Church, and to many works of charity. She is said to rule her husband and her household with a rod of iron, but the despotism is a beneficent one.

The portrait accompanying this is taken from a photograph, the last one for which Madame Verne has consented to sit. Within the last few years her hair has become white, and she declares that she will never again permit any likeness of herself to be made. She has never taken much pleasure in residing in Paris. Her favorite abode was a villa at Courbevoie, in the suburbs of Paris. It has been left uninhabited for several years past, and not long ago it was broken into by a band of thieves, who devastated it completely, carrying off every portable article of value that it contained. Among these last was an artistic clock of the First Empire, the loss of which Madame Verne took much to heart, as it was a family relic, as well as an object of considerable intrinsic value. Another clock, which likewise became a prey of the robbers, was one presented to Jules Verne by the company of the Porte St. Martin, after the long and triumphant run of his "Around the World in Eighty Days." It was a beautiful affair in gilt bronze, in the form of a globe, upheld by the four principal characters of the play. The clocks were much prized not alone for their value, but for the associations connected with them.

This catastrophe completed the distaste of Madame Verne for a residence in Paris. She remains, therefore, in her provincial home, entirely devoted to her church exercises and her works of charity, and to watching over the health of her husband. She still retains her liking for elegant toilettes, however, and always dresses in perfect taste and in the latest style, although with great simplicity.

Of late years Monsieur Jules Verne has become very averse to society, and has lost much of the traditional good temper which is usually characteristic of a famous French author, and which he possessed at one time to a superlative degree. This change has been caused by the action of a favorite nephew, who has become a journalist, and who, with singularly bad taste, has chosen the peculiarities of his uncle as a subject for ridicule. Therefore, the quiet home at Amiens has become a refuge for the celebrated author, no less than for his wife. He finds its tranquillity and seclusion, moreover, favorable to the composition of his ever-popular works, and it is probable that he owes to that retirement, and to the tender and increasing care of Madame Verne, the unflinching energy and ever-renewed originality of his powers as an author.

UNKNOWN WIVES OF WELL-KNOWN MEN

A Quartette of Bright and Interesting Women

MRS. GEORGE M. PULLMAN

By ISABELLE O'KEEFE

MRS. PULLMAN, although fond of society, is much given to domestic life, and spends most of her time with her husband and children either in their Chicago home or their palatial "home on wheels." The latter is a magnificent railroad car built for their special use, furnished in the most elaborate manner; every detail which could possibly conform to comfort being supplied, and the whole outfit so admirably constructed that a transfer from one line to another can be had without the slightest inconvenience to the occupants.

The early years of Mrs. Pullman's life were spent in Illinois, and her education was completed at the Episcopal convent in San Francisco, where she also lived for two years during the war. In her youth she was considered very handsome, being of lithe, supple figure, with small, well-poised head, regular features, dark eyes and hair, and a fine, delicate complexion which she still retains.

It was in 1867 that Harriet Sanger, daughter of J. Y. Sanger, of Ottawa, Illinois, united her



MRS. PULLMAN

fate with the celebrated George M. Pullman, who, though now his wealth is estimated roughly at forty millions, was then simply in rather comfortable circumstances.

She has been, and has lived, abroad, with her daughters for several years, but finds Chicago more pleasant than any city she has visited. Her home is on the northeast corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and is a massive brown-stone edifice, surrounded by beautiful grounds and shaded by tall trees. The spacious library to the left of the great hall contains handsomely carved book-cases in which rare volumes rest, and on these cases busts of favorite authors, valuable vases and appropriate pictures of much value are tastefully arranged.

This room also opens into a side hall which leads to the carriage entrance, and near which are two fountains lighted with electricity and decked with ferns. To the left of the entrance is the music room, an immense oblong space finished in white and gold, and furnished with the most beautiful musical instruments. This room faces Lake Michigan, the merry splash of the waves from which can be plainly heard. Between this room and the hall is the drawing room, which is completely finished in daintily painted canvased walls and ceilings, and furnished with the most luxurious pieces of furniture, as well as having several great pedestals on which rest celebrated masterpieces in fine marble.

Mrs. Pullman is well supplied with every luxury that life can give, and is the happy mother of two beautiful daughters, Florence, a tall, graceful and dignified brunette about twenty-two years old, and Harriet, a bright vivacious belle about twenty. Both daughters were educated in New York and Paris, and made their appearance in society two years ago. Beside the two daughters, Mrs. Pullman is possessed of twin sons, George M., Jr., and Sanger, sixteen years old, of whom both Mr. Pullman and herself are justly proud.

The daughters as well as the mother are continually engaged in charitable work. Mrs. Pullman is vice-president of the Hospital for Women and Children, and is a member of the executive board of both the Old Ladies' Home and Women's Hospital. Florence has lately furnished a large ward in St. Luke's Hospital, which is popularly known as the "Florence ward." Harriet is the leading spirit in one of the most practical works in Chicago, known as the Wildwood Club, an organization composed of the most prominent women in the city, formed for the purpose of building and equipping a house and grounds where self-supporting women and girls may go and take a needed rest, free from restraint and intrusion, at a very meagre cost.

Time has dealt kindly with Mrs. Pullman, who though middle-aged now, looks young and strong, and her health, which has been poor, is almost entirely recovered, so much so that she attends to her many duties with as much alacrity as her daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pullman are devotedly attached to their children, and find no joys so sweet as those of home life.

MRS. JAMES G. BLAINE

By FRANK WOODBERRY

HARRIET B. STANWOOD BLAINE was born in 1830 at Augusta, Maine, whither her parents had removed from Ipswich, Massachusetts. Her father, Jacob Stanwood by name, was of the purest Puritan lineage, and of extreme pride of ancestry. Harriet was the fifth child in a family of seven, four of whom were girls. She received her education at home, under the care of private teachers. In the spring of 1848 she went to Kentucky to join her sisters, Caroline and Sarah, who were teaching in the Female Collegiate Institute at Georgetown. The sisters were women of high standing and good education, and much respected by all who knew them. Harriet was the brightest of the three sisters, both in her mental and social qualities, and soon became a great favorite.

The principal of the Female Collegiate Institute at Georgetown, where the Misses Stanwood were teaching—Thornton F. Johnson—organized in that city in 1847 the Western Military Institute, to which, in October of that year, James Gillespie Blaine, a young Penn-

sylvanian, came to assume the position of assistant professor of languages, Latin and Greek. Young Blaine, a graduate of Washington College, but nineteen years of age, came with high recommendations for scholarship and ability, which he soon merited, and the following year, upon the removal of the senior professor to Knoxville, Tenn., Mr. Blaine succeeded to the chair of languages.

In the latter part of 1850 the Female Collegiate Institute, with its staff of teachers, was moved from Georgetown to Millersburg, the county seat of Bourbon County, Kentucky, and about the same time the Western Military Institute was removed to Blue Lick, also in the same state.

During the two years of the institute's location in Georgetown, Mr. Blaine and Miss Stanwood became close friends, their similarity of ages, dispositions and pursuits forming a strong bond of attachment. The resultant engagement was followed, after the separation of the two colleges, by their marriage in the parlor of the seminary at Millersburg.

Mrs. Blaine has been the mother of seven children, only one of whom, her oldest, Stanwood, died in childhood. The others are Emmons, Walker, Alice, James G., Jr., Margaret and Harriet. Of the many sorrows which have come to Mr. and Mrs. Blaine in later years, the heaviest has been the sad deaths of their son, Walker, and their eldest daughter, Alice, wife of Major Copping, of the United States Army; and the untimely death of their son Emmons. Of the other children all but one, the youngest daughter, Harriet, have married.

Mrs. Blaine has been a most devoted mother to her children, receiving from them the most extravagant devotion in return for her years of unselfish care. She is a most brilliant and charming hostess, and delightful conversationalist, with fine command of words and graphic power of description.

In appearance Mrs. Blaine is pleasing. She is rather tall, and in figure is inclined to stoutness. Her hair is changing rapidly from gray to white, and is always well and tastefully arranged. Her eyes are a blue-gray; her taste in dress is quiet but elegant. Her favorite color for street wear is brown, while her evening dresses are of soft grays.

To be one of Mrs. Blaine's correspondents is the desire of all who know her. Her letters are remarkable for their beauty of expression, cleverness and originality. Not the least of her accomplishments with the pen is her rare facility of expression through the medium of telegraph blanks. Her despatches of condolence or congratulation are unusual examples of brevity and meaning.

Unconsciousness, unworldliness, unselfishness and truthfulness, a power to make those who know her enthusiastically devoted to her, an industry almost limitless in its accomplishment, cheerfulness which never fails in the darkest of crises, and frankness—these are the characteristics of the woman who, though so little known in her own personality, has reflected in her husband's brilliant successes the strength and nobility of her life.



MRS. BLAINE

THE WIFE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

By ALICE GRAHAM MCCOLLIN

LIVING in France, under equal conditions, Mrs. Levi Parsons Morton, wife of Vice-President Morton, would take her place at the head of the highest in rank of political salons. Gifted with beauty, dignity, wealth, social standing, and an appreciation of political and governmental methods and practices almost masculine in its quickness of perception and sureness of grasp, she would have found there a society ready to receive her, and to accord her the rank to which these qualities entitle her. But as the wife of an American, their possession secures to her only the position of a social leader, though of one whose abilities and natural rights to precedence are unquestioned. Her training, or experience, at the head of the French Embassy, during Mr. Morton's long ministry, has given her the charm and elegance of manner bred only of such life, and invaluable to a woman of her station.

Mrs. Morton, who was married to the vice-president in 1873, was a daughter of William I. Street, one of the most prominent citizens of Poughkeepsie, New York. After her marriage she resided in New York City, where her beauty and family connections, and her husband's large fortune, soon made her a leader in "the smartest set in the world." When Mr. Morton was made Minister to France, his wife resigned this leadership in order to accompany him thither, and so gracefully did she preside over the Legation that only admiration and respect were accorded her.

In appearance Mrs. Morton is charming. She is slightly above medium height, with a figure of great beauty; her arms and neck are famous for their loveliness, and in evening dress she is seen to the best advantage. Her complexion is fair, eyes a blue-gray, and hair



MRS. MORTON

—which she usually wears as shown in our illustration—is turning slightly from a fair brown to gray. Her eyes have a singular directness of gaze, which speedily ensures her attention and interest as she talks, their rapid change of expression being one of her most charming peculiarities. She is about forty-five years of age, though looking scarcely old enough to be, as she is, the mother of five children, all of them girls, who range from nine to eighteen years of age.

Mrs. Morton personally supervises every detail of her daughters' occupations, and is with them almost constantly. This would seem almost incredible were it not remarked at the same time that she is the most systematic of women. Every hour of each day has its special duty, and an exact adherence to this arrangement enables her to accomplish much.

Mrs. Morton makes a most delightful and gracious hostess, and invitations to her house are eagerly sought after. She attracts about her the brightest and cleverest men always, and whenever there may chance to be a political star of particular magnitude sojourning in Washington, it is more than probable that he will be found at the Vice-President's.

A most devoted Episcopalian is Mrs. Morton, regular in her attendance at service, and fully appreciative and active in her church duties. She is an unostentatious aider of charitable works, giving abundantly of her money to those institutions to which she is unable to devote her personal service as to those with which she is closely connected.

She is a most prudent and economical housewife, and although matters are managed by a generous hand nothing is allowed to go to waste. Every detail of the housework is known to the mistress, who supervises the housekeeping. This explains the possibility for care and economy in her establishment.

Mrs. Morton is a close reader of current literature, reading intelligently as well as extensively, and doubtless owes much of her conversational ability and brilliancy to this. All of the newest publications, fiction, philosophy, history or biography, with the leading magazines and reviews of England and France, will be found on her library table.

But the most noticeable trait of this interesting woman is her faculty for securing the greatest amount from every passing moment. She is never idle, and it is to this, doubtless, that so much of her accomplishment of purpose can be traced. This may also account for her social supremacy, as well as for her domestic success. But the chief factors in the former must be, it would seem, her ambition, which is well directed, her ability, which is expended only for noble and ennobling purposes, and her unconscious personal charm of manner.

PRESENTS FOR THE DINING-ROOM

By Mrs. GARRETT WEBSTER

THERE has probably never been a season where things of use were more truly beautiful in themselves than this year, and especially may this fact be seen in the numerous and exquisite articles of dining-room furnishing. Dining tables of polished wood, carved chairs, sideboards, buffets, china and glass closets and cabinets, are found at all prices, and of all qualities. The round table, for those who have a dining-room of sufficient space to accommodate its dimensions, will remain to the end of time the shape par excellence, as it not only seats guests to the best advantage, but displays the floral decorations and table service better than any other. Such a table makes an extremely handsome gift. A present of equal usefulness is an adjustable table top, which can be made at any cabinet maker's, in whatever shape may be desired. Carved chairs, high or low backed, and with or without arms, make most acceptable gifts, sent singly, in pairs, or in sets. The foot-rest is an invaluable addition to a dining chair, and one almost an essential as an aid against floor drafts at places at the table where ladies are seated. A charming gift consists of the head-rest, cushion and upholstered carved foot-rest for the chair occupied by the feminine head of the family.

CLOSETS and cabinets for the display of china and glass are acceptable presents. The mirrored back, despite the objections raised by over-critical persons, forms always the best background for the display of cut glass, or china. A pretty conceit for a dining-room is a cabinet or shelf devoted entirely to the display of articles of one kind; jugs, teapots, and cups and saucers being most effective. A contribution to the shelf may make a very modest or a very handsome gift, and is sure of being an appropriate one. From these cabinets to their contents is but a short step, and to those who make it, the variety of gifts for selection is practically unlimited. Plates of all kinds, wares and sizes, and for all purposes, should have first choice. Dessert, salad, bread and butter, and oyster plates are the most usual, but bone plates, in crescent shape, salted almond individual tiny squares or circles, useful, also, as resting places for olives, come packed in dainty cases for presentation. Patty dishes, in the forms of tiny boats, shells, and bowls; bouillon cups, with double handles and covers, and individual porridge bowls are beautiful and useful gifts.

CHOCOLATE sets, consisting of a tall, narrow pot, with cups and saucers corresponding in shape and size, are usually colored in browns, yellows and gold, giving an extremely handsome effect. Bon-bon dishes are in every imaginable shape and size, and almost unlimited in the conceits which they show forth. Spoons and tongs of silver are sent with them often, and selection may be made from an infinite variety. Salted almond dishes and shovels are also found in a great profusion of styles, and olive dishes and forks in as many. A novelty in china ware is a hot cake dish—a square china plate containing a circular indentation about the size of a small griddle cake. Over this fits a cover some three inches in height, with two tiny holes to permit the escape of steam. This cover keeps the cakes deliciously hot, and prevents their becoming heavy from the accumulation of steam. Another novelty, and this time an imported one, is an asparagus set. A dish in the shape of a large crescent is formed to represent stalks of asparagus; from the center rises a silver boat to contain the drawn butter. Fluted tongs to serve the stalks accompany the dish, the whole forming a unique and handsome gift.

Ice bowls, carafes, tumblers, jugs and dishes of all shapes, and for all purposes, are made of cut glass. Celery dishes have returned in style to the tall glasses, in preference to the low boats used so long, and some especially handsome ones are shown. Cut glass bottles for oil and vinegar are useful, as are the little cut-glass dishes for bon-bons and salted almonds.

IN silver things the choice is even less restricted. Spoons, singly or in sets, are frequently sent as gifts, and are always welcome. The souvenir spoon craze has done much to make this the case. Soup, dessert, tea and coffee are the sizes most used, and sets are quite as frequently made up from odd spoons as from one pattern. Fruit spoons, useful, almost essential, for the comfortable eating of either orange or shaddock, are of several styles; those having a deeply pointed but curved tip, and others with a saw edge, are the most usual. Sugar, salt and jelly spoons are many and various in their kinds, while berry spoons of depth and width will gladden the housekeeper's heart. Spoons with perforated bowls have replaced, on many tables, the sugar shaker. Gravy spoons are made in shape like an elongated tablespoon, and have a silver peg placed about three inches from the bowl, to prevent the slipping of the spoon into the platter. Sets, consisting of such a spoon and of gravy and soup ladle, are frequently made up.

The styles in forks comprise oyster, dinner, dessert, ice cream—a combination of spoon and prongs—and, newest of all, berry forks. The last differs from an oyster fork only in having greater length of prong. Fancy forks, of different sizes and shapes, are used for butter balls, asparagus, cold meats, sardines, macaroni, ice cream and salads. These are but a few of the lovely and useful things within the reach of many a purse, but it must be remembered by the donor that often the simplest gift, if weighted with love and forethought, may give quite as much of happiness to the recipient as the costly present selected without care or interest.



FOR PARLOR OR DRAWING-ROOM

By Mrs. MORRIS HUNT

HERE, again, is a wide field* for the would-be giver. So many and so exquisite are the articles of parlor decoration, that once more the question is not one of material but of selection. Pictures seem almost the most welcome of additions, and there surely has never been a time when beautiful studies, appropriately framed, could be so easily and reasonably procured. Etchings and engravings should have first choice, water colors second and oil paintings last, for the reason that they are found to be of merit in just this proportion; the likelihood of securing a worthy oil painting being just one-third as good as that of securing an excellent black and white. The old-fashioned Colonial mirrors, in one or in three sections, are again fashionable, and readily found in antique shops. Cabinets for wall fastening, or built to stand upon the floor, are as numerous in style and price as are tables. The inlaid Turkish and Syrian tabourettes, octagonal shaped low tables, are scarce, but extremely fashionable. Chairs and divans are of innumerable styles, shapes and prices. The most unique will be found, if the fancy be for carved wood, upholstered in white cotton at the curio shops, and by selecting material for the covers a better effect is often gained at no greater expenditure of money. Foot-rests are as welcome to a parlor as to a dining-room, and afford unlimited range to one's ideas and purses. Down cushions are one of the surest to be welcomed of gifts, and no parlor can have too many of them.

THE music corner furnishes a wide field for selection. A piano seems the most munificent of gifts, and the things which may accompany it are unlimited in variety. Scarfs, draperies or covers of any kind, which serve the double purpose of ornamentation and protection, claim first notice. A cabinet for music, carved stool or chair, piano lamp, or new lamp shade for those who already possess the lamp, portfolio for the music which is left lying about—any or all of these things add to the comfort of the musical member of the household, and to the beauty of the music corner. Bric-à-brac is something to be considered by the shopper with a small purse as well as by her who is more favored. Porcelain and Bohemian glass are each made up into an infinite variety of articles of adornment; jugs, vases, bowls and dishes having each their individual purpose are the most usual forms. Dresden is one of the most fashionable of porcelains, and is consequently found in a greater variety of shapes and articles than almost any other ware.

PORTIÈRES and curtains make acceptable and beautiful gifts. Rugs, large or small, but if woven always imported, are handsome additions to the most elegant of drawing-rooms. My lady's tea table affords almost unlimited suggestion for gifts, large or small. The table itself is a matter for selection, the new styles being such gainers in convenience, from experience. Some of these are of woven white wood, standing slightly more than two feet in height, with an under shelf extending half way across the table's width. Covers are of fine linen, embroidered either in white, yellow, violet or any other single color, or even more fashionably in what are known as Dresden colors. Another gift, which can be as readily made as purchased, is that indispensable article a tea cozy. This useful piece of necessity is made usually in the shape of a semicircle, eight and a half inches in height and twelve inches in length. It should be handsomely lined and covered and heavily interlined with cotton batting, and when finished should bear a resemblance to a soldier's pointed cap. The opening which in the cap would contain the head, in the case of the cozy will enclose a tea pot, whose contents it will keep at boiling heat for several hours. A velvet holder, made in the fashion of a kitchen iron holder, and lined with chamois skin, prevents the fingers from being uncomfortably heated by contact with the handle of the tea pot. China tea sets, consisting of pot, cream jug and sugar bowl, are found in all wares, styles and prices. Tea cups and saucers make simple but acceptable gifts, and come in a great variety of shapes and sizes. Spoons for measuring tea, for serving bon-bons and for the ordinary accompanying of tea cups, are many in design and variety. A two-pronged fork is useful for serving lemon, and small tongs for serving the loaf sugar now almost invariably used. A dainty match safe in gold or silver should stand near the silver tea kettle, and a small cut glass bottle contain an extra supply of alcohol. Many ladies prefer to use a tea ball, and when this is done the furnishings of the tea table are considerably simpler. Tea balls afford a charming variety for selection. Silver caddies are lovely and useful additions to the table. Silver tea sets of five pieces, tray, pots for hot water and tea, cream jug and sugar bowl are novelties that will not find many purchasers because of their costliness. The Russian samovar has replaced, in many houses, the daintier tea table, and gifts to complete its outfit are fewer in number. Tall tumblers of red or gold and white Bohemian glass are used instead of cups; spoons for these are made with long handles.

FOR MY LADY'S CHAMBER

By ANGELA C. BOYCE

EACH year produces new and attractive toilet accessories—dainty furnishings, combining ornamental elegance with utility. Among a dozen varieties of toilet bottles shown is a quaint one of cut glass, for toilet water. This bottle swings from pivots suspended over a handsome silver stand; the stopper, which is hollow, is also provided with a stopper, and tiny silver funnel hanging by a chain. Innumerable and odd designs appear in the shape of the useful little pin and brush trays, hair-pin, salve and pomade boxes, and an endless array of bottles, both in plain silver and repoussé, for the reception of aromatic salts, manicure oils, etc., all in Louis XV style. Beautiful little cases are also shown in repoussé, compact and snug for holding vaseline bottles, with stopper attached; and a very useful article is the small silver box which, when opened, reveals within a silver curling iron and alcohol lamp. Hair brushes backed with silver, in which are set medallions of mosaic, are imported this year. One discloses an exquisite portrait of Marie Antoinette; another a charming pastoral scene. Silver puff boxes, also with mosaic tops, show lovely views. Wrought iron work, artistically twisted and bent into fanciful designs, supporting lovely bed-room lamps, holds its own against the brass ornamentation so long used. China toilet sets are now more complete than ever, comprising pin, ring and brush trays, puff and jewel cases, cologne bottles and candlesticks. Many beautiful new quaint shapes are shown this season in Doulton, Dresden, Limoges, English Royal Worcester, and also in Royal Flemish ware of home manufacture. Some very beautiful sets, manufactured in France, and decorated in New Jersey, are less expensive.

THE useful little trays of various materials have, in a measure, usurped the place of the pincushion, which is now often found suspended beside the glass in various graceful shapes. A gorgeous butterfly, done in needlework or daintily painted, lightly poised at the side of the toilet glass, concealing a small pincushion beneath the outspread wings, is a pretty conceit. Pincushions mounted in silver, while not as dainty, have the merit of being elegant and durable. For a nook suggestive of cozy comfort, the netted silk hammock suspended across a corner and piled high with cushions, is preferred by many to the regulation couch. Less expensive hammocks, covered with a striped Indian curtain, with fringe knotted in to match the stripes, also serve to brighten a dark corner. With a soft rug thrown beneath, nothing is wanting to complete the charm. So many lovely rugs are shown in all the harmonious blending of colors (of which art the Orientals are masters), that one is bewildered. The Kirman, Cashmere and Teheran rugs are all choice. The Sumac, which is less expensive, combining artistic beauty with durability, is the best for ordinary use. When hygienic considerations are of account to the occupant of the room, rugs are preferred to any other floor covering. It may not be amiss to mention a Paris fancy in the way of window drapery for bed-rooms. A soft, silk ruffle, three inches deep, is now added to Swiss curtains. Of course, this idea extends to bedspreads and bolsters as well.

A PRETTY hair receiver is cut from two squares of pasteboard, each five and one-third inches on a side. From the center of these squares cut out a square piece, measuring two and one-third inches, leaving a frame an inch and a half wide. Cover the frame with China silk over a layer of wadding. Make a bag seven inches long. The back half is cut to form a point at the top, the front half has a point cut out. The bag is then glued to the back of the pasteboard square in plaits, and the second square placed over it and neatly sewed. The bottom of the bag may be finished in any way desired. Charming flower baskets for a bed-room stand may be made of green, yellow or red China silk, fashioned like the crown of a hat, the silk shirred over a wire, with a full puff finishing the edge. The wire handle is rolled with ribbon, finished with an exquisite bow. A china or glass bowl is placed inside, filled with nasturtiums or autumn leaves. Countless little additions to the conveniences in a lady's bed-room in the way of home-manufactured articles may be cited. A lovely bag of chamois or silk, prettily decorated and daintily perfumed, will serve to protect the handles of parasols. These are drawn up with a shirr-string. A novel idea for a photograph frame is shown in a circle of pasteboard, covered with brocaded ribbon, surmounted by a piquant bow. Another odd fancy is to frame your favorite author with leaves from his own writings, artistically adjusted to make a pleasing effect. Snug little cabinets or sets of shelves prettily draped serve as little hiding places for various articles one does not wish on the toilet table. Useful foot-stools may conceal under elaborate drapery convenient receptacles for holding one's chamber slippers. With tact to guide one in the fitness of the article for the place it is intended to fill, and taste in the selection of tints, the result of one's efforts toward creating beautiful articles can hardly fail to be successful.

PRESENTS FOR THE NURSERY

By FRANCES E. LANIGAN

NURSERY should be, of all places, the abode of health, comfort and happiness, and these three are visitors which may be obtained and entertained at the smallest outlay of money. The luxury of the age, however, has penetrated here, as elsewhere, and many of the exquisite and beautiful things which the art of design has produced, are for the inmates of this happy corner of the home. A list of a few of these has been attempted below, and though as gifts they may be desirable, let it be remembered that they are by no means essential to the happiness of the little ones; a string of spoons and a rag doll can give as much pleasure to a child as the most elaborate of toys, or the most expensive of jeweled gifts.

A CHILD'S table belongings are of the easiest things to add to if handsome presents are desired. Spoons are the most usual of selections, because of the great variety of styles in which they come. A pretty custom is that of sending to a little girl on each of her Christmas Days, or birth anniversaries, a silver spoon, as in this way she accumulates quite a stock of silver. Silver sets, of knife, fork and spoon, are seen in dainty cases of white, pink and pale blue, and in similar cases are the napkin ring, mug and spoon. Larger cases, holding sets consisting of elaborately carved tray, bowl, spoon, mug, napkin ring, and plate of silver, are to be found for the large nursed givers, and napkin rings, mugs, bib-holders and silver pushers for the larger majority. The child's Christian name and the date of the year is invariably engraved upon each of these pieces of silver. Other gifts that may be found in silver are dainty little card cases to hold the visiting cards with which some children are endowed by doting parents; purses for their gold, silver and nickel "pennies" are also welcome.

FURNITURE, so long as it is intended as the particular individual property of some member of the nursery, will be welcomed, but not if it is to be considered as an article of general utility. Fancy chairs, tables, or even diminutive bureaus, are welcome under these circumstances, and cared for as they will be under no other. Dainty little toilet covers and pin cushions will be delightfully received, and treated with the respect born of individual ownership. Silver toilet sets, consisting of mirror, brush, comb, pin tray, powder box and puff are made up especially for children's use, but their extreme costliness puts them out of the reach of most persons. A cuckoo clock will bring great pleasure, and be of much service in the nursery, as will a bookcase, or pictures of children or animals; a small standing desk, with chair to match, is also a useful present. Fancy calendars, book marks, paper weights, stamp boxes, pencils and portfolios, can be found in pretty designs, with silver ornamentations, for children's use. Avoid gifts which may call for the use of ink, as the absence of this sure-to-be spilled fluid is desirable in the well-regulated nursery.

JEWELRY of simple design is much used in the selection of gifts for children; pins, plain, gold, enameled and jeweled, come in lace, bib, and safety pins. A set of three or four gold, silver, enameled or jeweled studs, linked by a fine gold chain, come as fasteners for dainty dresses; and bands of shell, silver and gold to replace the round comb in holding stray locks in place. Rattles are of silver, gold and mother-of-pearl, in innumerable shapes, many of the two former being engraved with appropriate nursery rhymes. Strings of amber, or gold beads are sometimes given, but armlets, bracelets and rings are considered as very old-fashioned and inappropriate presents. The baby's carriage affords an opportunity for a large choice of gifts, expensive and inexpensive. Rugs of fur, of wool or of felt, are of innumerable varieties and qualities. Blankets and covers are as many in style, though the knitted and crocheted woolen afghans are in temporary disfavor with Madam Fashion. The covers are of flannel, in dainty colors, elaborately embroidered and lined with silk of a contrasting or harmonizing color. Pillows and cushions are frequent gifts, as are real lace covers for the carriage parasol. Embroidered straps of satin, matching in color the upholstery of the carriage or blanket, are found quite as secure, and much more ornamental than the plain leather ones used formerly. These straps are finished at each end with double streamers of ribbon, to be fastened to the steel strap holder. For girls, dainty work baskets or boxes may be fitted up with tiny silver or gold thimble, needle case, pincushion and pair of scissors; a little jewel case, a glove or handkerchief box are also pretty additions to the belongings of these little maids. Small boys will appreciate the tiny silver watches, and the pretty sleeve buttons, which seem to have been especially prepared for them. There is nothing that the average child has more objection to receiving as gifts than clothes, yet even this rule has some exceptions. Sets of fur, consisting of muff and collar, of lamb's wool, chinchilla, or white astrakan, are made for even the smallest toddlers; and gloves and mufflers in all colors and of all textures. Umbrellas of silk, with silver handles, come in styles suitable for children as young as six years. Books, always a child's most precious possession, come of all colors, in all sorts of bindings, with illustrations, without illustrations, and are in value from a few pennies to many dollars. The books most prized in the nursery are "The Brownies," the Greenaway books, "Alice in Wonderland," "Alice in the Looking-Glass," "Grimm's Fairy Tales," Hans Christian Andersen and the always well loved and always new rhymes of "Mother Goose."

THE BROWNIES 'ROUND THE WORLD

By Palmer Cox

IN TWELVE STAGES: FIRST STAGE

THE BROWNIES IN CANADA



When signs that mark the closing year began to hint of winter near, in leafless trees, in ice-rimmed pond,

And on the mountain peaks beyond, The Brownies gathered, one and all, In answer to a general call. All representatives of note From countries near and lands remote, Assembled fast at close of day, To lay their plans and have their say. No less a scheme they had in mind Than now, before their powers declined, While still they had the strength to run, The hearts to dare, and taste for fun, To visit all the nations wide, Around the world on every side.

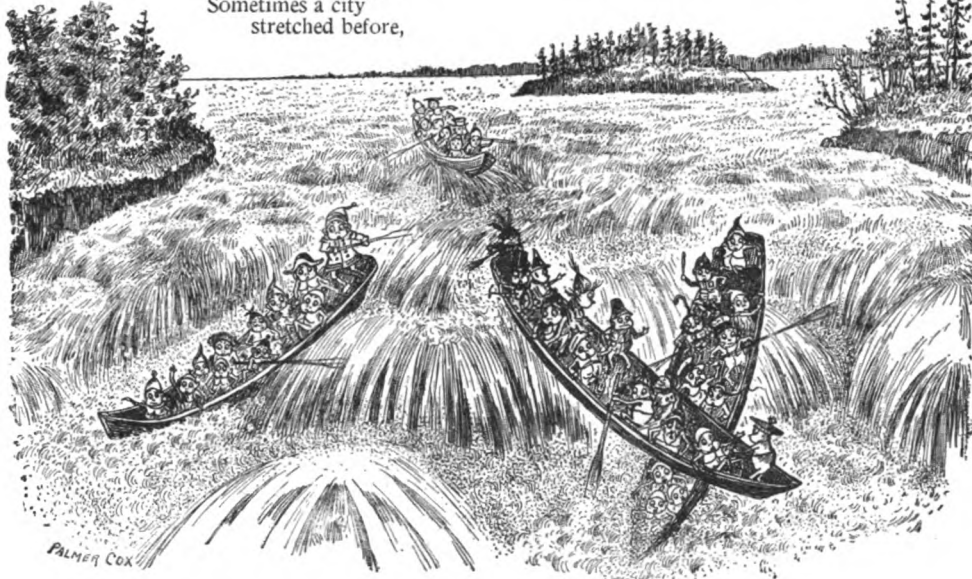


Said one: "My comrades tried and true, No picnic trip we have in view, For many a hardship must be met, And many a foot in danger set Ere we can reach the native land Of every member in the band; Strange accidents will cross our way Of which we little dream to-day; Strange modes of travel must be found Ere we can circle earth around. With fortitude yourselves equip To serve you through the trying trip, From States that stretch from sea to sea, The watchful wards of liberty, Through zones that gave to Franklin brave And Melville true an icy grave, Through lands enriched by Pharaoh's dust, And cities baked in lava crust, To where that flowery realm extends On which the world for tea depends." At mention of these far-off climes, Where they could have such wondrous times, The Brownies smiled, and all the band Were ready now to lift a hand, And vote that they, with willing hearts, Would make the trip to foreign parts; And should misfortunes, sad and sore, Assail them on some distant shore, No blame would be attached to those Who did the daring scheme propose. That night, before the moon grew pale And hid behind a western veil, Or stars a sign of falling showed, The daring Brownies took the road. With cunning minds the travelers planned To keep along the northern strand, Until they skirted Baffin's Bay And Labrador behind them lay; Then trust a raft and favoring breeze To take them o'er dividing seas, Till, on some point of Europe cast, The band would find themselves at last. An easy task it seems, no doubt, To mark a course for others out, And every one will understand Who ventures out by sea or land, That such a trip would have at best

Some trials that would courage test.



It seemed to argue want of sense, But in the Brownie band's defense Let me remark, the Brownie kind Are not to human powers confined, For mystic arts with mortal blend, Ensuring triumph in the end. Deep rivers that before them ran, Were bridged at once with single span, Tall saplings bent from top to root Were fastened in some way to suit, Till one by one, in single file, They crossed the stream in Brownie style. Sometimes a city stretched before,



With all its bustle, jam and roar; Its busy mills, its rushing trains, Its blazing squares and darksome lanes; Then Brownies needs must circle round And dodge about for safer ground. A river widened to a bay At times occasioned some dismay, And seemed to bring to sudden end The trip they gladly would extend, Till one was quick to raise the cry "We're all right yet, some boats I spy Here lying on the weedy shore. Let some take rudder, some take oar, And soon we'll travel where we please In spite of current, tide or breeze!" At once they rushed a seat to find, For no one wished to stay behind, And while they rowed the boats along The band united in a song: "A happy Brownie band are we, Prepared for daring deeds, We ramble boldly, far and free, Wherever fancy leads.

For us the forest spreads its leaves And throws a shade below, For us its screen the ivy weaves, And ferns and mosses grow. The children strain Their eyes in vain To see a Brownie sprite, For those that find The Brownie kind Must have a second sight. For us the plantain leaves are wide Enough to cover two,

For us the stars at eventide Trim all their lamps anew. And quickly we can slip away When they forsake the sky, Or keen, observing children stray Around with prying eye. We hide from all, Both large and small, By day as well as night. Ah! none can see A Brownie wee, Who has not second sight." They visited the Thousand Isles That spread around for many miles, Then hastening on, with ardor keen, They ran the rapids of Lachine In boats that threatened hard at times

To bring an end to all my rhymes By giving up the Brownie band To the St. Lawrence River grand; To roll them on with crazy flow Into the ocean far below. At Montreal they paused awhile To note its size and ancient style, And from Mount Royal to survey The leveled land that round them lay, Then ran to see the shaft of stone That in a central place is shown Surmounted by the gallant tar



To guard the river deep and wide That stretched away to ocean tide. Through narrow streets the Brownies bound That in the lower town are found, And then with nimble feet they fly To reach the upper town so high. Said one, who paused to look around: "My friends, we tread historic ground; 'Twas up this path, so rough and steep, The British did at midnight creep, With guns unloaded in their hands, Obedient to the strict commands, For fear an accidental shot Might bring the Frenchmen to the spot. Full in the van, with bated breath, Brave Wolfe ascended to his death, While Montcalm, trusting guards to keep A careful watch, took his last sleep! For lo! the early dawn revealed The red coats stationed in the field; The plains of Abraham were bright With troops all marshaled for the fight, I will not here the tale intrude About the battle that ensued Of rallying ranks, when hope was low, Or brilliant charges to and fro. On history's pages read you may How fell the heroes of that day; And how, ere shades of night came down, The Union Jack waved o'er the town." While through Canadian wilds they passed Where snow was piled like mountains vast, They took to snow shoes long and stout,

With their own hands well fashioned out; As when a club strives for a prize, A bowl, or cup of handsome size, And every member does his best To keep ahead of all the rest, So every Brownie struggled well His puffing comrades to excel; But shoes would sometimes hit or hitch, And headlong down the mountain pitch The very ones that seemed to show The greatest speed upon the snow.

Who won and died at Trafalgar, Thus went the band the country through Enjoying all that met their view.



Of dangers that with light appear. But still the Brownies worked their way



At night alone, while through the day They kept some place that served them well Until the shades of evening fell. At length Quebec appeared in sight, Perched high upon the rocky height, With cannon pointing down below, In many a grim and threatening row,

So he that for some distance ran, A smiling leader in the van, Would thus be thrown clean out of gear And left to struggle in the rear, But best of feelings governed still The lively race o'er plain and hill.



THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

An Illustrated Family Journal with the Largest Circulation of any Magazine in the World.

Published Monthly by

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

At 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

With Press-Rooms at 401-415 Appletree Street

Edited by

EDWARD W. BOK

In association with

MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT
MISS RUTH ASHMORE
MARGARET BOTTOME
ROBERT J. BURDETTE
MAUDE HAYWOOD
EMMA M. HOOPER
FRANCES E. LANIGAN
ISABEL A. MALLON
MARIA PARLOA
EBEN E. REXFORD
ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL
MARGARET SIMS
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.
KATE TANNATT WOODS

Advisory and Contributing Editors

With representatives at London and Paris.

Subscription Rates

One dollar per year, payable in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Advertising Rates

Five dollars per Agate line each insertion before (this) editorial page; three dollars per Agate line on succeeding pages and all covers. Reading Notices, six dollars per Nonpareil line. These rates are net.

BRANCH OFFICES:

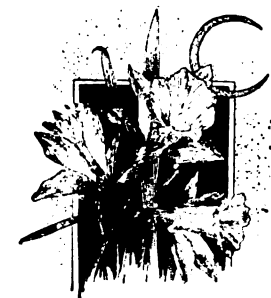
New York: Potter Building, 38 Park Row
Boston: 7 Temple Place, Cor. Tremont St.
Chicago: 508 Home Insurance Building
San Francisco: Chronicle Building

LONDON OFFICE:

53 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
English Subscription Prices:
Per issue, 6 pence; per year, 6 shillings, post-free

Philadelphia, December, 1892

AT HOME WITH THE EDITOR



CHRISTMAS always makes me wish to know my readers personally. There is something in the very mention of the grand, time-honored festival that seems to invite personal acquaintance and pleasant friendship. And if that wish was

ever strong within me, it is particularly so this year. Perhaps it is due to this feeling that I have wished, unlike previous Christmas seasons, to retain my page, and write upon it myself, in the hope that through it I may be led to come closer to the thousands whose kindnesses during this year have meant so much to me. Last year I felt as if no editorial worker had a more delightful constituency than I; this year that feeling has grown into absolute conviction.

IF there is one pleasure which I enjoy more than another, I think it is when at a hotel in a distant city, or at a summer resort, some one smilingly comes to me and says: "I am one of your readers, and I feel impelled to know you personally." And this year has seemed to bring to me more of those instances than any previous one. I may not always have realized the ideal of my new acquaintances, for, sad to tell, the personality of the writer is not always in accord with his printed work. But if I have proved disappointing, perhaps, to those who have so pleasantly come up to the threshold of my acquaintance, I cannot say that the feeling has been reciprocated. Some of the friendships I value most have come into my life in this way—women of sunniest natures, men of brightest minds. It has been good to meet them, and better still to know them.

And so I feel, in some respects, that at this Christmas-tide I know my readers better: certainly, I know more of them, and that the coming year may bring to me a still wider and closer acquaintance with those who read me each month is my sincerest wish. As those conversant with the spirit of this magazine know, there exists no distance between editors and readers, save that which geographical differences make necessary, and even those can be in a measure overcome. For the wish is earnest with me that wherever I may be, if at any time near you in person or within reach of your home, I may by some word or action learn of it—and this wish I extend to every reader of the JOURNAL in whatever community or in whatever clime. I shall be glad of every chance to know my readers better.

DURING no previous year has the JOURNAL seemed to come into closer touch with its readers through their written words. From hundreds and hundreds of letters there have stepped forth the brightest messages, the most cheerful words or delightful marks of individuality. You have told much, you have asked for more—more, sometimes, than it was possible to give. For no matter how hard one may strive to be perfect, absolute perfection is impossible. But you have pointed the way to success. If the JOURNAL closes a year of unequalled prosperity, it is because so many of its readers have felt a personal interest in its success, and have time and time again demonstrated that interest. All this has been pleasant—far pleasanter than it is possible to express in type. I do not believe there is another magazine in existence more fortunate in the respect of having so responsive a constituency. The readers of the JOURNAL have never felt a hesitancy to write to its editors, and the editors, in turn, have never been backward in writing freely and without reserve. All this means much—more than may appear on the face of it. The closer the readers of a magazine come to a magazine, the closer can its editors enter into the lives of their readers. Hence, wherever it was deemed wise and found possible, the JOURNAL has sought to obtain and present those things which its readers expressed themselves as most desirous of having, conveyed to them by the wisest minds, and through the most sympathetic pens. And to this policy will the JOURNAL adhere during the year to come. All of us grow older with the years, and with age must come wisdom. The mistakes of the past will be avoided in the future—the successes will, I trust, be more in number and greater in their significance. And with our readers may we always remain in close touch!

BUT I am fully aware of the fact that, on the other hand, there are some among our readers who are nursing sore little spots in their hearts toward the JOURNAL, some member of its editorial staff—or, quite probably, toward myself. For I know only too well what a marvelously versatile person the responsible editor of a magazine is in the eyes of some. Every one cannot, of course, understand the necessary division of labor which connects itself with a widely-circulated periodical. There are some good people in this world who firmly believe that I set all the type in the JOURNAL, keep the subscription list, write the wrappers, get all the advertisements, have absolute charge of every detail in the "premium" department, and in my odd moments of leisure edit the magazine. And so I have had much laid at my door. I have been abused in the most approved and orthodox fashion because I did not acknowledge some good woman's subscription or attend to her first number being sent to her with what she believed was only "decent dispatch." I have been read all sorts of riot acts because I did not personally change some address on the subscription list, when, truth to tell, I would scarcely know where to find the subscription list, to say nothing of any name upon it. Certain numbers have gone astray, and I have been held responsible for them, Mr. Wanamaker, doubtless, little conscious of the load of guilt, really belonging to him, which I have, without murmur or complaint, carried on my shoulders. So many subscriptions have been sent "personally" to me and never heard from, that sometimes I have wondered whether my belief in my own honesty was not really but a mere delusion. I have been accused of purloining manuscripts; of appropriating "ideas" by the score; of inserting unreliable advertisements in the magazine; of failing to reply to more letters than I have ever received; of saying one thing in print and doing another thing in person; of taking money for subscriptions and never furnishing a copy of the JOURNAL; of promising a "premium" and never sending it—until, when any new accusation is hurled at me, I have been surprised to find that there really is anything left in the category of crime of which to accuse me. So far as the versatility of my purloining genius is concerned, I should think I must be about the best all-round scoundrel in the world.

THERE are others, too, who feel aggrieved because their brain-children have come back to them from the unappreciative editorial hands of the JOURNAL, and they are doubtless nursing unkind feelings toward "the hand that smote them." In a few instances self-respect has been so far forgotten as to lead the sorely-trying spirit to give vent to an expression of opinion of myself and my editorial judgment. And, of course, in this opinion we differed as widely as did our respective estimates of the manuscript. Others have written in a deliciously sarcastic vein: "See my poem in this month's 'Century,' the one you declined!" One motherly old soul, with whose modest opinions of her "first effort" I could not agree, thought I ought to be sitting in my mother's lap instead of in an editorial chair. But she does not know an editor's versatility; I have sat in both places, and on the same day. And thus have the opinions of contributor and editor differed. I wish we might have agreed oftener. Nothing would have pleased me more, personally, than to have sent a check in hundreds of cases where the dreaded "declination blank" was doomed to do service. Despite all beliefs to the contrary, nothing is more gratifying to an editor than to accept a manuscript, particularly in those cases where it is the first effort of a young writer. Editors grow up out of the rank and file, and it is easy for them to put themselves in the places of the hopeful contributors—easier, apparently, than it is for the contributors to appreciate the position held by the editors and which they must occupy, although often against their own personal inclinations. An editor's own start often rises before him as he holds in his hand the first manuscript of a literary beginner.

ALL work is hard at times in this world no matter how congenial it may be. The life of an editor has its hardships and its trials, just as it has its pleasures. Friends come to him easily and readily, even though he causes disappointments and invites enmity. He can only do his best, embracing the opportunities which his position affords him for the accomplishment of "the greatest good for the greatest number." Personally, I have nothing to complain of, but much for which to be grateful. The little irritations have been far exceeded and overtopped by the leniency which my readers have ever exercised toward my efforts. Their constant support has often been a surprise; their approval has been a source of marvelous exhilaration. Their personal kindnesses have made me rise in the morning in love with my work, and left me to retire in adoration of it. What I have accomplished, you, my readers and my friends, have made possible by your kind words, your gentle sympathy and your welcome letters. And hence when at this season of the year the air is redolent with pleasure and merriment, when the pine and the cedar throw out their fragrant odors, when shop windows are full of toys and the hearts of men and women are full of loving kindness, when the bright red berry of the holly and the white blossom of the mistletoe gleam forth from window and within homes, I send you each a personal message of grateful thanks and of Christmas love and fellowship. Glad am I in the possession of your friendship; gladder still that so many have given me their confidence. Though in our opinions we have sometimes disagreed—what matter? We cannot all think alike. Did we always agree, this would be a most uninteresting world, and we a more uninteresting people. If, perchance, a written word of mine has given you pleasure, I am glad; if one has been uttered that has given you pain, I am sorry—sorry because such a word is woefully foreign to the policy of the JOURNAL, which recognizes above all things the maxim of Lincoln: "With charity for all; with malice toward none."

I RECALL now, as I write, as among the year's pleasantest memories, one of the most touching incidents which has ever come into my life. It was in the early part of the year when I was far away from home, going through the dormitory of an almost isolated military barracks. Passing a long row of iron bedsteads in which the soldiers slept, my eye was arrested by some reading matter just peeping out from under the pillow of one of the beds. Curiosity led me to see what a soldier reads, and upon lifting up the snowy-white head-rest, there on top of five or six periodicals lay the current issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. The yellow tag on the cover showed me that the soldier was a subscriber, and I was puzzled to know what he could find of interest in a woman's magazine. Upon returning through the dormitory it was my good fortune to find the soldier seated on the bed cleaning his uniform. It was a simple matter to engage him in conversation, and gradually I led him into his reading. Taking the periodicals from under his pillow, his eyes brightened and he fondled it as a mother might her child. He told me he had not much time for reading, only an hour in the evening.

"But what do you find of interest in a woman's periodical?" I asked, as I took the JOURNAL from his hand and leafed it through as though I had not seen "that same before." Then he told me the pleasure and the satisfaction he derived from certain features, how something he would read would remind him of home and the mother and sister far away from him in "a little Swiss valley," and how after he had finished with each number it was sent across the sea and there read by mother and sister, and "loaned 'round the neighborhood." And as he spoke with a simple sincerity of the respect and love he had learned to feel for some of the workers on the JOURNAL, I felt something like a big lump rising in my throat, and I wondered what made the man before me grow so misty. It is easy for me yet to feel the strong grasp of that honest hand and that look of growing curiosity, as I hurriedly left the man whose words had left an impress upon me not easy to forget.

Perhaps he will read these words, as he so earnestly told me he did each month, and for the first time he will then know the identity of his visitor in the barracks on that February day. If so, I would like him to know all that his strong and honest words of praise meant to me, and as he shall send this issue of the JOURNAL to the dear old mother "down in the little Swiss valley," with the little sister who "so loves the Brownies," I wish that she might know how unconsciously her soldier boy in the American barracks paid me a higher, a deeper and a more lasting tribute than any I have ever received.

THIS Christmas will be one of fullest happiness to me, the happiest of all the Yuletides gone before. And so I wish that the Christmas morn may dawn happily for each and every one of the thousands of the JOURNAL's readers. We make a day happy, I think, just in proportion as we fill it with love for others. During the course of a year we are often apt to "run up against people," as it is called. Some little remark is made, a misunderstanding follows, and the result is the loss of a friend, or, it may be, someone far dearer and nearer to us. There are to-day in this world kindred spirits living apart from each other who ought to be side by side and heart in heart in each other's lives. And yet they are apart—all because of some misunderstanding; because someone is too proud to bend the knee, to make the first advance, to be the first one to forgive. Ah, these little rifts in life, which cause so much unhappiness, so much pain and so many heart-breakings, when but a single word, a single action, would bring so much happiness and joy!

I MAY not perhaps be writing at random when I wish for someone who is living in sorrowful loneliness in one of these cities, to make this a Christmas of special joy for their own heart, and a heart which, somewhere far away, is waiting with love and forgiveness to give them a welcome back. With one it may be, perhaps, a loving friend, separated from whose sympathy the year has seemed empty and bleak. Or, perhaps, some one who does not know that the heart of a mother never changes, that it always goes out to her child, erring though that child's ways may be. Be sure, my friend, wherever these words may reach you, that the mistake has been made right, the little indiscretion overlooked, the hasty action forgiven, or the unkind word forgotten. To a daughter or a son away from home, living apart by reason of some misunderstanding from the parental roof, let me send these words, or they may be quoted from me as I have quoted them: "Do not let the Christmas day go by without sending one word of love to your mother. She brought you into this world with pain and anguish, just such anguish as was borne by the mother of God; she cared for you when you were helpless, and mothers know how to forgive as only God and mothers can. Go home to her, but if you cannot, send the loving word, if it has to travel from the farthest end of the earth, and if no other channel suggests itself, send the letter in my care, and I will see that it gets to her and makes glad her heart. Be brave enough never to forget your mother, and be very certain that, as surely as you forget her, so certainly will God forget you and make your life's work worthless."

THERE is a tendency at each Christmas-tide for writers to urge too strongly, I think, the beauty of Christmas-giving, by donation or distribution, among the lowly and the very poor. No charity can be more beautiful, more typical of the Christ spirit than, at Christmas-tide, for those who can afford to do so to send a glimmer of light into the lives of thousands in our great cities who can only eke out a bare existence. And it speaks volumes for the generosity of our wealthy classes, and the heroic work done by our charitable organizations, that in no other nation on the globe are those who live in poverty and want so well remembered on Christmas as are the poor classes of America. But there is a class which is not reached by the donations of the wealthy, or by the work of charitable organizations. There are in this country thousands of homes into which reverses of fortune come each year, where death or business failure causes the keenest heart anguish and the severest self-denial. These homes contain sensitive natures which shrink from the outstretched hand of charity. Poor and proud is the name the world has for them. Perhaps; but let me tell you, my friend, it is not easy to receive charity when all your life you have dispensed it. A reversal of fortune is the hardest thing in this world to bear. The poor know not its tortures. It is the keenest kind of poverty. Into such homes would I direct, at Christmas-tide, some loving kindness. In this country where one is up to-day and down to-morrow, there is not one of us but who, in his or her acquaintance, knows of an instance of reversed fortunes. Let something from you go into such a home. The born poor will be remembered by others; the newly made poor may be forgotten. The world thinks, oftentimes, of only the extremes, forgetful of the smothered anguish which lies between them, but does not cry for help.

BUT whatever the mode selected for our Christmas giving, let us each and all at this holiday time bestow a portion of our bounties, however small, to someone not so fortunate as ourselves. Our first duty is to those dearest and nearest to us; then to our friends. But let us take just one step beyond. No matter how heavy we may think our own burdens, there are always those who are far more heavily burdened than ourselves. We are apt to think, at times, that no one can be more afflicted than we, that none are called upon to bear what we are bearing. But, my friend, there are those whose feet tread paths compared to which our own are paths of luxury; there are toilers of whose toil we know not; there are anguished ones to whose anguish we are strangers; there are homes in which the sunlight of kindness rarely enters. And they are not in the districts of poverty, either. There are homes into which a simple toy, one flower, a single book, sent on Christmas morning, would fill the day with happiness. We all like to be remembered, and with whom is remembrance sweeter than with those whose friends are few? There is not one among all the nearly three millions of readers by whom this issue of the JOURNAL will be seen whose station is so humble but he or she can afford one little act that will make the day of the birth of Christ sweeter in its significance to some other being. Send a word of cheer into some home of desolation, if nothing more. Sympathy is a sweet balsam: it softens the bitter, it cheers the depressed, it brightens the sorrowful, it helps the discouraged: it is humane, it is blessed, it is Christ-like. Do something for someone else on this coming Christmas; make some little spot in this big world seem brighter, and then there will surely come to you, as I so heartily and sincerely wish for one and all my readers and my friends, the blessings of the season! Let my intense wish, which is always a prayer in the sight of God, come straight to you, into your homes and into your hearts: may you read it now and hear it again on Christmas morn: A right, good Christmas to you; may health and happiness be in your homes; may your daughters be fair of heart and your sons be noble of mind; and may the one of your affection shower love upon you. May Christmas Day be only the first of many happy days to come, reaching far, not only into the year before us, but into the years to come.



LITTLE MISTRESS SANS-MERCI

BY EUGENE FIELD

LITTLE Mistress Sans-Merci
Trotteth world-wide, fancy free;
Trotteth cooing to and fro,
And her cooing is command—
Never ruled there yet, I trow,
Mightier monarch in the land;
And my heart it lieth where
Mistress Sans-Merci doth fare.

Little Mistress Sans-Merci—
She hath made a slave of me!
"Go!" she biddeth, and I go—
"Come!" and I am fain to come—
Never mercy doth she show,
Be she wroth or frolicsome;
Yet am I content to be
Slave to Mistress Sans-Merci!

Little Mistress Sans-Merci,
She hath grown so dear to me
That I count as passing sweet
All the pain her moods impart,
And I bless the little feet
That go trampling on my heart;
Ah, how lonely life would be
But for little Sans-Merci!

Little Mistress Sans-Merci,
Cuddle close this night to me,
And that heart, which all day long
Ruthless thou hast trod upon,
Shall outpour a soothing song
For its best-beloved one—
All its tenderness for thee,
Little Mistress Sans-Merci!

GIRLS I HAVE EDUCATED

BY GEORGE W. CHILDS



MR. CHILDS

THE recent founding of the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, where Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, in addition to the practical benefits offered to boys, proposes to give an opportunity to fifteen hundred girls to perfect themselves in all branches of art, science and industry, has directed renewed attention to the few instances in this country—and for that matter in any other—where provision has been made for the education of girls by the endowment of school or college. While schools and collegiate institutions are provided almost without number for boys, only here and there do we hear of the founding of a fully-equipped college having for its direct aim the training and thorough education of girls, and the fitting them for the practicalities of life.

Why this is so has always been to me a problem. Girls, as a rule, respond more quickly to the fascinations of study than do boys, and I have always felt that they deserved as many chances.

So far as my personal experiences are concerned, and these I have been asked by the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL to embody in this brief article, gratitude has been the rule in almost every case where I have sought, by the means within my power, to make it possible for girls to acquire practical training. I have up to this time educated, or rather been the means of educating, between three or four hundred girls, and in every case I have been rewarded by their gratitude, their aptitude, their general excellence in behavior, and their more than general success in their chosen careers. The girls in whom I have been especially interested, and who I always feel have first claims upon me, are the daughters of journalists—the men and women of my own profession are always nearest my heart. After them come the daughters of clergymen. As a rule, the children of newspaper men are quick and ready to grasp opportunities, and it has therefore been with particular pleasure that I have afforded them opportunities to help themselves.

These girls have come from almost every State in the Union; they have been brought to my notice through their friends, through my friends and through strangers. One young girl came all the way from a small town in Norway to my office in Philadelphia.

Of these girls, strange to say, not one has entered the newspaper profession. There have been several lawyers and doctors, many teachers, artists, book-keepers, accountants, cashiers and secretaries, trained nurses and elocutionists; and several aspirants for the lyric and dramatic stage.

THE teachers have, without exception, been successful; so have the graduates of law and of medicine, and of the Nurses' Training School. The girls who had ambitions for public careers have met with only ordinary success; probably those trained for elocutionists have made the most money. The girls of musical and artistic capabilities have been given every advantage possible in the way of home and foreign training. Several of them have been educated in Paris, several in Berlin, others in Vienna. In the selection of schools and teachers, there has been no general rule; sometimes I have selected both, at other times the girls or their friends have made the choice. In all cases, only the best of either have been employed. For one young girl who seemed especially endowed with a voice, Madame Christine Nilsson was requested to select the teacher. The salaries received by these girls have averaged from five hundred to several thousand dollars a year; one received as high as five thousand. All the girls have become self-supporting, most of them have married, and all (I think I am safe in saying this) have made good wives. All of them have deferred to my request that the men of their choice should be honest and well able to take care of them, and so far as I know, not one of them has found a husband who has presumed upon his wife's ability to earn money to expect her to contribute to his support.

I became interested in these girls, and have given them opportunities for education, because I have ever believed, and that conviction has grown with years, in the higher education of women. I think that women can do almost anything that men can, and I am quite sure that they should be given the same pay as men receive for the same quality of work. I believe in the value of training in all sorts of work, and I consider no woman's education complete until she has mastered the practicalities of life.

My advice to the girls and women with whose educational progress I have in any respect been identified, has always been to keep out of debt, to dress plainly, to be careful in their behavior toward men, and as careful in their behavior toward women; to be respectful to their employers, and to be truthful. I have not scrupled to say to them that in my experience, the most refined women have been those whose tastes in matters of dress have been most quiet and plain, and that the working girl should above all things avoid extravagance in dress. I have found that girls and women are apt to run into debt for clothes, and whenever such cases have come to my knowledge I have proffered my assistance toward restoring their credit, upon the express stipulation that they should never again put a chain of that sort about their necks, and I think they have all kept their promises.

I WISH that all men of large means might take up this matter of providing educational opportunities for our girls. Nothing can be more pleasant after having money than to spend it where it will do good; and more good can be done in the way of assisting self-respecting girls by giving them practical help toward attaining, not independence exactly, but the power of ceasing to be dependent upon an invalid father, perhaps, or upon poor relatives, or upon a brother who requires his money for his own needs. While there will always be men whose proudest part in life is to protect the women who belong to them from contact with the world, there will also be others whose best life-work will result in little more than a provision for the daily needs of their families, and whose days will be shadowed by the thought that their deaths would leave their daughters unprovided for. Whereas these daughters, if properly trained, might, instead, brighten their father's lives, not only by taking care of themselves, but by giving them some of the luxuries which they have never been able to afford.

It is not generosity that has made me helpful in this respect to girls; it is in part selfishness. I want to see where my money goes. I want to know that it is circulating; that it is doing good. I sometimes feel that the only money I have is that which I have given away. The rest is just waiting. The money that I have spent upon other people has been that which I have most enjoyed. Many rich men have done as much, many have done more. I think Mr. Drexel has done the noblest work of all, by founding his School of Industrial Art. As I have rarely in my life seen an estate administered as I know its owner would have desired, I think that all rich men, particularly those who have no children to inherit their property, should spend their money themselves, in order that they may be able to see with their own eyes the good which the judicious spending of money upon others can do. Girls always ask me what they can do for me in return for my kindness to them, and my invariable reply is a request that they shall be helpful to other girls less fortunately circumstanced than they. I think that the help I have given women and girls has been productive of more good than that which I have given men and boys.

BEFORE THE TOY SHOP WINDOW

BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

I KNOWS it's mighty weak in me to cry
'N' blubber like a baby, sir, but I
Kaint help them tears.
I'm old enough, I s'pose, to put away
Sech childish things; I've known the light o'
day
Some sixty years.

It's this way, sir: 'Bout thirty years ago
I had a little baby home named Joe—
Named after me—
For Joe's mamma afore she came to die
Ast me to name him that ar way, and I
Just did, you see.

Small Joe—well, he was three weeks old that
day,
When she—she—kind o' sighed 'n' passed away.
'N' me and Joe
Was left to help each other on—for me
To keep the little fellow goin'; he
To soothe my woe.

He did it, too, Joe did—he did a heap.
'Twas mighty comfortin' to watch him sleep,
'N' coo, and smile.
I seemed to see her smile when Joe looked glad,
'N' then I kind o' didn't feel so sad
A little while.

'N' then Joe went! I had to go to town,
'N' Joe while I was gone crept off—to drown—
Fell in a dan;
'N' down in town I'd bought a little toy
To bring it home, y' know, to give the boy—
A woolly lamb.

'N' when I got back home some feller said,
As kindly as he could, that Joe was dead—
My little Joe.
'N' then we put him by his mamma's side,
'N' with him was that woolly lamb that I'd
Brought home, y' know.

'N' now to-day's the first I've cried since then—
Cried like a baby in the sight o' men—
But 'tain't no whim.
Why, in the winder o' that shop there sat
A little woolly lamb, sir, just like that
I got for him!

'N' for a minute' my old heart felt glad.
I sorter thought to see the little lad
Still at my side.
'N' then remembrance came—that ne'er again
I'd see him smile 'n' hear his laugh, 'n' then,
Why, then, I cried!

FORGETTING

BY HAMLIN GARLAND

THEY lay on the cliff where the
warm sun fell. Beneath them
were rocks, lichen spotted above,
and orange and russet and pink
beneath.

Around the headland the
ocean ravened with roaring
breath. It flung itself cease-
lessly on the land, only to fall back with
clutching snarl over the pebbles.

The smell of hot cedars was in the air. The
distant ships drove by with huge sails belly-
ing. Occasional crickets chirped faintly. Sand-
pipers skimmed the beach.

The man and woman were both gray. He
lay staring at the sky. She sat with sombre
eyes fixed on the distant sea, whose crawling
lines glittered on its purple sweep.

They were man and wife; both were older
than their years. They were far past the land
of youth and love.

"O wife!" he cried, "let us forget we are
old; let us forget we are disillusioned of life;
let us try to be boy and girl again."

The woman shivered with a powerful, vague
emotion, but she did not look at him.

"O, Esther, I'm tired of life!" the man
went on. "I'm tired of my children. I'm
tired of you. Do you know what I mean?"

The woman looked into his eyes a moment,
and said in a low voice.

"No, Charles." But the man knew she
meant yes. The touch of her hand grew
cold.

"I'm tired of it all. I want to feel again
the wonder and mystery of life. It's all gone.
The love we have now is good and sweet and
true; that of the old time was sweeter. It
was so marvelous. I trembled when I kissed
you, dear. I don't now. It had more of truth,
of pure, unconscious passion, and less of
habit. O teach me to forget!"

He crept nearer to her, and laid his head in
her lap. His face was knotted with his passion
and pain.

The wife and mother sighed, and looked
down at his hair, which was getting gray.

"Well, Charlie!" she said, and buried her
fingers in his hair. "I'll try to forget for your
sake."

He could not understand her. He did not
try. He lay with closed eyes, tired, purpose-
less. The sweet sea wind touched his cheek,
white with the indoor pallor of the desk
worker. The sound of the sea exalted him.
The beautiful clouds above him carried him
back to boyhood. There were tears on his face
as he looked up at her.

"I'm forgetting!" he said, with a smile of
exultation.

But the woman looked away at the violet-
shadowed sails, afar on the changeful purple
of the sea, and her throat choked with pain.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Edna Dean Proctor, Eugene Field, Madeline Bridges, Lucy H. Hooper, and other clever writers have contributed to the "Evening Lamp" for its next appearance in the JOURNAL.

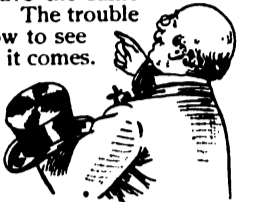


"Why can't women get rich as well as men?"

If we've heard one we've heard fifty women say: "I'm afraid to invest my money in so-and-so, because I don't know if it is safe," and they do not take the pains to find out.

That's the way with women, a grand chance to invest with absolute security, and to make money quickly is right before them now, but they'll wait 'till it's too late, 'till the value has increased so that it is away beyond their reach. And then the cry will go up that "women don't have the same chance as men!" The trouble is they are too slow to see their chance when it comes.

Here it is now; an opportunity to put your monthly savings, \$10, \$20, \$50 or as much as you please, where it will grow. Now see how many will take the trouble to write to us and say: "I want to know about Harvey." We have an illustrated History of Harvey which we will send free if you mention this JOURNAL.



"Because they don't know about Harvey."

HARVEY LAND ASSOCIATION
819 Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.

PERFECT GIFT BOOKS

Hawthorne's Wonder-Book

Superbly illustrated with Colored Pictures by WALTER CRANE. \$3.00.

Whittier's At Sundown

Including his last Poems, with 8 new Illustrations and a Portrait. \$1.50.

Holmes's Dorothy Q

The Boston Tea Party, and Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle. With 100 spirited pictures by HOWARD PYLE. \$1.50.

As It Is in Heaven

The Unseen Friend

At the Beautiful Gate

Three books by LUCY LARCOM, religious in subject, cheerful in tone, delightful to read, and of the finest quality every way. The last is a book of exquisite religious lyrics. Price, \$1.00 each.

Sold by Booksellers. Sent postpaid by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston

"A QUAKER HOME"

By George Fox Tucker, Esq.

The best New England story that we have seen for a long time.—*Literary World, Boston.*
The book is as sweet and wholesome as the household it depicts.—*Boston Daily Journal.*
A charming sketch of Quaker life in New Bedford a generation ago.—*Christian Register, Boston.*
It makes the reader better for its perusal, and grateful to the author.—*Hartford Daily Courant.*
The book abounds in humor, and will interest those of all ages.
12mo, cloth, 428 pages. Price, \$1.50. Sold by all booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the publisher.

GEORGE B. REED, 4 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

DAILY HELP

By C. H. SPURGEON

365 pages. Cloth, 75 cents

A new book of devotional selections for each day in the year from the writings of Mr. Spurgeon. No more appropriate present could be gotten for the Holidays. For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.

R. H. WOODWARD & COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

YOUNG WOMEN BOOK-KEEPERS

receive a salary of from \$10 to \$25 a week!
"It's a neat and respectable occupation—that of book-keeping—too. Why do not YOU become a book-keeper and be independent?"
ANYBODY—however dull—can learn from GOODWIN'S IMPROVED BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS MANUAL within 100 hours' study AT HOME without the aid of a teacher—GUARANTEED!
"I think your book just grand."—Nellie P. Sison, Pittsfield, Mass., July 22, 1892.
"The more I look it over the better I like it."
—Clara L. Downs, of Daniels & Downs, Manchester, N. H., Sept. 1, 1892.
Up to Oct. 18, 1892—34,436 copies have been sold and 3,277 testimonials received! Those who possess this book and use it—ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL! PRICE (postpaid) \$3.00.
Be sure to SAVE THIS CARD, as it will not appear again. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
J. H. GOODWIN
Room 392, 1215 Broadway, New York



Violins, Banjos, MANDOLINS, Guitars, Special Holiday prices. New catalogue free. Which shall we send?
E. T. ROOT & SONS, 225 State Street, Chicago

PHILADELPHIA

Crown Caramels

FRESH, PURE, DELICIOUS
If your dealer doesn't keep them, do ferlor kinds. Send \$1.00 to the postpaid, 2 Handsome P
W. F. PARKER

THE ART OF HOLIDAY SHOPPING

By Isabel A. Mallon

IT has been preached to us, and we have heard it from the lips of sages, that all haste is vulgar, and this is undoubtedly true. And yet there is something that might be called taking time by the forelock, which is not haste, which allows one plenty of time, and which is really the essence of good sense.

The real secret of holiday shopping consists not only in knowing what and how to buy, but in buying with a generous heart. Do not lower yourself by buying Christmas gifts under compulsion, and do not be mean enough to buy for somebody else with the hope of getting something in return.

THE BEST TIME TO SHOP

UNDOUBTEDLY the best time for shopping at this busy period is the early morning. Then the people on the other side of the counter are not tired, the crowd is not so great that you will be annoyed by its noise, and with a list of the things intended to be purchased, and a feeling that you have sufficient room and sufficient time to find out whether the toys are broken, the books soiled, or any of the dainty gifts not quite as dainty as you would wish them to be, your shopping can be done with much more satisfaction.

HOW TO BUY PRESENTS

OF course, your continual companions in your buying expedition will be your list and your pencil. On the list have the name of each one to whom you wish to give a present, if possible what that present is to be, and when you have bought it check it off. The woman who buys after this system is not apt to get a lot of bargains on her hands and then wonder to whom she can give them.

To return to your list. If you really know what you want to buy, and what you can afford to spend, it will take you about one-half the time to do the shopping that is required when you start out without an idea and with a vague hope that the shops will furnish you with one. Be very careful in selecting presents to see that they are not shop-worn. This is why I maintain that the early morning is the best hour for the work in hand, because you can then not only see what you are getting, but are not so distracted by the people around you that you will take anything for the sake of getting away.

WHAT PRESENTS TO BUY

IF you are buying toys that are not for the little people of your own household, but are for somebody's else little people, and if you feel as I do, that is, if you love toys as much, you will find a keen pleasure in selecting them. But there are some toys to be avoided. First of all, I do not recommend mechanical toys; they are very quickly injured, they only give pleasure for a short time and a child soon wears of them. But for the dear dolls, the delightful wheelbarrows, the superb blocks with the queer German pictures, the trains of cars, the fiery horses in tin that will hook and unhook from a patrol wagon, the dainty sets of dishes, the lovely light balls that will fly up in the air and coming down will hurt nobody, and best of all the beautiful woolly dogs with pink tongues, or the woollier lambs like Mary's companion—of these and many more, nothing can be said except words of praise.

One wants to think, in buying Christmas gifts for children, not only about what will please them, but also what toys mean a gentle game that will not cause a disturbance in the nursery. Who has not seen the toys piled at night and each one claiming that which was his own? Sometimes a little misunderstanding arises, and so for this reason I advise giving the boys toys that are distinctly manly, while the little woman should be permitted those that appeal especially to her feminine instincts. Two industrious boys will spend all the afternoon building a house of blocks, while their sister is occupied in dressing the dolls who are to go over and visit in it. Then about your sweets. Good American candy, plain and wholesome and not too much of it, will not hurt the nursery people. Sticks of mint candy, of cream or of wintergreen, are not likely to make the little people ill, while the candies put in the stockings may be butter-cups and the numerous small varieties that are really only pure sugar flavored.

SOME OF THE NOVELTIES

THE pocket knife, which has in the past been supposed to have been an entirely masculine belonging, is now considered quite a proper present to give to a woman friend. It must, however, be encased in a silver or gold handle, and have the proper initials engraved upon it. Another present that is a little out of the common is the duplication, in gold or silver, preferably in gold, of a key, or if one has much money to spend, the bunch of keys often used. People who are obliged to lock up valuables and carry around the keys with them find that the ordinary one soils the hand as well as whatever may be in the pocket, and this accounts for keys being wrought out in precious metals. Among other pretty silver pieces are the various things required for a desk, and, of course, all the silver necessary for a toilet table. The smaller pieces, that is the button and glove hooks, the little pin trays and the small pincushions, are not very expensive, and most people who have a silver set are glad to have these in duplicate.

IN CHINA AND SILVER

IN china and glass no end of beautiful vases for holding flowers, jewel boxes, ring trays, cups and saucers and marvelous tea services are shown. Even if your friend has not a house of her own, you may be sure she appreciates a cup of tea in her own room, and so she will like the little china tray with the teapot, sugar bowl, cream pitcher, and two cups and saucers, suggestive of companionship, upon it. If you do not care to buy one of these sets as they come, you will have no trouble in finding, in Japanese shops, a large round or oval platter that will answer for a tray, and upon this may be put the different pieces, each one unlike the other. A little more time is necessary to arrange this, but it will not cost as much, and it is, after all, delightful in its oddity. The friend, who like all good housekeepers is interested in her china closet, will be delighted with an addition to it in the shape of an odd piece which you may pick up at some of the curio stores, or which, best of all, may be a piece from a set that has come to you by inheritance. If you send anything to hold flowers, put in some blossoms, or fill the receptacle with bonbons.

If you prefer to give to your friend something that she can wear, then try, if possible, to find out what she has not and what she would like to possess. There are pretty inexpensive brooches in the form of enameled flowers, while lovers' knots innumerable are tied in gold or silver ribbon, and are always pretty. Every woman welcomes a nice pair of gloves, and these should be either soft, undressed ones, or else the heavy kid with overlapping seams and large buttons, intended for the street. A pair of silk stockings seems prosaic, but are usually a welcome present. Pretty shell pins, fillets or combs for the hair, or to keep the bonnet in place, are liked, and in this day of broad belts a silver or gilt dagger, miniature in size, is fancied, to be stuck just through the soft velvet or silk. There are so many pretty little things that women love to possess, things that are not expensive, that it is easy for even the woman who has not much money to spend, to find a little remembrance for each one for whom she cares.

THE BUYING OF BOOKS

OF the buying of books, I should like to say that there ought not to be any end. Send the book that you think is desired, and not the one which attracts you because of an over-gorgeous binding. A very good plan is to find out what set of books your friend would like, and then each Christmas send one of the series, until the entire list is completed. When books of poems are given they should not have the name written in, because if your friend happens to possess a copy of the same writer's work, she will then be able, as the book is unmarked, to exchange it for some other one which she may desire. For young children picture books are always desirable, and for the older ones those telling of the doings of the fairy folk all over the world, or those giving suitable renditions of history, are to be commended.

ACCEPTED MODES IN FURS

By MARY E. ESTES

FURS prove very necessary additions to the wardrobe of the woman who desires to be both comfortably and handsomely clad during the winter months, and as fashion this season approves Russian styles, there seems practically no end to the variety of designs in fur coats, capes, boas, etc. Seal, which by the way has very nearly gone back to old-time prices, is as much in demand as ever, notwithstanding the cry that has heretofore been raised against it, by those who believe that the overheated condition of the body, caused by its use, promotes throat and lung troubles.

A notable change has taken place in the cut and style of fur garments, the revival of the "Angel Wing" principle being clearly recognized in some, the tendency of fashion being also to unite two distinct styles in one. Take, for example, the double-breasted top coat with large wing sleeves, and the shoulder cape adjusted to a double fronted dolman. Hudson Bay and Russian sable, mink, seal, Persian lamb, black marten and astrakhan are the most fashionable furs used in the making of garments, wolverine being the accepted and universally liked trimming for such. This will also be used extensively as an augmentation to the comfort of a handsome cloth jacket or cape.

The regulation sack back model, about which so much controversy is rife, is shown among the new importations in seal. Whether this style will be permanent is a question. Among other new designs is the "Desgrieux" of three-quarter length, having the back gathered to a straight yoke, from which it hangs in heavy folds. The neck is finished with two collars, one a high Médecin, the other deep and full, touching the sleeve tops, and edged with wolverine. The front hangs straight from the yoke, and the sleeves are finished with gauntlet cuffs. English walking coats of Persian lamb and seal have now a cleft about ten inches deep either side of the skirt back; these garments run from thirty-six to forty-two inches in length, and all have the gauntlet cuff. Seal reefers and military capes of three quarter length are the leaders, although the favorite twenty-inch cape is too convenient to be easily discarded. Fur ulsters and Newmarkets are again fashionable, the tendency being toward raised shoulders, while on some is adjusted the "Footman's Cape." These coats, though handsome, are exceedingly burdensome, and liable to crush the dress. The talma cape is shown in seal with a pointed yoke back and front of Persian lamb. The fur hood which appears on some imported cloaks will hardly prove popular in America, as it tends to give a round-shouldered appearance. Black marten and seal and sable circulars lined with squirrel will be the thing for driving.

In addition to the little sable throat "embracers" so much worn in the early Autumn months, there are innumerable designs in collarettes. The "Cleopatra," consisting of two collars, one standing, the other flat and touching the sleeves, the stole or tabs terminating in tails and falling to the dress hem, the "Coppélia," similar to the above, having one tab crossing to the left side of the belt, and the "Raphael," a most curious arrangement of seven small animals, one encircling the throat the other six joined, three on a side, to form two long ends at the bottom of the dress. Mink tails form a very rich and fashionable trimming for all sorts of costumes. Next to this, black fur is most to be desired, being extensively employed in the making of bands, plastrons, revers and cuffs. Next to the blacks come the browns. Soft beaver is said to be coming again into favor, and will be seen, as will also otter, lynx, brown and black bear on many elegant street toilettes. Light furs are more adapted for evening wear, although krimmer is made into coats and capes, especially for misses. White and natural lynx, silver fox, Chinese lamb and even ermine are used as linings for opera cloaks of either fur, cloth or silk. A favorite for this purpose is Thibet. Dyed Thibet made up into boas and muffs especially for evening wear, come in pale pink tipped with black, pale blue with golden brown, écu with black, and white with écu. The new Paris muff is a small affair with fluted ribbon bordering the openings, while just behind the head of the animal, which rests on top, is a small receptacle for holding a few flowers. Small French bonnets are to be worn exclusively with fur garments.

A word here about fur rugs, which are recommended for their warmth and beauty. In addition to the black and white rugs so much used, and which have become so much more reasonable in price, the two-toned design in the shape of a little red fox reposing on a mat of black goat is attractive.

* FURS * 1892 - SEASON - 1893 Latest and Exclusive Styles. A. JAECKEL, FURRIER 11 EAST 19TH ST., NEW YORK SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MENTION LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Stylish Cloaks. If you wish your new cloak to fit nicely it should be made to order. We make all our cloaks to order, thus insuring a perfect fit and stylish finish. THE NATIONAL CLOAK CO., 21 Wooster St., New York.

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses. THE McDOWELL GARMENT DRAFTING MACHINE COMPANY 8 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK

MAYER, STROUSE & G. MFRS. 412 B'WAY, N.Y. BEST FITTING ON EARTH. CORSET

French Tailor System Full-size Waist and Sleeve patterns (worth 75c.), free for stamp. Agents wanted. Standard System Co., 4515 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago. CHRISTMAS SHOPPING Send stamp for Primer. MARIORIE MARCH, 904 Spruce St. Philada. 9 years' experience. PURCHASING IN NEW YORK without extra commission by a lady who has bought the purchasing agency of Miss EMMA M. HOOPER. Send for circular. Mrs. F. E. MIZE, 12 West Twenty-second Street, New York City. PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING Send for circular. Miss M. THOMSON, Lock Box 585, Philadelphia, Pa. SHOPPING IN CHICAGO by a lady of taste and experience. Buys anything at lowest prices; no commissions. Reference given. Mrs. B. S. LEACH, 951 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

WHY I AM NEVER ILL
By Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D.



I have often seemed curious to many people, whenever the fact has been mentioned, and it will probably seem so to the readers of this article, but it is true, nevertheless, that I have never known what it is to be ill. Since my birth I have never had a real day of sickness. I have never missed preaching a sermon because of any ailment except one, and then I was more mentally exhausted than in any way physically troubled. I attribute this constancy of good health to God's goodness and to the care which I have always taken of myself.

Mr. Bok believes that the rules which I have followed in regard to my health are of sufficient interest to warrant their narration in the Christmas issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL; and hence this article.

How have I kept my health? is asked.

In a nutshell I answer: By trying to observe the laws of nature, taking plenty of exercise, getting all the sleep I can, eating healthful food, avoiding all "rich" dishes, and studying the delightful art of cheerfulness.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONES

I BEGAN to attend school when I was about seven years of age, and I think I stuck to my books pretty well, that is, for a boy. I was fond of play, of course, and was out in the open air a great part of the time. I played all the games known to the young, and I was as eager for a day's fishing or a good horse-back ride as any boy of my size. There was nothing systematic in all this, however. I took life as it came. When night came on I sought my bed, and for ten subsequent hours knew nothing of what transpired in the world. I slept well, and as a boy I do not think I ever went to bed later than eight o'clock or arose later than six in the morning.

But at a certain period of my life, "Comb's Physiology" came into my hands. It was at that time the standard work of its kind. At once my eyes were opened to the wonderful mystery of our being. I learned then a truth that I have never since forgotten—that a transgression of the laws of nature is always followed, sooner or later, by a reckoning. Nature is an exquisite mechanism. If she gets out of order, she will call an accounting at some time or other, and lay up for repairs. A knowledge, appreciation and observation of nature's laws, is incumbent upon every one.

RULES OF A HEALTHY LIFE

I FINISHED my education in the city. My hours of mental work differed. I studied hard and persistently. Some days I would spend twelve hours over my books; sometimes ten; and now and then very few. I still continued, and am now, in the enjoyment of a full-grown appetite. There is not an article of food that I cannot eat with a great deal of satisfaction—except codfish. I like that three blocks off or more. In all my life, I never missed but one meal, and I would not have missed that if there had been anything to eat within ten miles. I was on the top of one of the Allegheny Mountains, and half a day's tramp from the nearest cabin. So it was not my fault that I missed my meal on that occasion. I eat at regular hours. My breakfast I always have at seven o'clock; a light luncheon precisely at noon, and at half after six o'clock I enjoy my heartiest meal. I never allow anything to interfere with the strict observance of this regularity. I eat what I can relish best, but never eat so much that I could not eat something else; hence I always arise from the table in a comfortable state of body and of mind. After my noontide meal, I always take an hour's nap. This calls the blood away from the brain and enables the stomach to do, in the best possible manner, its work of digestion. And I believe, too, that one of the chief reasons of my continued good health is found in my non-indulgence in tobacco and liquors.

FINDING RELAXATION IN EXERCISE

I GIVE up a portion of each day to exercise and recreation. I am fond of walking. Sometimes I tramp seven or eight miles in one day. I have another form of recreation and recuperation, which I have not before seen included in this category. It is railroad riding. I could ride for a week, as I have often done when journeying from New York to San Francisco, and not feel tired. Railroad traveling I consider to be good exercise. I have always been quite a fanatic on the subject of gymnastic exercise. I have been accustomed to gymnastic exercises ever since I entered my profession. When I lived in Philadelphia, I went every day, except Sundays, to the gymnasium. I have been a good deal to the gymnasiums of Brooklyn, but railroad traveling, as I indicated, has very much the same effect, and I ride a great deal in railroad trains. I take all the modes of gymnastic exercise, except those that are very violent. I never hang by my feet upside down in a bar, which is only an invitation to apoplexy. I do not go in for throwing very heavy weights. I think gymnastic exercise has done a great deal of harm to a great many people, and I have not used it with common sense.

RUNNING AS AN EXERCISE

I HAVE no particular hours for exercise, but I generally take it in the afternoon. I have a peculiarity respecting running. I always run a little every day. I started that habit when I was in the grammar school, and have kept it up ever since. Five minutes of a good stout run will give as much exercise as two hours walking. The difficulty is, that people of sedentary habits do not take a full inspiration, which fills the lungs, but running brings into action every part of the lungs. If one should undertake the habit of running at forty or fifty years of age it might be perilous, but if one begins in boyhood, and keeps the habit up and does not run with anxiety, or reference to catching a railway train, he will find it healthy. As a consequence of these habits of exercise I have had more vigorous health than any person I ever heard of, which statement I make with gratitude to a good Providence, and not in any boastful spirit.

I do not run long at a time—not long enough to get any sense of exhaustion. There is a very marked difference between running for exercise and running because you are late, or running because you wish to overtake something. In this latter case you forget yourself and over-exert. But if a man is running for exhilaration he stops when the exhilaration gives out.

If I am in Brooklyn I generally take my runs in Prospect Park. If I go off to lectures—as I generally do at least once a week—as soon as I get to the city or hotel I find the nearest way out into the country. I have always had the theory that it should be a part of a man's religion to look after his bodily health, so that, as far as I know now, I am in better health and have more endurance than at any time in my life.

HOW LONG WE SHOULD SLEEP

ANOTHER thing about which I am what might be called a "crank" is sleep. I believe in sleep, and resort to it a great deal. I go to bed as early as I can each day and get up when I am rested, but not before. Generally this is at six o'clock each morning. But I do not believe in the old theory of "early to bed and early to rise" being applicable to our time at all. In the first place, because a man cannot get early to bed, and if he retires at eleven or twelve o'clock at night, as the demands of social life may sometimes compel him, it is very foolish for him to get up at six. A man should sleep until he is rested. One habit I have formed is that of dropping off into short naps. Even if I can only secure a nap of five minutes' duration, I find it refreshes me. When on the cars, I sleep every chance I get. I believe if our business men could in some way work in a fifteen minutes' nap in the middle of each day it would mean years of life to thousands of them. For an active man, a man active with the brain, there is no tonic so good, so beneficial or exhilarating as sleep. Thank God for sleep, I say! It is one of the sweetest boons ever vouchsafed to man. It has done much for me, and I wish it might do as much for thousands of busy men whom I constantly meet.

I think it is almost entirely due to these three cardinal principles that I have retained my good health. Now, at the close of my sixtieth year, my lungs and throat are in perfect order. I can deliver two sermons on Sunday, with all the accompanying reading of hymns and prayer offerings, and feel as fresh vocally at the close of the service as when I ascended the pulpit. And this is due simply to my steady adherence to nature's laws.

AVERAGE LIFE GROWING LONGER

THERE is not much doubt, I think, in the minds of thinking people, that we are returning to the old order of lengthy lives. The average length of human life has so mightily increased that life insurance companies and statisticians and physiologists and moralists are beginning to recognize it in their calculations. Emperor William, departing a few years ago, an octogenarian; Oliver Wendell Holmes, alive and well, an octogenarian; Von Moltke, dying a year ago, an octogenarian; John Greenleaf Whittier, blessed soul, dying all too soon, and yet he was an octogenarian; William E. Gladstone, stepping to the throne of power, an octogenarian. The fact is, that life has been so prolonged that those who are in the fifties are in nerve, and muscle, and bone, and brain, about what those were who stood in the forties, and the sixties are as vigorous as once the fifties, and the seventies as the sixties, and the eighties are now as were the seventies, and soon the centenarians will be as common as are now the septuagenarians. For ages, and until within a few years, human life grew shorter and shorter. The race started out with a generous endowment of years. The time was when, according to Bible accounts, people five hundred years old were not a curiosity. I suppose that parents mourned over the untimely departure of their children dying three hundred years old. Yet life, chiefly through the sins of the ages, got smaller and smaller, until in the time of Pliny there were only forty persons one hundred and thirty-five years old. Shorter and shorter became the average of human life, until the cradle and the grave were so near together that hardly had the race got out of the one than it fell into the other.

LONGEVITY OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

BUT the tide has turned, and, thanks to God, and thanks to medical science, the average of human life is enlarged. The human race has so much more to do than the brute creation and yet many styles of brutes outlive the man. An elephant has lived three hundred years and a whale four hundred years. A tortoise in the archbishop's palace in Lambeth lived one hundred and twenty years. Why such creatures should outlive the human race I cannot understand. But diseases are being driven back, and the laws of health are being more thoroughly understood, and I think there are souls who, seeing the dawn of the twentieth century, will see the dawn of the twenty-first century. The time is coming when it will be no rarity to see poets older than Oliver Wendell Holmes, or statesmen older than Mr. Gladstone. When I see such men as these working clear on, almost across the century, I conclude that the aged ought to change their theory about the best time to quit. Considering the increased prolongation of human life, and the additional means for protecting it, men and women ought not to put off their armor as soon as did our immediate ancestors. In the time of our fathers and grandfathers, doctors wandered around with the lancet, and if a man had a fever bled him, and if the case had not developed into anything special, bled him, when the fact all along has been that most men want more blood instead of less blood. And I am glad to know that, except in cases here and there when used for a child's swollen gum or a boil, the lancet is a banished instrument. But now medical science is fully armed against all ailments, and even cancer and consumption and hydrophobia are having their last cruel round with the human race.

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR YEARS

MY advice to all is: Lay out your plans for a prolonged lifetime, while you are particular to be prepared to go at any time the Lord may call. Some of the best work the world has ever seen was done after the time when most people think they must stop. Izaak Walton wrote some of his best biographies after he was eighty-five. Christopher Wren kept on with architecture until he was eighty-six. Cato learned the Greek language at eighty. Hobbes, at eighty-seven years of age, translated the "Iliad." Fontenelle wrote vigorously at ninety-nine years. Monaldesco penned the history of his times at one hundred and fifteen years of age.

But I am glad for the human race that life is being prolonged. Take off of it the years we are getting ready to work and the years we are getting ready to die, and instead of lives being, as in the time of the psalmist, a hand-breadth, it got down to a finger-breadth. Beside the additional opportunity that is allowed for work by this improved longevity, there is an increased opportunity for enjoyment. It is far more interesting to live now than in former ages. What the old patriarchs did with four or five hundred years on their hands I know not. There was so little to see, life must have become awfully monotonous. There were no railroads to take them to any other place. They had no better light than a dull candle. Their next neighbors had lived there as long as from the time of the discovery of America until now.

But in our day there is so much to see and hear, as well as so much to do, that life is filled with novelties and entertainments, and while I would not ask for an earthly residence as long as that of Nahor or the shorter-lived Methuselah, I would risk, if I had the opportunity, a couple of centuries.

But the healthiest mood and the most Christian mood is to be ready to stay or to go as the Lord decrees it, and there is nothing that I know of that can put one and keep one in such a state of composure and placidity as the Christian religion. We want to wait for sailing orders, if to move to some work in this world, cheerfully to go at it, and if to move to another world, to embark with glowing expectation of safe arrival in a port where we shall be greeted by those who have gone before, and where we shall wait for those who come later.

T. De Witt Talmage

Dr. Talmage

The Readers of the JOURNAL

May I ask you to carefully read the announcement contained on the last (outside) cover page of this issue?

I feel quite sure that you will be greatly interested.

T. De Witt Talmage

When in doubt, buy the Ricksecker Perfumery, as everything bearing this name is the finest obtainable.

Using Mamma's CHRISTMAS GIFT



Our highest grade, durable sweepers are The Easiest Running Sweepers on the market.

NOISELESS DUSTLESS

Has Common-sense Dumping Device; no necessity to hold pans open; to dump, press lightly on the lever.

Can Movement, adjusting brush to all grades of carpets, by raising or lowering the handle.

CATALOGUE FREE. If your dealer does not keep the Goshen Sweeper, send us your order and we will have it filled.

GOSHEN SWEEPER CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seamless Ribbed Waist FOR CHILDREN

Combines Durability with Delightful Ease and Comfort

The only perfect low-priced Waist made. Sizes, 3 to 12 years. For sale by all first-class Dry Goods Dealers. If unable to procure in your town send us for sample, enclosing 25 cents, or 5 cents for the better grade.

NAZARETH MANUFACTURING CO. Originators and Sole Manufacturers NAZARETH, PENNA.

Columbian Folding Bed

What more appropriate or useful present could you give a child 2 to 8 years of age, than this beautiful

Made of Ash, antique finish, draped with Imported French Cretonne, contains double woven-wire mattress, 30 x 54 inches, and ample space when closed for all bedding. Height closed, 6 1/2 inches. width, 33 inches, depth, 12 inches. Price, \$11. Delivered free everywhere.

To induce prompt orders, we will refund \$5 to the party whose order we open first on November 25th, December 5th and December 15th, mentioning this Journal. Remit R. O. Order or Draft to the

Columbian Adjustable Table Co. 1205 W. Superior Street, Chicago

Her Christmas Present



A thing of beauty that will lighten the burdens of every day in the year. The "Bissells" are perfect.

GERMANIA

A magazine for the study of the German Language and Literature, is highly recommended by college professors and the press as "the best effort yet made to assist the student of German and to interest him in his pursuit." Its BROWN-CORNER furnishes every year a complete and interesting course in German Grammar. \$2 a year. Sample copies free. P. O. Box 151, Manchester, N. H.

15th Edition—Postpaid for 25 cents (or stamps).

THE HUMAN HAIR

Why it Falls Off, Turns Grey and the Remedy. By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. S. A. T. LONG & CO. 1013 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. "Every one should read this little book."—Athenaeum.

Teaching Wives The Way of Business

one, of 100 important subjects contained in "Small Talk About Business" a Banker's Business Hints for men and women. Should be in every home and every office. 60 pp. Finely printed and attractive binding. Sent by mail. Paper, 40 cts.; cloth, 75 cts. A descriptive circular, proving its value, mailed on request. An elegant gift for lady and gentlemen friends.

FREMONT PUBLISHING CO., Fremont, O.



This Flat Duster, made from softest down, removes dust from Piano, or Finest Furniture without scratching or scattering the dust. Postpaid, \$1.00. WOVEN-DOWN DUSTER CO., 29 W. Washington Street, Chicago

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Miss CLARA BAUR, Directress. Established 1867. Ladies from a distance may board in the Conservatory, where they are under the personal supervision of the Directress. Students may enter at any time. For catalogue, address Miss CLARA BAUR, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sensible Holiday Presents. A handsome 70-page catalogue, brimful of valuable suggestions for all ages, creeds and conditions, mailed for stamp. Address Frank T. Allen, 458 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL SONG AND WALTZ, both original and entirely new (regular price, 75 cts.), for 6 cts. in stamps. G. H. WILBUR, 19 East 14th St., New York.

GIRLS AND CHRISTMAS GIFTS

By Ruth Ashmore



I AM sure there is not a girl in the world, and this world is a very big place, who has not appreciated the immense pleasure of giving.

WHAT TO GIVE

YOU want to know what to give. Well, dear Miss Thoughtful, count over on your fingers the people for whom you are to select Christmas gifts.

Or you may choose to make her something more dainty. If you know how to hemstitch, then take my advice and, buying three squares of fine lawn, hemstitch them daintily, making the hem very narrow, then overhand on the edge valenciennes lace of the width known as the baby size, and after this embroider her initials in small letters with white cotton in one corner.

HOW TO GIVE THE PRESENT

SAYS Miss Thoughtful: "How shall I give my Christmas gift?" I answer her: "Do not give it, my dear, send it; or if you are in the same house with those for whom you have prepared something, put it where it may be found when you are not about.

And now a word for the girl who thinks she cannot give any Christmas gifts, who feels that she cannot afford it, and who has an idea that the giving of gifts is not one of her blessings.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Miss Ashmore's former column, "What You Want to Know" hereafter to be treated under the title of "Side Talks With Girls," will be found on Page 27 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

HAPPY THOUGHT GIFTS

THERE is somebody who has a little home, somebody of whose bread and salt you have partaken, somebody of whom you are fond, what shall you send to her?

If you are fortunate enough to live in the country, and to be near some woods where the ferns nestle quietly and warmly all the year round, then you can make a beautiful present to the woman who likes to see her table look pretty.

LITTLE LOVE REMEMBRANCES

FOR somebody else there is a book to be gotten, but be sure that it is a book which will be enjoyed. I do not advise the giving of elaborately illustrated books, for I think few people care for them; they are generally put on stands, completely forgotten, and only occasionally opened by a waiting visitor.

Another pretty present, suitable for one girl to give another, is a bouquet holder. These come in silver and gold, and are so constructed that, when not in use as an adjunct to the toilette, they may, by a cunningly concealed spring, be made to stand upright upon the dressing-table.

THE NEW BABY AND THE OLD FRIEND

THERE is a baby to be thought of—I do not mean the little woman to whom you will send the doll you have so carefully dressed, but I mean the brand new baby whose ideas of life are as yet limited, and who is frightened by the candles on the Christmas tree.

There is somebody else you want to send a Christmas gift to—a man friend. You want him to know you remember him, you want him to know you think kindly of him, but you do not want to make him feel that what you have sent him is of such value that he needs to return it in any way except by a note of thanks.

FOR THE FRIEND'S STOCKING

THERE are hundreds of little trifles sold for Christmas trees, ranging in price from five to twenty-five cents, that are just what you want, but you must think out how far they can be made personal, and what message must accompany each one.

To give you an idea of the things that may be used, I will tell you of one that I saw last Christmas. In one parcel there was an imitation of a French roll and what looked like a bit of cheese, while on the card was written saucily enough: "I provide the bread and cheese—where are the kisses?"

CHRISTMAS APPRECIATION

THEN says little Miss Thoughtful: "It is so hard to know how to say, thank you!" Yes, it is. Between people who understand each other thoroughly, who can read each other's hearts, the look and the pressure of the hands is often sufficient, but unless one is very near and very dear it will be wisest, my dear girl, to write your thanks.

We are giving thanks specially at this time of the year; that is what Christmas is for. We are speaking out in prayer, and in song, or in the chiming of bells, the thanks for the great Gift that came to us so many hundreds of years ago.

PRESENTS FOR THE SERVANTS

By MARY E. ESTES

THE problem as to how we may most acceptably, and at the same time most wisely, make a choice of Christmas gifts for our servants, is ever a perplexing one.

HE problem as to how we may most acceptably, and at the same time most wisely, make a choice of Christmas gifts for our servants, is ever a perplexing one. This need hardly be so if (given efficient servants) we make a study of their individual needs and tastes.

The endeavor to please and make these members of our households contented and happy will be productive of good results with the majority, a few cases to the contrary notwithstanding; and as the Christmas season is a time of pretty things, be sure that their gifts are attractive.

THE SOCIETY STATIONERS. This Season's Style PURE WHITE PAPER. Originated by BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE. Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Anniversary Invitations, Ball and Party Invitations, Tea and Reception Invitations, Fine Writing Papers.

APPROPRIATE AND PLEASURABLE HOLIDAY GIFTS

HANDKERCHIEFS distinctly lead as Holiday Gifts, and we have an almost endless assortment of the world's best productions. Men's and Women's Sizes 25, 50 and 75 cents each. \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$4.50 half-dozen in a box.

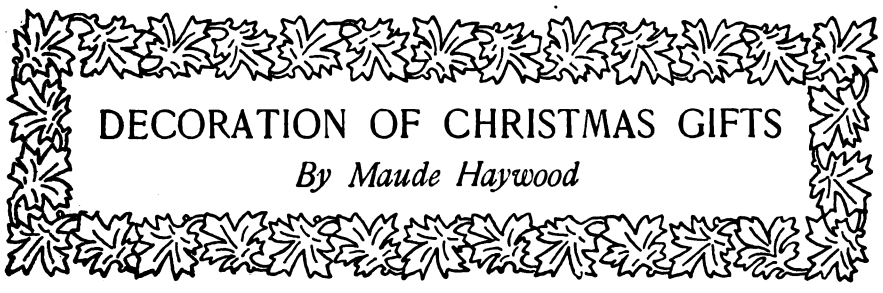
The Toy of Toys! ANCHOR BOXES. Highest Awards. Churches, Castles, Factories, Towers, Villas, Bridges, etc., etc. Highest Testimonials. One "Anchor Box" affords more entertainment for young and old than a dozen of the most expensive Toys.

The Bryant Rings. 2 DIAMONDS \$300. TURQUOISE & PEARLS \$3.99. MARQUISE 800. TURQUOISE & PEARLS 815. WEAR OUR RINGS, AND BUY THEM AT FAIR PRICES.

No more breaking of Finger Nails! Easily Opened, even with gloves on! Sent, postpaid, on receipt of Price. THE Automatic Knife COMPANY. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

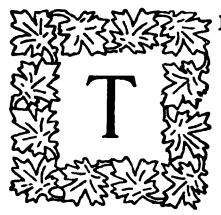
UNTIL CHRISTMAS. We will sell 18-inch Globes for the price of 12-inch; other sizes in proportion. Styles especially adapted for Family use. Catalogue free. A. H. ANDREWS & CO. No. 215 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

CASH, FOR XMAS, paid for old Gold or Silver Watches and Jewelry, also Diamonds. Send by registered package or express. We remit check by return mail.



DECORATION OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS

By Maude Haywood



THE universal custom

of the exchanging of gifts between friends and relatives at Christmas is so established a usage that it has come, unfortunately among many, to be regarded as rather an unwelcome tax on time and pocket. This is all wrong. A gift to be acceptable should be a real and hearty offered token of friendship and goodwill, otherwise it is far better to render one's self singular, but at least consistent, by not giving at all. Each gift offered should be the subject of careful choice with regard to the taste and liking of the friend for whom it is intended; and further than that, even with close friends, it should convey by its nature a subtle message or meaning that shall enhance its value. There is more possibility of obtaining an unexpected insight into the underlying character of our friends in their manner of choosing and offering a gift than the lesser refined or unobservant natures among us ever dream. Those who miss the deeper sentiment of the happenings of our daily lives and our intercourse one with another, lose more than can well be explained in mere words. An ideal giver, it is generally conceded, need not by any means necessarily be possessed of large means to expend on presents for her friends, but if of the gentler sex, and particularly should she be skilled with needle and brush, her gifts will for the most part be the work of her own fingers and the fruit of her loving imagination—although here let it be said that these general principles of the art of giving are no less applicable to the male members of our families, who have the requisite leisure and artistic or mechanical skill. Unfortunately, space will not permit the covering of their side of the subject in the present article, but the possibilities for a young man, with a taste for cabinet making or manufacturing gifts, that as a result of personal labor will be greatly appreciated, are particularly enviable.

WHEN SENDING THE GIFTS

BEYOND the choice and planning of work intended for a present, the execution of it should be careful and painstaking from beginning to end, that it may be worthy both of giver and receiver. It must be faultlessly fresh and clean when offered, and however simple, the best of its kind that can be done. When finished and ready to be given, the wrapping of the gift is no unimportant matter, and if daintily managed goes far toward the making of a first pleasurable impression. To begin with, the paper, string or whatever is used in folding it up, should be perfectly new and unused; for once Miss Economy must not go to her stores of wrapping paper and string saved to be used over again, but for this purpose should buy what is required. The gift should first be folded in white tissue paper and tied around with ribbon, inside of which is slipped either the visiting card, or a Christmas card with words of greeting written on the back. The ordinary wrapping paper comes outside of all, which, if the package be delivered by messenger or given in the home circle, may again be tied about with ribbon, and perhaps a piece of holly fastened in with the bow. The ribbon, except when other shades are required in special cases, should be either white or scarlet, but blue may be used for a love gift. One hint further before coming to the practical questions of planning and making; in deciding on the list of those to whom presents are to be given, include as far as your opportunities allow, near relatives, close friends and intimates, but avoid as much as possible any conventional and all mercenary giving. Further than this, in the true and loving spirit of the season, let at least some few gifts go to those "who cannot recompense again," and if there be any that are strangers or lonely in the circle of personal acquaintance, be sure, by however slight a token, to remember them; one such cordial tribute of good will is often of ten-fold value coming unexpectedly to one away from home and friends.

UTILIZING COLLEGE COLORS

THE difficulty of providing gifts of home manufacture for one's male relatives must remain a difficulty in most cases. It is easier to make dainty things and to be sweetly thanked for them, than to induce the man in question to subsequently use them. One gift that invariably proved acceptable to a man otherwise remarkably difficult to please, was a pocket letter case. An ordinary flat common leather one of the size and shape he liked, was bought, taken to pieces, carefully covered and lined, a stamp pocket added, and a design embroidered on the front cover, with his initials inside. In making gifts for brothers at college, effective and happy results can often be obtained by adapting their university colors for the purpose, and even trifles can thus be made of individual value and interest; moreover, the colors are mostly very effective, the orange and black of Princeton, for instance, being sufficiently striking, and the blue and white of Columbia dainty enough for any taste, apart from their associa-

DECORATED VELLUM

THE principal aim in manufacturing gifts nowadays, is to make them just as dainty as they can possibly be. This quality ranks before richness or money value. The newest, and one of the most popular and acceptable fashions this year, is the employment of parchment, vellum and vellum paper, decorated delicately in water colors, for every purpose for which it can be reasonably adapted. Small books, diaries, photograph frames, and boxes are covered first, and the designs afterward painted on the white or creamy ground. Calendars, almanacs, Christmas and New Year's cards are also made of parchment or vellum, suitably decorated. It is comparatively an easy matter to anyone with a slight knowledge of water color painting to undertake this work, as the simplest designs are the most suitable, and they are treated in smooth washes and slightly shaded, although rich effects in illumination may, for some purposes, be attempted if desired. The designs are lightly sketched on with pencil, erasures being made with bread crumbs and never with India rubber, which would inevitably make an indelible smear. Single flowers or sprays are powdered on, Dresden fashion, where such a design is suitable, and Louis Seize patterns, with dainty garlands, twisted ribbons, floral and other devices are particularly liked. If gold is introduced, which should be done with taste and judgment, it must be leaf or shell gold of the best quality. In order to remove all greasiness from the vellum it should be powdered over with fine chalk before being painted upon; care must be taken not to soil it with finger marks, either in handling or while decorating it, as they cannot well be removed. It is prepared by being stretched, slightly dampening it at the back, and pasting it down with glue. Photograph frames are manufactured in the same way as those formerly so fashionable, which were covered with white linen, similar cardboard foundations being used, which can be purchased ready for use in many pretty shapes. The colors may, where necessary, be mixed with Chinese white, and to make them flow well a little ox-gall can be employed when applying them.

DAINTY GIFT BOOKS

WHERE it is advisable to give some small token, rather more than just a card of greeting and yet nothing elaborate nor expensive, it is a good plan to buy little gift books, with suitable poems or words, such as may be purchased in any quantity at this season, carefully selecting them, as they vary greatly in artistic and literary merit, and then to cover them with white silk, writing on the title with gold lettering artistically rendered. A number of these might be suitable presents for a class of children, or to be given in a guild or society, where each member receives some little memento of the season from the teacher or presiding officer. A beautiful gift could be rendered a labor of love for one who would appreciate it in the following manner: Choose a number of unmounted photographs of the pictures of famous artists, illustrating step by step the story of Christmas, and make them either into a little book, or else paste them on cards joined together so as to open screen fashion. The method of arranging them must be a question of individual taste. They may be enriched by suitable borders, lettering and other devices. Texts of Scripture, or appropriate lines of verse, should be written beneath them, and the embellishments made as simple, artistic and suggestive as possible. The cards on which the photographs are mounted must be thick enough not to wrinkle when they are laid on.

PRETTY FLORAL CALENDARS

CALENDARS are particularly appropriate gifts to send to friends from whom one is separated, for being used day by day and month by month, they are a constant reminder of the absent one. A very simple almanac can be made from a dozen and one pieces of rough water color paper tied together with ribbon at the upper left-hand corner. The word calendar and the date of the year, with possibly a ribbon device, may go on the front sheet. The names of the months are written across the top of each successive leaf in a reddish brown color, and the register of the days and weeks marked lower down, very legibly, but in a free manner, with old-fashioned lettering and figuring. For each month a suitable spray or group should be painted, blotting in the tints clearly and firmly, not aiming for high finish but for pretty and suggestive color effects. The following list of subjects would be suitable: For January, snowdrops; February, crocus; March, daffodils; April, violets; May, fruit blossoms; June, roses; July, water lilies; August, poppies and corn flowers; September, golden-rod; October, grapes and other fruit; November, chrysanthemums; December, holly. To anyone accustomed to sketching and designing, the above when once planned out, could be rapidly executed. With regard to Christmas cards it is frankly not worth while to spend much time or elaborate work on what is intended as merely a passing word of greeting, it is wiser to spend the time on something more lasting in character, and either to employ printed cards or those that are sketched in rapidly, if they can be done cleverly in that way.

HAND-PAINTED CHINA

CHINA painters have abundant opportunities of displaying their taste and skill, with a wide choice as to style and price in their gifts, ranging from a pin tray or ring stand, costing but a few cents, upward to the richest and most handsome piece or set imaginable. One of the most acceptable gifts to a woman friend just now is a set for the bureau in china, daintily decorated, these being newer and more uncommon for the purpose than silver or any other kind. The set should include a bureau tray, powder box, hair pin tray, pin tray, trinket box and ring stand. A set of Belleek ware is very lovely; violets are one of the most popular subjects for the decoration, forget-me-nots being liked for a blue room, and roses never failing to find favor. A handsome present, and one much to be appreciated, is a little tête-à-tête tea set, including tea pot, cream pitcher, sugar bowl, two cups and saucers and the tray upon which they are placed. China receptacles are still much in vogue for candy, glacé fruit and French bon-bons, open bowls and basket-shaped pieces being used, and even large jardinières are employed heaped up with confectioner's dainties. Ice cream sets, berry sets, salad bowl and plates, are all suitable gifts for a housekeeper, while smaller ornaments, bowls or rose jars, are pretty gifts between girl friends.

SACHETS AND BOXES

WHEN it comes to the much-vexed question of what to choose as a gift for this friend or that, a list of possible and suitable presents may be found useful and suggestive. Sachets of all kinds are acceptable, for gloves, handkerchiefs or valuable lace, and long, narrow shaped ones are made to hold gentlemen's white evening ties doubled over once and held in place by bands of covered elastic. They are lined with wadding and perfumed, they are made both with and without pockets, to fold over and to open book fashion, or altogether closed except at one end. Boxes for handkerchiefs, trinkets, photographs and every imaginable purpose, are variously covered and decorated, and are frequently lined with quilted silk or satin. Pincushions, which are but little used just now, have, when made square or oblong, high up-standing bows of broad ribbon at each corner. Scraps of handsome materials may be used for making needle books or cases, housewives and pocket pincushions; the old-fashioned flat kind, made simply of two round pieces of cardboard covered and sewn together, are easy work, and suitable for tiny fingers to make as gifts to the elders of the family. Reading covers for books and magazines, telegram, stamp and letter cases, blotters and writing cases, are all useful, and if not particularly novel, may at least with ingenuity be treated in a pretty and uncommon manner. As a gift for a child a dainty doll's bedstead may be easily manufactured from a strong pasteboard box, the box forming the bed, and the lid, to which it is fastened, the high back; the mattress can be stuffed with cotton batting and made as like a real one as possible; the blankets may have a button-holed edging, the sheets and pillow cases be hemstitched, the spread embroidered and the curtains, valance and lining for the back be of dotted muslin.

DESIGNS IN OIL AND WATER COLOR

IN decorating silk or satin for the manufacture of various articles, the question is often asked as to whether oils or water colors are the more suitable. On the whole, and in most cases, the latter are to be preferred as more manageable for amateurs and productive of better results. If oils are used, however, they must be thinned with turpentine, not applied too wet, and laid on smoothly and sparingly, using, in fact, just as little color as possible. For water colors, if carefully managed, no medium is really necessary, but those manufactured by the first-class artists' colormen may be employed with reliance. The easiest way for decorative work is to use Chinese white with the colors. Lay a coat of the white over the whole design fairly thick, but very smoothly. Grind the pigment well, and do not use it too dry, or the result may be that the paint will flake off. Over this, when quite dry, work with the water colors in the ordinary way, perhaps using a little Chinese white in the highest lights, but only as much as seems absolutely necessary. In painting floral designs, it greatly softens and enhances the effect to introduce some of the background, leaves, ferns or grasses in dull, subdued shades of grey, blue, yellowish browns or purplish tones, according to the color of the ground selected. In order to avoid the all-over alike appearance in work that is only slightly shaded, throw up the design by judiciously introduced strong markings and touches of deep brilliant color, and gain as much variety and contrast of tint as possible in the first laying in. Avoid crudity above all things. The most successful painting upon fabrics is that in which a good result is gained with but little labor. The secret of the best professional work lies in the care and neatness with which simple effects are rendered. The requisite finish can be gained almost in one painting, if the drawing be accurately followed, edges smoothly laid and the tones harmoniously blended. Ragged outlines or careless drawing in the minor details condemn a piece of work at once. With regard to painting in oils on washable goods, about which questions are asked again and again, the invariable advice in reply is, "don't." It is not suitable nor in good taste, however indelible the colors may prove. The legitimate decoration is in fast silks or threads, which are manufactured in endless beautiful art shades, and will stand repeated laundering. A great point is gained where a woman is sufficiently an artist to realize the fitness of the various decorative arts for different purposes, and their utter unsuitability in some cases, just as one style is to be preferred to another in certain instances. A true decorative faculty will instinctively choose the right subject on each occasion.

ORGANISTS

will find a series of articles on Reed Organ playing, and some excellent music for the Reed Organ, in the December

MUSICAL MESSENGER

Also new Organ Voluntaries and Vocal Music, suitable for Christmas Services. The music is adapted to the popular taste. We are sure a sample copy of this popular musical journal will commend itself to teachers and players.

Single Copy, 15 cts.; Three Months' Trial Subscription 25 cts.; One Year, \$1.00. No free copies.

FILLMORE BROS., 141 W. 6th Street, Cincinnati, O., or 41 Bible House, New York

WANTED Wide-awake workers everywhere for the greatest book on earth; costing \$100,000; retail at \$3.25. SHEPP'S cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. THOS. L. MARTIN, Centreville, Texas, cleared \$711 in 9 days; ROSE ADAMS, Wooster, O., in 40 minutes; Rev. J. HOWARD MADISON, Lyons, N. Y., \$101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only \$1.00. Books on credit. Freight paid. GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO. OF THE WORLD 725 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., or 388 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

CONSERVATORY OF UTICA, N. Y.

Music in all its departments: languages, elocution, etc. Celebrated European professors only. Christian home. Beginners or advanced students received at any time, and trained thoroughly as music teachers and artists. Positions sought for graduates. Advantages without temptations of big cities. Thirty free weeks' class: in sight reading, harmony, theory, history, ensemble. Thirty free concerts, recitals, lectures. Total expenses, one year, room, board, piano, laundry, music, tuition, \$265 to \$1000. In 1889, 196 students; now, 400. Prospectus gratis. LOUIS LOMBARD, Director.

STUDY LAW AT HOME

TAKE A COURSE IN THE SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW, (Incorporated) Send ten cents (stamp) for particulars to J. COYNER, Jr., Sec'y DETROIT, MICH. 634 WHITNEY BLOCK



"Do Not Stammer"

Office of Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. DEAR SIR: I know Mr. Edwin S. Johnston, of whom you write, and have knowledge of the fact that he has produced wonderful cures of stammering. Yours most truly, JOHN ANAMAKER. Refer also to Geo. W. Childs, Proprietor Philadelphia Public Ledger. Send for 54-page pamphlet to E. S. JOHNSTON'S INSTITUTE 1033 Spring Garden Street, Philada., Pa.

MUSIC SALE

To reduce our stock of Music we will send by mail, post-paid, 70 pieces full sheet music size, including songs, marches, waltzes, quadrilles (with calls), etc., by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, etc. for 20 cents. Comrades and 100 songs, words and music, 5 cents. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Q. L. HATHAWAY, 339 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

MUSIC PROF. RICE'S SELF-TEACHING SYSTEM. All can learn music without the aid of a teacher. Rapid, correct. SELF ESTABLISHED 12 years. Notes, chords, accompaniments, John Wanamaker TAUGHT. Ten Lessons 10 cents. Circulars free. G. S. RICE MUSIC CO., 243 State Street, Chicago

SHORT-HAND SELF TAUGHT Send for Catalogue of Books and helps for self-instruction by BENN PITMAN and JEROME H. HOWARD, to THE PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, CINCINNATI, OHIO

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Arithmetic, Letter-writing, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by Mail at Low Rates. 7 years' Success. Catalogue free. Trial lesson, 6 cents stamps. Bryant & Stratton, 459 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WALNUT LANE SCHOOL

Boarding, Day and College Preparatory for girls. 36th year opens September 28th. For circular, address Mrs. THEODORA B. RICHARDS, Principal, Miss SARA LOUISE TRACY, A. M., Associate Principal, Germantown, Philadelphia.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF APPLIED DESIGN FOR WOMEN Offers thorough instruction in wall paper and carpet designing, and makes a specialty of the ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT. Catalogue free. For further information apply to Miss ELLEN J. FOND, Sec'y, 200 W. 23d St., N. Y.

MUSIC Musical Budget contains three latest songs, two mazurkas. Regular price, \$1.25, mailed for 30c. Catalogue free. \$4 worth of music for \$1.00. Huyett Music Co., Chicago, Ill.

Shorthand at home. The simple, non-shading, non-position, connective vowel Fernin method easily learned by mail. Trial lesson, circulars FREE. Write H. E. FERNIN, Author, Detroit, Mich.

\$1.00-Visiting Cards. We will engrave a copper plate and print 50 visiting cards for \$1.00. Samples, 4c. Satisfaction guaranteed. For 10c we will mail copy of our book, "Card Etiquette." Bellman Bros., Toledo, O.

SEND for our list of 19 Catalogs of Music and Musical Instruments. W. STORV, 26 Central St., Boston, Mass

"Life Line" Now Ready for Christian Endeavor, Epworth Leagues and other devotional song services. Edited by F. Myers. 20 cts. each; \$2 per doz.; \$15 per 100. W. W. Whitney Co., Pubs., Toledo, O.

Historia An illustrated magazine of historical stories, true tales of historic deeds, war and adventure. \$1 per year; 8 months' trial, 10c. Address HISTORIA CO., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

8 Per Cent. Investment

A limited amount of Preferred Treasury Stock in a reliable manufacturing concern for sale at all lots. Further details and refs., Lock Box 2538, Boston, Mass.

THE Minnesota Saving Fund & Investment Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is a safe place to deposit or invest money in any amount. Write.

STAMMERING "You cannot know what it is to be able to read and recite in school as others do."—Florence L. Hardy, Rockford, Minn. Send for "Speech Defects" to E. J. E. THORPE, Newton Centre, Mass.

A Sketching Camera that reflects any small picture life-size sent on trial. (Catalogue A.) free. C. R. JENNE, Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE TABLE ON CHRISTMAS DAY

By Frances E. Lanigan



THE spirit of Christmas joy and preparation which fills the hearts and minds of all the people at this festive season, sings as blithely to-day as it did hundreds of years ago when the poets wrote carols and the people sang them as they passed through the streets on the morning of the anniversary of the Saviour's birth.

The busy housekeeper feels the need of making the feast for this day one to be remembered, as it has been one to be anticipated, and to her this page of Christmas helps is dedicated.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF MEALS

THE arrangement of meals on Christmas Day is one of the most important features of its success, and it is one concerning which many housekeepers are still in the earlier ages of tradition and superstition. A late breakfast, and an early dinner, for which there is time neither for preparation of food or appetite, followed by an early tea, is the usual plan for the meals of this day, and it is one that has but few recommendations to the thoughtful woman when compared with the practice, followed now for many years in the writer's family, of a simple but hearty eight o'clock breakfast, a substantial but appetizing one o'clock luncheon, and the feast of the day served, with all the accessories that lamplight and the early evening bring to dinners, at six or six-thirty o'clock.

BREAKFAST AND LUNCHEON

BREAKFAST at eight o'clock finds eagerly awaiting it a crowd of hungry folk, who have been roused early from their slumbers by the excitement of the discovery of gifts, and makes it possible for the servants of the house to arrange their morning work so that the privilege of attending morning church or mass is theirs. The mistress, as well as the cook, can go to morning service free from the anxiety of the details of an early dinner. The luncheon, which should be a simple one, is eaten and cleared away early, and the long afternoon is before every one for visit receiving, for a long walk in the air as an appetizer, for a nap, and for the easier preparation by the cook of the dinner, and by the waitress of the table, for the great Christmas feast. The little ones feel the greater excitement of the evening meal, and the spirit of the day gains in its festive quality. The romping and dancing, with the lively holiday games, do away with the fears that these little ones may go to bed with their dinners undigested, and that nightmare, that uncomfortable chaser after the pleasures of the holiday are over, may attend their slumbers. The maids, I have found, prefer this arrangement, as it renders it possible for each one of them to have a little outing during the day, to be spent in visits to their homes. The housekeeper will find, I think, that an investment of a dollar in the services of some one of the numerous "Mrs. Kidgerburys" belonging to most families, to come and help in the clearing and washing of dishes, will add more than that amount of happiness and good feeling to the kitchen, and then Mrs. K— will enjoy a good dinner, too. Try and have throughout your home throughout the day the real spirit of Christmas—kindness, cheerfulness and gaiety.

TWO SENSIBLE MENUS

LET your breakfast table show forth its brightest silver, china and glass and its snowiest linen. Have for your center piece a low bowl of holly, showing the bright, glistening red and green to those gathered about it. Fruit, either white grapes, oranges, or best of all, shaddocks served with powdered sugar, make a good foundation for all the sweets and goodies that this feast day sends into the stomachs of most of us. Oatmeal or pearl hominy served with cream should come next, and lastly, French chops served with peas and creamed potatoes, accompanied by hot rolls, and steaming, fragrant coffee. Hot cakes are best avoided on holidays, I think, and simplify matters in the kitchen.

For luncheon, let bouillon in cups be served as your first course, follow it with thin slices of cold roast beef, ham or tongue, served with brown hashed potatoes, a dish of sardines served with sliced lemon, and another of chopped celery with mayonnaise dressing. A dish of fruit is your most successful dessert, and coffee, chocolate or tea, as the tastes of the family dictate, the best liquid accompaniment. As most of the dishes of this luncheon can be prepared easily, and as it may be easily served, and even more easily "cleared up after," it has something more than its hygienic qualities to recommend it.

Many housekeepers have their own special receipts for their Christmas dishes, but a still larger number rely on the knowledge, great or small, which their cooks can bring to bear upon this feast, or upon the somewhat meagre information, or misinformation, imparted in the average cook book. The former have no desire or need for advice or assistance, but the latter may be grateful for a few long and often tried, and always reliable, ways of cooking some of the more important dishes for the Christmas dinner.

SOME CHRISTMAS DISHES



THE first course for your dinner will be soup, and none could be better for selection than consommé regale. To make this, brown in your soup kettle two tablespoonfuls of butter, to which add, cut into small pieces, two pounds of lean beef and an equal amount of the meat from a knuckle of veal. Stir over the fire until the meat is nicely browned, when cover closely and stew gently for half an hour. Add two quarts of cold water to this, and let the whole simmer for four hours. Cut an onion, a small carrot and a stalk of celery into dice and add these, with a bay leaf and a sprig of parsley, to the stock, and cook very slowly for an hour longer. Strain through a hair sieve, and when cold remove the fat which will have caked upon the top.

To prepare for serving, let the stock come to a boil, add salt and pepper to taste and the beaten white and shell of one egg, thoroughly mixed with a cup of cold water; boil hard for ten minutes. Throw in another half cup of cold water, let the soup boil again for five minutes, strain into a heated tureen and serve with very small squares of toasted bread.

STEWED TERRAPIN

TO prepare the terrapins plunge them while alive into a large pot of boiling water. Cover the pot tightly and allow them to boil for ten or fifteen minutes, or until they are dead, when remove from the pot, throw into a pan of cold water and when cold enough to handle take off the outer thin skin and remove the nails from the claws. Wash thoroughly, and put the terrapins again into boiling water, to which has been added a little salt, and let them boil slowly until tender; the length of time will depend upon their size and age, but when the shells can be pulled apart easily they will be cooked sufficiently. Take them from the water, separate the shells, cut off the heads, remove the sand bags, entrails and the gall sack, which is embedded in the liver and which must be handled with great care, lest it break and spoil the terrapin. Then cut up the meat and liver in small pieces on a dish so that none of the juice may be lost, and add to this all the eggs that may have been found in the terrapins. Now put into a saucepan—this makes sufficient sauce for two terrapins—a quarter of a pound of butter, which place over a slow fire until it melts, stirring slowly, and thickening with sufficient flour to make a smooth gravy; to this add a pint of fresh cream and the yolks of six hard-boiled eggs rubbed fine; season to taste with salt, cayenne pepper, a little powdered mace and grated nutmeg. When these ingredients are thoroughly incorporated into a rich, smooth sauce, add the terrapin meat, which you have already prepared, stir well together until piping hot, and then serve in a hot covered dish. French potato chips or roast potatoes are a good accompaniment to this dish. Terrapin, after it has been prepared, may be cooked in a chafing dish with a little butter, a little seasoning and a little cream. A good terrapin salad may be made from the finely chopped terrapin meat mixed with an equal quantity of celery cut fine and served with mayonnaise dressing.

ROAST TURKEY—OYSTER STUFFING

SELECT a young hen turkey for the Christmas dinner, as the meat of these is more tender and juicy than that of the gobblers. Singe, draw and clean, rinsing the interior of the carcass with cold water several times. Dry the turkey thoroughly with a soft towel, and stuff, being careful not to pack too closely, with the following: Mince a dozen large oysters finely; add to them two cupfuls of fine bread crumbs, and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, thyme or sweet marjoram, salt and pepper to taste and moisten with a tablespoonful of butter. Fill the space from which the crop has been taken, and sew up the slit in the skin. Then fill the body of the turkey, sewing in the same way to prevent the escape of the stuffing. Put two slices of bacon in your dripping pan, lay the turkey upon them, having previously rubbed the breast thoroughly with butter, and roast in a hot oven, allowing from twelve to fifteen minutes to the pound; the extent and length of time depends upon the age and size of your bird. Baste frequently. Garnish with parsley, and serve on a heated platter with giblet sauce.

BAKED HAM

PREPARE your ham by washing it thoroughly and soaking it over night in cold water, allowing twelve minutes to each pound, and boiling it slowly, changing the water occasionally if you think the ham is inclined to be salt. When boiled, take it off the range and leave it in the pot, closely covered, until quite cold, when remove the skin and cover with a coating of fine bread crumbs, to which has been added one tablespoonful of powdered sugar, a tiny pinch of cayenne pepper and the beaten yolks of two eggs; put in the oven, and baste frequently, so that the sugar and cayenne pepper may permeate the entire ham. When nicely browned, remove from the oven, garnish with a paper frill and some parsley, and serve. Baked ham is usually served cold and makes a delicious accompaniment to a dinner.

CRANBERRY JELLY

WASH carefully a quart of selected cranberries, put them in a porcelain-lined saucepan with a half a pint of water and half a pound of good white sugar. Boil for twenty minutes, and press through a fruit strainer or jelly bag into a mould which has previously been rinsed with cold water. When cool, this should form a perfect mould of bright crimson jelly. Cranberry sauce may be cooked in the same manner, but every effort should be made to keep the berries perfect in shape by stirring them as little as possible.

LETTUCE—FRENCH DRESSING

HAVE your salad bowl, which is, of course, one sufficiently large to allow the salad a thorough tossing without sprinkling either the maker or the table-cloth, rubbed with onion, and the lettuce leaves, which have been carefully washed and thoroughly dried, brought to the table in it. It is well to allow the lettuce to lie in ice water for an hour before you are ready to use it, in order that it may be crisp and cold. Lettuce is one of the things which incorporates with great rapidity any substance with which it comes in contact, and consequently the flavor of the onion becomes a pleasing, but not predominant, portion of the dressing. To make dressing sufficient for from six to ten persons measure with your wooden or silver salad spoon six spoonfuls of oil, to be poured as you measure it upon the lettuce, and the leaves thoroughly tossed in it. Then dissolve in two saladspoonfuls of vinegar two saltspoonfuls of salt, pour over the leaves, and, after another thorough tossing, serve. The great secret of French dressing is, that given the proper proportion, each leaf shall be thoroughly moistened, and for this reason stress is laid upon the tossing and mixing in the bowl. Salad is served after the meat or game course, and should be accompanied by plain water biscuit and cheese.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

PICK and seed very carefully one pound and a quarter of the best layer raisins, which put in a large bowl with one pound of currants, well washed, dried and picked; one pound of kidney suet, chopped not too fine; two ounces each of candied lemon, orange and citron peel, six ounces of the best flour, half a pound of fine bread crumbs, half a pound of brown sugar, the grated rind of a lemon, a saltspoon of salt and a grated nutmeg. Moisten the whole with eight eggs, the yolks and whites beaten separately, and enough milk to form a very stiff batter. When all these ingredients are thoroughly mixed, an operation which will take the time and patience of several persons, pour into a cloth, which should be well buttered and floured. The best pudding cloths are those made out of thin unbleached muslin; they should always be scalded with boiling water and wrung dry as possible before using. It is always well to lay the cloth, after it has been prepared, in a large bowl, and pouring the pudding batter into the cloth, and, holding the corners tightly together, tie firmly with a piece of strong, white cord. If desired, this pudding may be boiled in a plain ornamental pudding mould; well butter the interior, pour the mixture into it, cover with a sheet of good white note paper, tie the mould in a cloth, plunge it in a kettle of boiling water and let it boil quite fast for four hours and a half. Of course, some allowance must be made for the pudding to swell. If boiled in a cloth have on the range a large pot, three-quarters full of briskly boiling water, into which put your pudding, move it about in the water for a second or two; this may easily be done by keeping the corners of the cloth free of the boiling water for the time required, then cover the pot closely, and allow your pudding to boil steadily for four or five hours, being careful not to allow it to stop boiling even for a moment, else will your labor have been in vain. It is well to keep your tea kettle boiling, that you may have water to add to the pot in which the pudding is boiling, as under no consideration must it be allowed to boil dry. When you are ready to serve the pudding, remove it carefully into a large colander, untie the cloth, and turn the pudding out on a hot dish. It should be perfect in shape, and rich and dark in color. Sprinkle with a little powdered sugar, stick a sprig of holly in the centre, and send to the table with either a hard or a soft sauce.

A GOOD SOFT SAUCE

CREAM together a teaspoonful of pulverized sugar and half a cupful of fresh butter, add a well-beaten egg and the juice and grated peel of a lemon. Have ready in a double saucepan some boiling water which has been thickened with a scant teaspoonful of cornstarch; when thoroughly boiled add to this your other ingredients, and stir slowly until the sauce is very hot, being very careful not to allow it to boil. Add a little grated nutmeg.

A DELICIOUS HARD SAUCE

STIR to a cream one cup of fresh butter, two cups of pulverized sugar, and add the juice of a lemon, or a couple of teaspoonfuls of vanilla, and a little grated nutmeg. Smooth into a mould with a broad-bladed knife, and set away to keep cool until the pudding is ready to serve.

GERMAN CHRISTMAS CAKE

THE yolks of six eggs, half a pound of fresh butter, half a pound of pulverized sugar and three-quarters of a pound of flour. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the eggs well beaten, and then the flour, and a tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Roll the mixture, which will be stiff enough for the purpose, between your hands, and form into cakes the shape of the letter S. Ice with a thread of icing before baking; bake in a very hot oven. These cakes are easily made, and are not only good to eat, but are good to look at.

\$500 Given IN Christmas Presents

TO WOMEN ONLY

For the best and most effective article, suggestion or phrase for popular use in advertising the merit of Cleveland's Baking Powder, a present of \$200 will be given; for the ten next best, \$20 each; and for the ten next best, \$10 each. Experience in writing advertisements is not necessary. A simple statement, a happy expression or even a suggestion may prove to be the best.

CONDITIONS: Contributions must not contain over 200 words. Verses if sent must not contain over six lines. Write your suggestion on one sheet of paper, your full name and address on another, and mail as below. All communications must reach us by December 24th. The awards will be made as soon thereafter as possible.

Address Secretary of Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton Street, New York.

SOME FACTS

that may give you a hint or suggestion:

Cleveland's Baking Powder is perfectly pure and wholesome.

It does not contain alum, ammonia or any other adulterant.

Everything used in making it is named on the label.

Consumers know exactly what they are eating.

It is the strongest of all pure cream of tartar powders.

A rounded teaspoonful will do as much as a heaping one of any other.

Food raised with it does not dry up quickly, as when made with other powders.

The latest official reports show it to be first-class, and first in its class.

The U. S. Government buys it for the Army officers.

Government Chemists, State Assayers and other official authorities testify to its superiority.

It is more convenient and more economical than the ordinary cream of tartar and soda.

Writers on domestic science, as Marion Harland, Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Parker, endorse it.

Teachers of cooking, as Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Rorer and Mrs. Dearborn, prefer it.

These are some of its points of excellence; others may have occurred to some of the thousands of women who are using it every day. Other facts are given in our cook book. Mailed Free.

NEARLY A CENTURY OLD.

FABRIQUE FONDEE EN 1797.

E. GERARD, DUFFRAISEIX & CIE,



CH. FIELD HAVILAND

LIMOGES CHINA

IS MARKED:



FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

"Do you Entertain"

Do not experiment, but use "WHITE LABEL" Soups, the only indisputably correct conserved soups.

Send 10 cents and address of your grocer for sample can.

Armour Packing Co.

Soup Department

17 Varieties Kansas City



A medium size sent prepaid, for \$2.00.

If you once taste fowl, meats, bread, cake, baked beans, or anything roasted or baked in the "EXCELSIOR"

PAN

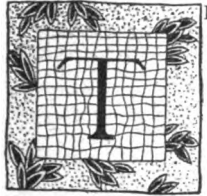
you will know what perfect cooking is. A great saving in food and work.

Made of Platinized Steel. Seven Sizes. Send for Booklet. **M. F. Koenig & Co.** An Outfit to canvass with for \$1 prepaid. —Drawer K—Hazleton, Pa.

PERFECTION Loose bottoms. Cakes removed without breaking. Agents wanted everywhere. Set by **CAKE** mail, 30c. RICHARDSON MFG. CO., St. Bath, N. Y. **TINS**

FURNISHING THE LINEN CLOSET

By Maria Parloa



THE manufacture of linen began at a remote date. The ancient Egyptians made it not only for their own use, but also for export. In all civilized communities, either linen or cotton is an important factor in the comfort and health of the daily living. In the Old and New Testaments there is frequent mention of fine linen. In olden times the bride came to her new home with a generous supply of linen, the greater part of which was spun and woven by her own hands; in many cases, indeed, the flax was raised and prepared for the spinning wheel by her. In some parts of Europe this custom still exists. The bride of to-day takes great pains and pride in providing her household linen, many months being given to dainty sewing and embroidery. Each article has stitched into it many bright hopes and day dreams. Nothing else in the furnishing of the home has blended with it so many tender, loving thoughts, and to the woman of sentiment, it is more sacred than almost any other household possession. Once acquired, this love for fine household linen will cling to a woman all her life. Indeed, what material thing can she bring to her new home that will give more pleasure than a generous supply for her linen closet?

Knowing the love of nearly every woman for dainty nappery and other household linens, it is a surprise to me that more people do not select some of their Christmas and New Year's gifts from the linen counters. I hope some of my readers may think of this when trying to decide what will be acceptable to their house-keeping friends.

THE IMPORTED LINENS

IRISH, French, Scotch and English table linens cover many grades, from the coarsest to the finest weaving and the most elaborate patterns. All the new designs are large, but in some of the choicest damasks it is possible to get small patterns, if they be preferred. The damask sold by the yard rarely reaches a higher price than two dollars and a half. If one wish for especially pleasing designs and extremely fine quality, it will be necessary to buy the set—table-cloth and one dozen napkins. The usual width of the best table damask is two yards and a half, but it may be three yards in width. The cloths come from two and a half to four yards in length. In these handsome cloths the border is deep, and the center frequently perfectly plain. Floral and conventional designs seem popular. One dinner set which costs fifteen dollars, has a design of sections of bamboo stalks strewn over the surface. In another the bamboo forms small squares. The irregular one is by far the most pleasing. Another pretty cloth is strewn with a ribbon scroll and some bell-shaped flower. This set costs thirteen dollars and a half. Several pretty sets in flower patterns—snow drops, leaves, etc.—cost nine dollars and a half.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS

THE range in quality and price of table linen is greater than that of almost any other fabric. It is a long step from the materials that are so coarse, so loosely woven that they might be used for sieves, to the double damask, so fine that even under a magnifying glass it is almost impossible to discern the threads. One can buy three or four yards of the coarse fabric for about a dollar, and it is possible to pay one hundred times as much for a dozen napkins and a table cloth, three or four yards long, of the finer quality. But the average housekeeper does not go to these extremes. It does, however, often happen that a woman with a limited purse, and a thousand calls upon it, makes the mistake of buying table linen of too inferior a grade. It is poor economy to purchase a mixture of cotton and linen. Better a coarse all-linen table cloth than a fine one with part cotton, which may look attractive in the store, but cannot be laundered well, whereas the linen will improve with age and wear. In purchasing table linen the questions that the housekeeper should ask herself are: Will it be subject to hard wear, and be laundered by inexperienced hands? Can I afford to replenish it frequently? Shall it be fine and beautiful, or durable, with as much beauty as possible under the circumstances?

The finest goods are of Irish and French manufacture; but the German, while coarse, wear wonderfully well, and some of them have very handsome designs. Nothing in the way of linen lasts longer than the half-bleached damask, and if one live in the country, this may be bleached to a snowy whiteness in a few months. In purchasing these German goods it is wise to get a cloth that costs at least one dollar and a half or two dollars per yard. A cloth of this kind will outwear several of the cheaper cloths that are mixed with cotton, and if properly laundered will always look well. Of course, one can get in these goods a fair piece of table linen at seventy-five cents or a dollar per yard, but the better quality will be found to be the cheaper in the end. Dinner, luncheon and tea sets may be had, the cloth costing no more than if bought by the yard, with the advantage of having a border all around it.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF NAPKINS

FASHION has decreed that a napkin shall not be put on the table a second time until it has been washed. Few housekeepers, however, have the means to provide themselves with such a supply of napkins, not to speak of the laundress to care for them; so the napkin ring is still a necessity in the average household. It is important, however, that the supply be large enough to admit of their being changed two or three times a week. For general use a dinner napkin is to be preferred, unless a separate set of table cloths and napkins are desired for breakfast. In that case the napkins should be smaller than for dinner. All napkins are finished with a plain hem, or are hemstitched.

Fringe is rarely used, except on fancy doilies. The plain, square napkin comes in all sizes, from twenty inches to the size of the dinner napkins, which measure twenty-seven inches, and the cost is anywhere from one dollar and a half to fifty dollars a dozen. At five or six dollars a dozen one can get napkins that are good enough for ordinary use. The cheaper and smaller ones are unsatisfactory. Whenever possible, the napkin should match the cloth. One cloth will outwear two sets of napkins; therefore, it is well to get two dozen napkins to each cloth. One cannot err in laying in a generous stock of plain ones, but the style of the small fancy napkins is constantly changing, and one should not buy too many of them at a time.

Small, square or round doilies are used a great deal under finger bowls, Roman punch and sherbet glasses. These dainty bits of nappery can be purchased in all the stores where embroidery and materials for needlework are sold; also in the linen stores. These doilies are either hemstitched or fringed. The embroidery is usually in washable silks, fine flowers or Dresden patterns being the choice; they also come in Irish point, Mexican work and various kinds of lace. Larger doilies for bread, cake, cheese, etc., are embroidered in white or colored silks, with appropriate mottoes. Ladies who wish to do this kind of work for themselves, or their friends, can send to a stamping and embroidery store for a sample doily, and the materials for a dozen or more. One should aim to get as much variety as possible in color and design in the dozen. A very fine linen is the material generally used.

At the oriental stores there can be found a small doily, of a crepe-like material, thickly embroidered with silk, silver and gold thread. They come with and without a fringe, the fringed ones costing more than twice as much as those without. I prefer those without the fringe for table use. These doilies can be washed, but it must be with great care. If the housekeeper will be careful to wash and iron her doilies herself they will always look fresh and dainty.

Make a strong suds with hot water and white castile soap; wash the doilies in this, and rinse them in several warm waters. Squeeze them very dry, and spread them on a clean towel, and cover another towel over them. Roll up tight, and iron immediately.

TEA, CARVING AND TRAY CLOTHS

FOR the small tables that are set for five o'clock teas, and card parties, etc., there are many pretty and inexpensive cloths. Plain linen, with a plain or double row of hemstitching, makes a satisfactory cloth. The cost is about one dollar for a cloth measuring a yard square; plain damask, with hemstitching, costs from one dollar and a half to two dollars a square yard, and one dollar more for a cloth measuring two square yards. Some long damask cloths, with open work borders and a fringe, cost four or five dollars. Small hemstitched cloths of linen and damask come for carving cloths, tray cloths and center pieces. They cost all the way from twenty-five cents upward. These are useful in protecting the table, and they may be made decorative by embroidery. For limited purses these make sensible Christmas presents.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

SHEETS should always be of generous length and width; never less than two yards and three quarters long, with the breadth, of course, depending upon the width of the bed. While linen sheets are desirable, they are not within the means of all housekeepers of even fair incomes. Cotton cloth makes a most satisfactory all-the-year-round sheet, and a good quality can be purchased at from twenty-five cents to seventy-five cents per yard, the cloth being from two to two yards and a half wide. Indeed, one can buy good sheets already made, two yards and a half wide, for one dollar and a quarter and one dollar and a half apiece. It is always more economical to buy the cloth and make them at home, for two hems do not mean much work. Unbleached sheeting may be made up, and bleached on the grass. Buy unbleached cotton for servants' sheets and pillow cases, but do not make them too small. If the bed linen be made of generous proportions it will protect the bedding and be more comfortable for the sleepers. Linen sheets, three yards long, can be bought for from five to fourteen dollars per pair. Pillow cases to match sell from two to three dollars and a half per pair. The finest are hemstitched.

BED SPREADS AND BLANKETS

FOR many years the honeycomb and Mar-seilles spreads have been almost universally used. They are still sold in large quantities, and will always be popular, for they need only to be hemmed in order to be made ready for use. They do not rumple readily, they keep clean a long time, and are, indeed, a most serviceable article. The Mar-seilles quilts cost from two to fifteen dollars. Some come in colors; but let no housekeeper be tempted by their beauty, for she will find it a difficult matter to make them harmonize with the other furnishings of her rooms. Dimity is being used again. It costs from two dollars and a half to four dollars and a half. If one wish to make a bolster scarf to go with them, it will be necessary to purchase a small spread and cut it in two. These spreads being dainty and easily washed, are in great favor.

Materials for spreads come in all sorts of fabrics. Goblin cloth and what is called basket cloth, both soft, pretty goods, are found two yards wide, and cost about one dollar and a half a yard. These materials are made into spreads and bolster scarfs; or, instead of the scarfs, a round bolster may be covered with the material. These spreads and scarfs are often embroidered in washable silks. Next to plenty of bed linen and towels, one of the essentials for the health and comfort of the household is the stock of blankets. Cotton batting comforters are cheap and warm, but extremely debilitating to the sleeper; and since they cannot be washed, they are uncleanly, as compared with the woolen coverings. Use plenty of blankets instead, and have them washed frequently. For people of limited means, blankets that cost from five to six dollars a pair are serviceable. People are buying more blankets that are made of part wool and part cotton than of the all-wool patterns. This is because they can be washed frequently without shrinking. Select a smooth, soft blanket with white cotton binding. The simpler the border the longer it will please you. If possible, have a pair of summer blankets for each bed. These cost from three to ten dollars a pair. They can be washed as easily as a sheet, and are a source of the greatest comfort in hot weather. As they will last the greater part of a lifetime, get good ones. When blankets are not in use they should be folded smoothly, pinned in sheets, and placed on shelves in the linen closet.

BATH AND BED-ROOM TOWELS

IN nothing relating to the supplies of her house does the average housekeeper make so many errors as in the matter of towels. It has not been wholly her fault in the past, but it certainly will be in the time to come, if bright borders and deep fringes decorate the towels with which she furnishes her chambers and bath-rooms. As in the past, so it is now; there is nothing so satisfactory for general use as the huckaback towels. They are excellent for absorbing water, and the slight friction is both pleasant and healthful. They are now hemstitched, and cost from twenty-five cents to a dollar and a half apiece, according to size and quality. The goods can be bought by the yard if one prefers to make her own towels. There are huckaback towels of fancy weaving, which, hemstitched, cost from fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter apiece. Some of these are fringed, at thirty-seven and a half cents apiece. Damask towels, which are really more for show than use, cost from twenty-five cents to two dollars and a half. For the bath-room there are really so many good things that it is a difficult matter to choose. There should always be soft, coarse towels that will absorb water quickly, and at the same time cause a slight friction. The towels should also be of generous size. The huckaback is always good for drying off, but there should be a good friction towel after this. Among the good bath towels are crash towels, at twenty-five cents apiece. Oxford towels, something like huckaback, but very large—26x50 inches—are one dollar apiece. Imperial bath towels, of a peculiar style of weaving, absorbing water like a sponge, cost a dollar apiece. Turkish towels make an excellent friction towel, and are within the means of all. They can be bought for even less than twenty-five cents, but I would not advise anything cheaper than twenty-five or fifty cents, as a towel of this kind should be large. An article which to me seems ideal as a friction towel, is the kind made of linen tape, which costs one dollar.

FOR KITCHEN AND PANTRY

THERE should be a generous supply of kitchen and pantry towels. Nothing is more satisfactory for glassware than the plaid linen towels. These should be kept for silver glass and fine china. Goods of this same character come in stripes, and cost from twelve and a half to thirty-seven and a half cents per yard. Fine Russian crash, when softened by a little wear, makes the best kitchen dish towel. It grows finer and whiter with each week's use, whereas the very coarse fabric really never softens. Every kitchen should be supplied with half a dozen stove towels. Get twilled brown cotton crash. Cut it into yard-and-a-half lengths and hem it. Keep but two of these towels in the kitchen, and have one washed each day. They are to use in handling the pots and pans about the stove and oven. There should be a generous allowance of crash towels in the kitchen, as every utensil should be carefully wiped with one that is clean and dry.

The hand towels in the kitchen should be soft and smooth. Frequent wiping on the rough Russian crash will soon make the hands red and rough, as this hard fabric scratches and does not wipe dry. A twilled crash of cotton and linen, which may be bought from twelve and a half to fifteen cents a yard, makes satisfactory hand towels. There are many varieties.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Miss Parloa's former column, "Everything About the House," will be found on Page 35 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

Milkman's Late—Again?

That don't matter so much, now-a-days. Dilute one part of **Highland Evaporated Cream** with two volumes of water—for delicious cream; with three volumes of water for rich milk—You've solved the milk question for all time. We use only milk obtained from farms under our own supervision. Prepared in hermetically sealed cans. Ask for the **Highland brand**—take no other.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.



IF your Grocer does not keep it, send his name and address and your name and address, to **ALFRED BIRD & SONS**, American Depot, 4 Wooster Street, New York, and you will then receive a Presentation Packet of **BIRD'S CUSTARD POWDER**, together with their little book, "SWEET DISHES," containing recipes for 46 splendid dishes for the dinner and supper table, which can be prepared with the greatest ease and at a very small cost.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa



which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE STANDARD



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Stores for the Winter!

This is the time of year when we are preparing those luscious fruits, preserves and jellies, without which your winter table would be incomplete. As "Good wine needs no bush," so our products, where known, need no praise: they have merit. There's a difference between good preserves and preserves: if you're a judge of the former ask for those bearing our name.

If you cannot procure our products from your dealer, write us for our New Season's Catalog and Souvenir. If you care for it, ask for sample "Blue Label" Tomato Ketchup, which we will be pleased to send free.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Please mention THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
GOOD NEWS
To LADIES, BOYS and GIRLS
Gold and Silver Watches Free. Beautiful Imported Decorated China Tea and Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Lamps, Castors, Silver Butter, Fruit and Cake Dishes, Silver Tea Sets, and Knives, Forks, Crayons, Webster's International Dictionaries, etc., Given Free with \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40 orders. For full particulars address **THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.** P. O. Box 289, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York

THE HOLLY AND THE MISTLETOE

By Eben E. Rexford



THE use of the holly and the mistletoe on Christmas and other holidays, is almost universal in countries where they are to be gathered. They are prized because of their beauty of foliage and fruit, and because of the associations which cluster about them, handed down from ages ago. We have inherited a love for them from our English ancestors, and the sales of them are large, each year, in all the principal American cities. In a few localities not far from the Atlantic coast, from Delaware to Massachusetts, the holly grows in small quantities, but our chief supply comes from across the ocean. For home decoration, which is not intended to be too elaborate, nothing can be finer than these two plants. It is not the purpose of this article to suggest designs for their arrangement; simply to give a few hints regarding their management, leaving each individual to follow out designs and plans of his or her own.

THE USE OF GROWING PLANTS

GROWING plants are used more and more each season in Christmas decoration of churches. Palms are most effective with their broad, rich, shining foliage; the ficus, with its broad leaf and erect stalk, is sure to be admired. Ferns are not only very beautiful in themselves, but large specimens lend themselves readily to the production of fine effects in massing, by filling in between larger plants. Rex begonias, with their great leaves, showing most beautiful and grotesque variegations in green, brown, white and many metallic colors, produce a very fine effect among ferns, but they must be handled with the greatest care, as they are easily injured. Coleus plants, of highly colored varieties, are very effective because of their vivid contrast with all shades of green; lilies show most beautifully when given a setting of ferns; white and other light-colored flowers show most effectively at night. When large growing plants cannot be obtained, young evergreens can be used. Fasten them to such supports as are given a Christmas tree. Among these—which should be of different sizes to avoid formality and a monotonous effect—blooming plants can be placed. If evergreens are to be used, and it is possible to procure them, I would urge the selection of young hemlocks; their slender, arching branches are much more graceful than any of the spruces. But where it is possible to procure other greenery for the group behind the chancel or altar, I would advise keeping evergreens in the background or restricting the use of them to festoons and the decorations of columns and arches.

FESTOONS IN THE HOME

IN decorating the parlor, I would never advise the use of festoons. Few rooms in private houses are large or high ceilinged enough to admit of this style of decoration. Arrange your green against the walls, about doors, windows, and backs of pictures, and have a cluster of the finest branches as a center piece to the room. Such an arrangement is simple, but most effective, because most artistic. In order to judge of the effect of any decoration, think of it as a picture, and test it as such. Look at it closely, and ask yourself if it would please you were it set in a frame to hang upon the wall of your room. If it stands this test you may be sure you are on the right track. If you feel that it would look stiff, prim and formal in a picture, do not attempt to carry out your idea, but decide on something less elaborate, always looking at your work as part of a picture, and forcing it to stand the test as such. Remember that a parlor will not admit of the same style of decoration as a church, because the two places are widely different. What is appropriate in one would be out of place in the other. Those who cannot afford to buy holly and mistletoe for decorations must make native evergreen act as a substitute; many varieties are admirably suited for this purpose. I much prefer the hemlock, cedar and pine to the spruce, because of their more graceful habit. The spruce is prim, rigid and conventional, and it is difficult to make it conform to any plan where graceful curves are desired. Its most useful field is that of the background; there it is perhaps better than any of the other evergreens named, because it can be made to lie flat against any surface. For festoons, cedar is excellent, as it has such close foliage that a little of it effectively conceals the rope upon which it is fastened. Always use a rope, as the weight of a long festoon is considerable, and very stout strings often break under it. I find the fine, strong wire used by florists in bouquet work much better for fastening the branches to the rope than strings. It is more manageable, and never shows.

If there happen to be any mirrors in the rooms they may be decorated with long festoons of evergreens studded with bunches of holly. The mantel-pieces may also be effectively draped with foliage arranged as long trails, which may be allowed to hang loose, being attached to a support at the top. Where cut flowers are to be obtained, they add greatly to the beauty of house decoration; they should be arranged by dainty hands, and should be grouped as artistically as possible.

WHEAT, OATS AND RYE

IN home decoration for Christmas, a beautiful result is obtained by using heads of wheat, oats or rye, and various grasses, which have been treated to a bath in which alum has been dissolved. Many of my readers are familiar with "crystallizing" these productions; there is no "knack" about it. Simply dissolve alum in soft water until the solution is so full of it that a drop shows a tendency to crystallize readily when allowed to cool. Tie the wheat, grass or whatever you wish to crystallize, in little bunches. Remove the solution (which should be kept warm until you are ready to use it), from the stove, and suspend the grasses, etc., in it. Hang the bunches across a stick, or prevent them, in some other way, from resting on the bottom of the vessel containing the solution, as this would give them an unnatural shape. As soon as you see a tendency to crystallization, remove them from the bath, and hang them up head downward, shaking them as little as possible. A little experience is necessary to make one proficient in this branch of the business, but the requisite knowledge is easily acquired, if one is careful. The object is to coat the grasses, or whatever else is used, with crystals of alum, which will sparkle and glisten like atoms of frost. The solution must contain enough alum to give a good deposit of crystals on cooling. If enough is not used, the coating will be light, consequently a failure. When dry, the wheat heads, or heads of rye, oats or grass, will be so heavy with the deposit of alum that they will bend gracefully, and can be arranged in many beautiful ways among the branches of evergreen. Beautiful letters can be formed of them; they can be used in combinations with berries or cones. A fine effect is produced on evergreens by sprinkling them with muilage into which powdered mica is afterward sifted. The effect is that of a heavy hoar-frost, and is very pleasing under lamplight.

DECORATIONS FOR THE CHURCH

IF the ceiling of the church is high in its center, arching in from all sides, festoons can be used effectively, but they should never be low enough to take away the idea of height and breadth. Let them start from some point at least half the height of the side walls and meet at one common center; the old chandelier used to be the central point for the meeting of these decorations, but the use of electric lights has relegated this to the past. A charming effect can be produced by covering the place where the strands meet with a broad mass of branches, through which the electric bulb can flash its brightness like a star. In churches where there is no dome, or where the arches do not converge toward a central point, I would not advise the use of long festoons or wreaths. Let there be short ones from arch to arch, instead; always have a festoon start from and terminate in a cluster of boughs. One of the faults found with our native evergreens is their dull, unrelieved color. It is because of the contrast of rich green and glowing red and scarlet that the holly and mistletoe are so much more highly prized, perhaps. It is unnecessary to go outside of those two plants for contrast. When decorating a church it is always well to keep the decorations as conservative as possible, that they may not offend the older members of the congregation, who are apt to take offense at any innovations in such matters.

BITS OF BRIGHT COLOR

BUT in order to secure relief for the sombre effect of cedar, pine or hemlock, we must use something that will furnish a decided bit of bright color. This is found in our native alders, with their spikes of brilliant red; in the mountain ash, with its grape-like clusters of orange-red fruit; in the bittersweet, with its flower-like seed; and the sumach, with its crimson masses of velvet-covered berries. Used against a background of dark evergreen, these seem to gather greater brilliancy, and make a vivid point of color that is as effective as it is beautiful. Last season I suggested the use of cones of the pine, larch, and Norway spruce. I find that many churches, acting on this idea, were highly pleased with the results. In many instances large branches of pine were used, with cones adorning. These were bronzed and the effect was very pleasing. The material used for bronzing them was the same as that used by hardware dealers and plumbers for finishing radiators, heating pipes, etc. It consists of a liquid, "vehicle," in which a bronze powder is mixed. This powder comes in several shades. You can have gold, silver or copper, as desired, and also green, steel-blue and other metallic colors. These can be used singly or in combination. When used together, they give a fine contrast and afford a pleasing relief to each other. It is cheaper to use this kind of bronzing than the kind put up in small bottles for use on fancy articles, as quite a quantity would be required in a large church. Full directions for mixing can be procured of the dealer. It is very easily applied, it dries rapidly, having a lustre that shows finely against the low tone of the background of evergreen foliage by daylight, and is especially effective at night. At intervals bright-colored berries can be introduced, if desired, to heighten the effect and relieve the mass of all sombreness, but I think the effect is most pleasing where the berries and the bronzed cones are kept apart.

BRANCHES FOR COLUMNS

LONG, slender branches can be used effectively at the top of columns, if the base of them is given a firm support; dispose them in as natural a position as possible. Let them follow the spring of an arch, and take the place of a festoon. Indeed, in most instances, it will be found that the use of branches is much preferable to festoons or wreaths, because the latter are artificial and unnatural in their arrangement. Nature never festoons anything but vines; to attempt to make evergreen branches assume the appearance of a vine is to make them take part in a burlesque. Therefore, I think you will find it more satisfactory to use a branch as a branch, than to make it try to fill a part for which it was never intended. To arrange festoons gracefully and produce artistic results, is a very difficult matter, and I would advise other forms of decoration as much more likely to give satisfaction, especially in small churches.

There are some evergreen vines which can be procured in almost all country places, and many florists have them for sale; these are from one to two yards in length. They can be fastened together with fine wire and used to wreath about pillars. If allowed to droop from arches, they give a graceful effect. Nothing gives greater pleasure as an ornament for the altar than the holly, and in churches where but a small amount can be expended in its purchase, I would advise restricting its use to the altar. The rail of the chancel can be wreathed with the evergreen vine of which I have spoken. Or ivy can be made very effective here. Quite often you find fine old plants of it growing in pots; these can be borrowed or hired, and the vines trained over the chancel in such a manner as to make it the most beautiful feature of all. If one could procure enough ivy to wreath the pillars, chancel and windows, what a fine effect it would give! Few plants are more beautiful, and none lend themselves more readily to decorative effects, because of graceful habit of growth. If it could be obtained in sufficient quantities, I would prefer it to either holly or mistletoe. For home decoration it is unequalled. Trained about the doorways, over windows, back of mirrors and across the ceiling, it is the ideal vine.

SOME MINOR DETAILS

IN decorating home or church, be sure not to attempt more than you can well accomplish. A simple scheme of decoration, well wrought out in detail, will please, while an elaborate one, poorly executed, will be very unsatisfactory to all who have an eye for the beautiful. In decorating a church, let one person or a committee have charge of the plan, and leave it wholly to them to decide on the treatment. Let them lay out the work for others to complete, and never interfere with them by suggesting changes of any kind, unless you see they are making a mistake which you know they would certainly avoid were their attention called to it. Such mistakes are frequently made by persons who have supervision of these matters, because they overlook some of the minor details. The persons who are working from their plans discover the mistake, and they should at once notify the person or committee having charge of the matter. So far, suggestions are allowable from anyone, but, unless such cases occur, do not have anything to do with the work these persons have been appointed to perform, even if you know the result will not be pleasing if carried out on the lines they decide on. Hints and suggestions from parties outside the committee, when volunteered, always hinder more than they help. If a committee is wise, however, it will consult with others who have good taste and judgment regarding these matters, and avail itself of all really good suggestions.

THE CHRISTMAS TABLE

MUCH careful thought and attention should be given the home table on Christmas Day, as a happy arrangement of greens, or plateau of flowers, will be found to give the needful touch that makes the Christmas dinner the bright and cheery meal it should be. When greens alone are desired for decoration, a large branch of mistletoe is effectively placed over the chandelier, and a basket of holly, with its berries, in the center of the table. English mistletoe is preferable to the American, both on account of its richer coloring and the larger size of the berries. Place several sprays of either holly or mistletoe about the table, tying the larger ones with scarlet ribbon. If other greens are used, try to carry out the same suggestion, adding to them above the chandelier branches of the brilliant hued sumach, placing a mass of bittersweet in the center of the table, and sprays carelessly here and there on the cloth. The result will prove to you that even without the holly and the mistletoe your table may be daintily and effectively decorated. Sometimes ferns alone are used; sometimes ferns with lilies of the valley. When both greens and flowers are desired, the former is more effective on or above the chandelier, the flowers placed in the center of the table. A pretty addition would be the placing of a small spray of holly, with its berries, tied with a tiny scarlet ribbon, at each person's place. One could add little appropriate Christmas mottoes to these, if desired. The flowers used may be either orchids, roses, Roman hyacinths, violets or lilies of the valley. Tiny bunches of violets, or a few detached roses, if such are used as a center piece, may be carelessly thrown here and there about the table (having an eye always to effect). When very elaborate decoration is attempted, fine, feathery foliage, placed at intervals about the table, are seemingly caught together with a few roses, violets or lilies of the valley, in small bunches. The napery, glass and china will, of necessity, be on Christmas Day the finest the house can boast. In completing the table decorations, do not forget to place a sprig of holly in the Christmas pudding.

A Choice Gift
 A Grand Family Educator
 A Library in Itself
 The Standard Authority

NEW FROM COVER TO COVER.
 Fully Abreast of the Times.
 Successor of the authentic "Unabridged." Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over \$300,000 expended.
 SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
 GET THE BEST.
 Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions. Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and FULL PARTICULARS.
 G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers,
 Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Simplex Typewriter
 EASY TO OPERATE.
 \$250

Guaranteed to do as good work
 As any high price Machine.
 Especially adapted for Professional and private use.
 A MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.
 Send for circular.
 Simplex Typewriter Co., 30 Great Jones St., N. Y.

CAN'T HELP KEEPING AHEAD
 Left to itself upon the coast Columbia trueness passes everything.
 All about Columbias, free on application to Columbia agencies, by mail for two two-cent stamps. Pope Mfg. Co., Boston, New York, Chicago.

RAMBLER BICYCLES
 Cost *
 No More *
 Than Others
 "Best is Cheapest"
 Get Catalogue
 Mention THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
 N. Franklin and Pearson Sts., Chicago
 BOSTON WASHINGTON NEW YORK

THIS HOUSE
 and
 53
 others
 are

ARTISTIC DWELLINGS
 known as the Allen houses. They cost from \$650 up, and are a continual delight to the eye—because founded upon proper lines; no meretricious decorations. Views: floor-plans; estimates of cost. Send for 2d edition of illustrated book—postpaid for \$1.00.
 FRANK P. ALLEN, Architect,
 186 Old Houseman Block, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"HOLIDAY PRESENTS GIVING HAPPINESS!"
 Bath Cabinet. Rolling Chair.
 A CURE for: A Painless Rheumatism, Boon to those Liver and Skin unable to Discharge, Etc. walk.
 BIDDETS AND COMMODES.
 Descriptive Lists sent free.
 New Haven Chair Co., New Haven, Ct.

LADIES, MAKE your own curling fluid. The ingredients of the Joss Curling Fluid, make one-half pint superior article. Harmless, fragrant, effectual. Keeps the hair fluffy and curly three to ten days. By mail, ten two-cent stamps.
 JOSS MFG. CO., Nashua, N. H.

CROCHETING AS AN ART

By Margaret Sims



WOULD like to say to the readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL interested in the art of crocheting, knitting and tatting, that I shall during the year of 1893, so far as I may be permitted to do so, offer them a succession of new and practical ideas in these branches of needlework.

I shall feel grateful if they will help me with any suggestions which may occur to them. Any that are found to be available will be generously paid for. I shall be ready at all times to read any manuscripts sent me; when possible they should be accompanied by worked samples of the patterns described.

AN ELEGANT LAMP SHADE

BEGIN with 9 ch, turn 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre into 5th ch, 1 ch, miss 2 ch 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre into last ch but one, 4 ch turn 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre under 1 ch in center of 6 tre, 1 ch; same into next 6 tre, 1 tre into loop of ch at the end of previous row, 3 ch; turn, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre under ch in center of 6 tre 1 ch, same into

missing 2, turn 6 ch 1 d c between the two groups of 6 tre, 6 ch, catch into nearest d c of 10, turn 10 d c into space just made, 5 d c into next space, 5 ch, take out the needle, insert it between the 5th and 6th d c in previous space, draw the loop through 10 d c in the 5 ch just made, 5 d c to fill up the space from which the 5 ch started, 10 d c into each of the 7 remaining spaces, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over next group of 6 tre, 1 ch 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over the next group of 6 tre, 1 tre into loop of 3 ch in previous row of foundation, 3 ch, turn and repeat continuously from the beginning, taking care to connect the first three scallops of each completed pattern in working by catching them together in the center with a slip stitch. When nine pines have been made join the first and last in the same manner.

For the open design at the top, work 1 d c with 7 ch between into every loop of 3 ch at the end of the groups of 6 tre. For seven succeeding rows work 1 d c into every space with 7 ch between. For the finishing row work * 5 tre 4 ch 1 d c into front loop of 5th tre to form a picot, 3 tre into same space, 7 ch 1 d c into next space, 7 ch; repeat into next space from *. Run a ribbon through the sixth row of open chain work, draw it up to fit the lamp shade and finish with a butterfly bow.

Crochet silk of best quality should be used for making this truly elegant lamp shade. Any delicate tint may be chosen to suit the taste of the worker; a very happy effect is also produced with cream colored silk enlivened with a colored ribbon. The design is very rich when worked out, notwithstanding it is perfectly simple and not at all tedious if the instructions for working are carefully followed. The size can be enlarged or decreased at pleasure, bearing in mind that the heading must be deepened in proportion to the width. If worked out exactly as suggested, the shade will measure about twenty-four inches in circumference by eleven inches in depth. I would recommend this pattern to those of my readers who are in search of something to make for Christmas presents really worth having. Such a lamp shade is both useful and handsome, therefore most acceptable.

FOR TRIMMING UNDERWEAR

FINE crochet is much in request for trimming woolen or silk underwear. Wheels are especially in favor with our English sisters for this purpose, made in the form of a yoke to fit the garment for which the work is intended. An exact paper pattern should be cut out, then the wheels are fitted to it and connected in the working. Such trimmings are exceedingly pretty, likewise very durable.

Our illustration gives six different patterns to choose from; the two smallest are very charming in fine crochet silk. Cream color on a pure white vest has a very telling effect; it also looks well on pale pink or blue.

For the center wheel begin with 6 ch, join 5 ch 14 tre with 1 ch between into the ring, complete the circle with a slip st into the 4th of the 5 ch.

2d row—4 tre under each 1 ch; join with slip stitch.

3d row—Turn work, 1 d c into the back of each tre; join.

4th row—Turn work, d c into the back of each d c in previous, increasing here and there to keep the work flat.

5th row—2 ch 1 d c between every 2 stitches all round.

6th row—1 d c under 2 ch, 5 ch 1 d c in 1st of 5 ch.

To form a picot 1 ch 1 d c under next 2 ch; repeat all round to complete the wheel.

Top wheel 5 ch, join into the ring, work 8 d c join.

2d row—1 d c with 2 ch between into each st of 1st row, making 8 loops.

3d row—1 d c 3 tre 1 d c in each 3 ch.

4th row—1 d c with 4 ch between in back part of each d c in 2d row.

5th row—1 d c 4 tre 1 d c in each 4 ch.

6th row—1 d c with 5 ch between in back of each d c in 4th row.

7th row—1 d c 5 tre 1 d c in each 5 ch.

8th row—1 d c with 6 ch between in back of each d c in 6th row.

9th row—2 tre 3 ch 2 tre under 6 ch 3 ch; repeat into each successive space, joining with a st.

10th row—1 tre 3 ch 1 tre 5 ch 1 tre 3 ch 1 tre in loop between the 4 tre, 2 ch 1 d c in next loop 2 ch; repeat all round to complete the wheel.

Left hand wheel, 5 ch join 3 d tre with 2 knot st between, 6 times. In working the d tre keep the 2 top loops on the needle each time until the 3d st, then draw the thread through the last four loops at once.

To make a knot st draw the loop through about a quarter of an inch, make a ch st 1 over, put the needle into the top of the ch st just made 1 over, draw through 1 loop on the needle 1 over, draw through all three loops on the needle at once, this completes one knot st.

2d row—2 tre 3 ch 2 tre into the knot st between the d tre 3 ch; repeat all round.

3d row—4 tre with a picot between each under 3 ch between the 4 tre, 3 ch 1 d c under next 3 ch; repeat all round. For the picot make 5 ch, work 1 d c into the 1st of the 5 ch.

Right hand wheel, 6 ch, join 24 tre in the ring making 3 ch to represent the 1st tre; join with a st.

2d row—1 tre 3 ch miss 1 ch; repeat all round making twelve spaces.

3d row—4 ch, turn 1 st into 2d ch 1 d c into 3 d ch, 1 tre into 4th ch, 1 d c into next tre of preceding row; repeat all round.

4th row—4 tre with one picot between each in every point of preceding row, for a picot work 5 ch, turn, miss 4 ch 1 d c into the 5th ch.

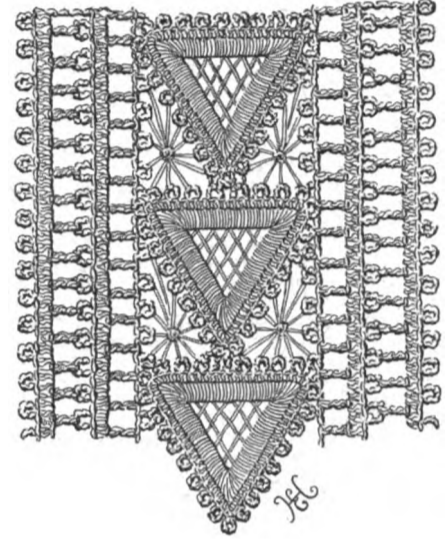
Small left-hand wheel, 6 ch, join 16 d c in ring.

2d row—1 tre 5 ch, miss 1 ch all round making eight spaces.

3d row—7 d c under each 5 ch.

4th row—1 tre in center of 7 d c, 5 ch 1 d c in top of tre just made, 3 times 6 ch; repeat all round.

Small right hand wheel, 6 ch join, work 7 tre with 3 ch between into ring.



POCKET FOR A FAN (Illus. No. 3)

2d row—Work into each space 1 d c, 3 tre 1 d c.

3d row—1 d c into center of each scallop with 7 ch between.

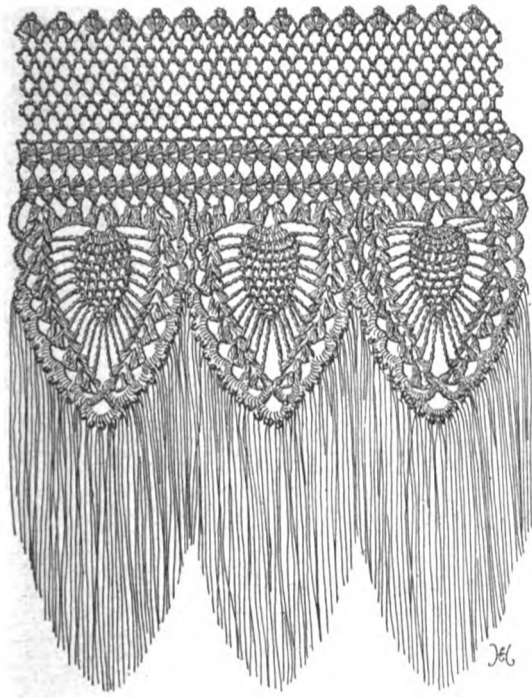
4th row—12 d c into each 7 ch with 3 ch between every 3d and 4th d c. This completes a choice and useful selection of the much admired and much sought for wheel crochet work.

A DAINY FAN POCKET

ILLUSTRATION No. 3 gives a charmingly dainty idea for a fan pocket, which is in itself an attractive novelty, and which will be found as useful as it is ornamental. When finished, it is attached to the waist by means of a length of ribbon attached to either side, joined at the top with a bow of ribbon. The pocket is about ten and a half inches long, requiring seven moulds on either side, part of one side is shown in the drawing. Both sides are alike. They are drawn together at the bottom to form a pocket, and finished with a tassel made of the silk or thread that is used in working, mixed with a little gold thread. A tassel fringe of the same material should be affixed to the top, two or three rows of open spaced crochet being first worked and allowed to turn over so as to form a heading for the fringe.

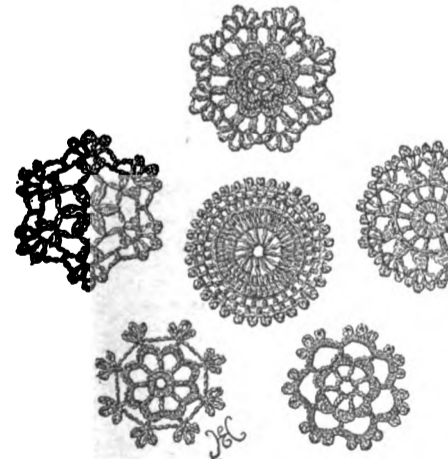
These pockets may be made of black, to wear with any black or colored costume, or they may be made to match any gown in color. The ribbon used may be either of silk, satin or velvet. If desired, they may be worked in two shades of any color, and may be made either of crochet silk or of the rich, lustrous thread, which comes especially for this form of the dainty art of crocheting. The centers may be put in by crocheting with bright gold thread if a showy effect is desired. A tassel fringe of the same material should be affixed to the top, two or three rows of open spaced crochet being first worked and allowed to turn over. Begin by covering the moulds with close d c, then work the picots around, as explained at length in last month's directions for making mould crochet, only the needle must be inserted under the two front loops of each stitch. The picots are caught together in working. For the bands on either side begin next the moulds with a row of drooping picots. For these make 6 ch, drop the loop, insert the needle in the 2d of the 6 ch, take up the loop and draw it through; repeat to the end, around the corner and up the other side. To give added firmness, work a row of single crochet along the straight edge of the picots. Next row work 1 tre 1 ch, miss 1 all along both sides and the bottom, increasing at the corners. In the spaces thus made work 2 d c 1 picot 2 d c into next space right along. Repeat the last 2 rows when both sides are worked, connect them with a row of tre with 1 ch between, taking the needle out after making the tre into a picot and drawing the loop through the picot to be connected before making the chain.

Handsome furniture trimming. Mould crochet is greatly in request for furniture trimming, some illustrations of which we will endeavor to give next month. These trimmings are worked in colors, with the coarsest glossy crochet twist made expressly for mould crochet. It comes in all the artistic tints. Trimmings of this sort are also much used for curtains and portières and for bordering window shades.



FOR A LAMP SHADE (Illus. No. 1)

next 6 tre, repeat from * 4 times 6 ch, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre into space of 4 ch at side of previous rows, 1 ch 3 tre in next space, 1 ch 3 tre 5 ch 3 tre into center space, 1 ch 3 tre into next space, 1 ch 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre into last space, 6 ch catch into 1st foundation ch made in starting, turn 10 d c into chain just made, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre under 1 ch in center of next 6 tre, 3 ch 11 tre in middle space; miss 9 tre, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre miss 2 tre, work 1 d c into the 3d tre taking up the 2 top loops, 5 ch; turn, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over previous group of 6 tre, 7 ch 10 d c between the 11 tre in previous row with 3 ch



FOR TRIMMING UNDERWEAR (Illus. No. 2)

between each stitch thus making 9 loops, 6 ch 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over group of 6 tre 5 ch, catch into nearest d c of 10, turn 10 d c in 5 ch just made.

Work backward and forward thus until the pine form in the center is reduced to 1 loop of 3 ch, work a similar row, putting 1 d c into the last loop of the pine, and yet another row with 1 d c into the center d c. There should now be seven completed scallops of d c on the right hand, including that just worked, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over previous 6 tre, 3 tre 1 ch 3 tre over next group of 6 tre, 1 d c into last tre

THE MELISSA



Before making up your own and the children's winter dresses and cloaks, why not have them waterproofed by this new process, which does away with unhealthy rubber mackintoshes? Send the goods, even the most delicate shades of cloth, to the factory, and they come back exactly the same as before in appearance, yet perfectly porous, odorless

and absolutely waterproof. Overcoats and cloaks for men, women and children are made of cloth waterproofed by this process, and are called Melissa garments. This process is one of the important discoveries of the age, and is patented by the inventors

A. ELLINGER & CO.

278 to 286 East Madison Street, Chicago For styles and prices write for Circular

SEW LESS The Invisible Mender. Mends any article of wearing apparel without sewing or showing a seam. 20 cts. a package. Agents wanted. Send stamps for Catalogue. Goodyear's Hot Water Bags, one-half gallon size, \$1.00. MRS. A. GAIL, Station W, Brooklyn, N.Y. Box 128

30 days on trial. Rood's Magic Scale, the popular Ladies' Tailoring System. Illustrated circular free. ROOD MAGIC SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

BEAUTIFUL



Inexpensive Christmas Gifts

Do you know of the thousand and one pretty articles of Fancy Work that can be made at home with little or no expenditure? How odds and ends of material can be converted into useful and decorative articles for Holiday Gifts? The MODERN PRISCILLA teaches and illustrates every branch of Artistic Needlework and Painting, illustrates the Latest Art Novelties and new patterns for Knitting and Crochet, and furnishes subscribers with the very latest and most artistic designs for Fancy Work and Embroidery. To everyone sending 50 cents now for subscription for '93 will send November and December (the Christmas Numbers) of this year and Illustrated Catalogue of New Fancy Work FREE

Showing how to save money on materials TRIAL 4 MONTHS, with Catalogue, 10 Cts. Address PRISCILLA PUBLISHING CO., LYNN, MASS.

A "YARD OF POPPIES" FREE TO ALL!

It is an exact reproduction of the Oil Painting, showing over 40 Poppies in all their attractive colors. It's a yardlong, and nine inches wide. Price, \$1. We give this "Yard of Poppies" FREE to all with the DECEMBER, Holiday Number, of INGALLS' MAGAZINE. Price 25c. Sold at News Stands or sent by mail.

INGALLS' HOME AND ART MAGAZINE

Is a Text Book of FANCY WORK, PAINTING, ART and HOME DECORATION. Send 25 cts. (stamps taken) for this December, Holiday Number, and get the "Yard of Poppies" FREE. Address J. F. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass., Box J.

ROMAN EMBROIDERY '93 50c. Outfit

has all large patterns, for Sofa Pillows (18x18) Table Linen etc. We send Powder, Felt Pad, Instructions & 2 Linen stamped Doilies for Premium 50c.

FINE LINEN Fringed Damask Tray Cloth stamped with Knife, Fork and Steel. Material to work it for 25c. — Stamp for 49c. CAT. Walter P. Webber, Lynn, Mass. Box L.

Stamping Patterns

Any one who wants Stamping Patterns can have them sent to select from on agreement to pay for what they keep and return the rest. Address HENRY MITCHELL, North Reading, Mass.

A STOCKING FOOT PATTERN

for footing worn-out stockings, and cut so that the seams will not hurt the feet, will be mailed you on receipt of 10 cents

ECONOMY PATTERN CO. P. O. B. 457, Reading, Pa.

TRY IT. PILLOW SHAM HOLDERS. A full set 15 cts. 2 sets for 25c. Agents wanted. T. M. GANDY, Chester, Conn.

16 STAMPING PATTERNS for 10 cents.

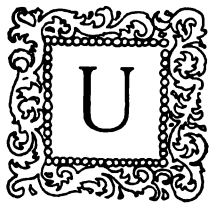
Illustrated Catalogue free. KATES & SON, Greenville, Ohio.

BABY PILLOW DESIGNS

furnished for Art Needle-Work and other kinds of Artistic Decorations; material furnished, stamped and commenced; orders taken for anything to make a home beautiful. Prepared work a specialty. Chicago Society of Decorative Art, No. 410 Venetian Building.

MAKING A DRESS AT HOME

By Emma M. Hooper



UNDER the best conditions the semi-annual dressmaking necessary for a family is undoubtedly an immense task, but it is possible to lighten the burden by using common sense, patience and method in the many arrangements necessary before and after the dressmaker comes. By preparing everything for her in advance, more is accomplished, as her valuable time will not then be taken up in doing what anyone else may do without disturbing the high-priestess of the sewing circle. When a date has been set for the dressmaker do not try to have it changed, unless in case of sickness, as this alters many of her plans, and may cause you to lose her for the season. In case of a change in your plans, notify her at once and try to secure another date. If a certain number of days or weeks are arranged for, ask for the refusal of a few days more, in case the work requires a longer time than was at first expected. I dwell upon this subject, as the question of a dressmaker's time has caused many heart-burnings among even dear friends when one was disappointed about her "turn with the dressmaker."

THE ROOM FOR SEWING

WHERE there is a large family a sewing room is really necessary, though in many households all of the work is done in the dining-room, to the vexation of the entire family and certainly to the discomfort of the dressmaker, who requires quiet and "elbow room" for her work. The sewing room need not be large, and should be uncarpeted (for the convenience of sweeping up the threads), with one or two small rugs to rest the feet upon. Have a dark shade at the window, two low, armless sewing rockers, lap-board, shelves at one side and hooks for the work when completed and while in a state of transformation, a sewing machine, long, narrow table, and skirt form. All of the paper patterns and fashion books should be kept here, and if within your means have a long, narrow mirror, which helps wonderfully when trying on a gown. This may be of even ordinary looking glass plainly framed. Bags of ticking should be plainly marked, "black pieces," "white pieces" and "colored pieces," and into them put all of the lining and dress scraps, each kind rolled up by itself. When a scrap for mending or to finish out a gown is needed these bags will be found a sort of fairy well. All new left-over pieces suitable for combinations should be neatly folded in a box and marked, also all saved up trimmings that may be in good play even after the famed "seven years and a day." The table drawer may hold the cotton, scissors, etc. After once using such a room I am sure that the head of a large family will never give it up, and while equally convenient for a small family, it is such a relief from the confusion of a general family room. I think such a room on the sunny side of the house, either up or down stairs, and capable of being well warmed during the winter, is positively a necessity in every family.

THE QUESTION OF MEALS

THE surrounding circumstances have much to do with the manner of serving the dressmaker's meals. In a small town where there is less ceremony in regard to meals, she will probably dine with the family and feel perfectly at home, but in a city boarding house, for instance, a dressmaker will not, as a rule, care to encounter a roomful of people freshly dressed while she feels shabby and consequently uncomfortable beside them. In such a case the luncheon is served in the lady's room for the dressmaker, and also the dinner if she remains for that meal. Luncheon is always furnished, and the dinner if she expects it, though many prefer going at six o'clock without waiting for the late city dinners. Ladies always pay extra for these meals in a hotel or boarding house. In a private family the custom is about evenly divided, whether she is to join the family at the table or have the meals sent to the sewing room. This latter plan has been generally against the wishes of dressmakers, who consider it a slight, but I think it the better way, as many men object strongly to any outsider, other than company, being present at the family dinner, where they wish to feel perfectly at liberty to discuss affairs interesting to the family only, and thus the presence of the dressmaker is a restraint, a state of affairs likely to make the head of the house more or less "cranky." Again, she may have luncheon with the ladies and have an early meal served her at six o'clock, leaving before the family dinner is ready. When engaging a strange dressmaker inquire what her custom is in regard to meals, and settle the matter then. Another plan is to allow the dressmaker fifty cents a day extra for her meals, she bringing a cold lunch with her, which should be finished with a cup of tea from the patron's table sent to the sewing room. This arrangement is only feasible when the dressmaker lives at home, where a nourishing luncheon is supplied her. Do not stint a dressmaker with a poor meal, neither give her a cold room to sew in. These seem small items, but our work is far better when we are physically comfortable and mentally at rest.

THE NECESSARY IMPLEMENTS

THE implements of either war or peace, as they may become, consisting of the sewing machine, scissors, lap-board, etc., should be in perfect condition. Place different sized pins in a small sauce plate, which you will find more convenient than a cushion for a dressmaker's use, and see that they are sharp and slender, as a blunt pin is apt to leave too many large holes. It pays to use only the best of pins and also needles for any purpose, I think, having of the latter an assortment of Nos. 6, 7 and 8 on hand and longer needles than usual for basting. Have the cutting shears and ripping scissors well sharpened, and wipe the oil from them yourself, else a piece of goods may be stained. Provide the cotton, silk and twist necessary for each dress, also white basting cotton, a pressing board and dressmaker's iron. The latter has a narrow point, and is smaller than the usual flat iron; this answers for ironing shirts if the housekeeper is economically inclined, though many think the dressmaker's iron may stain, which is a fallacy. A lap-board may be bought ready-made, or a handy man can now get one up for his wife out of a light board not over half an inch thick, a yard long and twenty-four inches wide, curving one side out to fit around the form when held in the lap. By using one of these much wearisome standing may be avoided, and why not make all work as easy as possible without slighting it?

CLEANING THE SEWING MACHINE

UNLESS a sewing machine is used every day, well oiled and cleaned thrice a week, it will become dusty and clogged with dirt that can only be "cut" with kerosene, which must be put in the oil can and used freely everywhere, the machine then worked for a few moments and the kerosene carefully wiped off with an old soft cloth. Then refill the oil can with machine oil (always use the best for this purpose) and run the machine for fifteen minutes, or until every part is touched with the oil. Wipe it off again, taking the machine apart, which is easily done if you understand your machine, as you should do. Lastly put it together. Now tighten or loosen the band, according to its needs, run it a few moments and again wipe off the outside portion until it is as bright and clean as a new pin. Such extreme care will give you better work, and an easier running machine, which will be less inclined to grow cranky as many machines do, and cause it to last many additional years. Keep all of the accessories in the machine drawers, and when not in use keep it covered. Every evening when putting the work away wipe the outer parts of this valuable aid free from all dust. You will gain in more ways than one.

DRESSMAKERS' HOURS

IN the city a dressmaker arrives at half-past eight o'clock, or perhaps fifteen minutes earlier, in the morning, and works until six in the evening, or until dinner, if she intends to remain for that meal. If she works after that time, it is customary to pay her extra. If she remain over night, as a few do when the family prefer it, any sewing done after the evening meal is entirely optional. Indeed, I have found that when a dressmaker sews until ten o'clock, after doing a good day's work, that the work done by lamplight and while tired is not as satisfactory as that of the next day when she is fresh after a night's rest. A half day's work is until the noon meal at or before one o'clock, and any fraction of this time is called a half day, as no one cares to engage herself for less than a day. It is not advisable to encourage much talking while the sewing is going on, and it is useless to deny that it diverts the attention and illustrates the old saying of not "doing two things well at the same time." While a dressmaker often becomes a true friend to the family, at the same time do not discuss private affairs with her, as in her life of moving from one house to another the inclination to gossip must be great, especially as she will often be encouraged to do so.

PLANNING FOR THE SEWING

THE first morning that the dressmaker comes take the necessary time to tell her what you wish made, show her the goods, state quantities and when puzzled as to what is to be put together, how trimmed, etc., do not hesitate to ask for suggestions; in fact, they are generally offered very freely. Give her a memorandum of each garment to be made, tell of the linings, etc., that you have provided, and if she mentions any things that you have forgotten make a note of it and supply it at once, as it shows an utter lack of management when a dressmaker is hindered in her work for the want of necessary materials or implements. This planning may take up half a day, but when once done it is done for good and all, and serves as a list of duties to the one about to shape various garments out of the piles of materials ready for her scissors. When you have decided how you wish a gown to look, any picture or description relating to it should be saved for the dressmaker's assistance. In all of your dealings with a dressmaker, remember that she is an overworked woman with a large lump of unleavened human nature just like any other woman, and treat her with justice and consideration, though keeping all arrangements upon a strictly business basis, as that is the only manner in which you can successfully carry on home work.

DRESSMAKERS' ASSISTANTS

MANY fashionable dressmakers take with them an assistant, who receives from one dollar to one dollar and a half a day and the same meals that a dressmaker does. Her duties consist in doing the detail work, as over-casting, making buttonholes, putting a velvet facing on or pocket in, etc., while the professional sewer cuts, fits, bastes and stitches. It is only in the city where such assistants flourish, as in small towns one does it all, with or without any help from the family for which she is sewing. The assistant goes to the kitchen to do the pressing, and in fact does what the dressmaker could but will not do, while the latter does what the assistant would but could not accomplish. Where there is a regular sewing room furnished with gas, there are many little contrivances to be had that fasten on the gas jet over which a dressmaker's iron could be heated. Another convenience for the dressmaking department is an ironing board curved and pointed so that any bodice or sleeve may be ironed in its proper shape over it. If one has the money to spend for all of the articles gotten up to make sewing easy, from a dress system down to a peculiar eyed needle, they can soon make a collection that, like Toodle's coffin, may "come in handy some day."

SUPERVISING THE WORK

THIS is a mooted question, but with the exercise of a little tact on both sides it may, like many other argumentative questions, be passed over quietly. A city dressmaker who is mistress of her art will not accept dictation from any one. Such a person has plenty of trade, and has a reputation to sustain, which state of affairs will prevent her doing anything in the way of slighting her work or creating an unbecoming costume. With such a dressmaker the patron can only dare to hope that her expressed wishes will be met in a friendly spirit and followed as far as the dressmaker's discretionary powers will admit. However, the woman paying to have the work done, may naturally expect to have her important wishes followed, as she is paying out her money to have the clothes that she is to wear made, but do not adopt such an air as to antagonize the dressmaker before she really shows a desire to follow her own ideas to the exclusion of yours. If a woman knows nothing of dressmaking she should not assume to teach even an ordinary dressmaker her trade. When she does have an intelligent idea of fitting, colors, the needs of her figure, etc., I am sure that no sensible dressmaker will refuse to listen to her, and if not agreeing with her will make suggestions, and both thus meet each other half-way upon the very difficult subject of a stylish and becoming gown. Do not watch the dressmaker too closely or pry her with whys and wherefores when she makes a new move. Get one and another until you find one worthy of your confidence, then yield to her in reason, and you will have good work and a satisfactory gown.

HELPING THE DRESSMAKER

WHERE there is no assistant it is the custom for the housewife or a daughter of the house to help by stitching, pulling the bastings out, pressing, over-casting, and such little, though important, details, which save the dressmaker's time, and prove a source of learning for the mother or daughter thus engaged. Remember while so working that you are in a measure under the direction of the dressmaker, and do not seek to reverse the positions. Never nag a dressmaker into working faster, as you will probably only succeed in making her nervous and suspicious, which is not a state of mind conducive to good work or quick results. Lastly, fellow women, if there are fellow women, when trying a dressmaker do not fail to memorize the immortal couplet, "if you don't succeed at once, try, try again." Remember that the dressmaker is trying you as well as you her, and where a mutual kindly feeling exists better work is certainly accomplished. A little tact and diplomacy goes far in smoothing over the rough places that will arise in home dressmaking, as well as in other branches of work. If you have found a good dressmaker, you had better use every effort to keep her.

THE ADVANTAGES ARISING

THE question often arises, "Does it pay to have the sewing done at home?" to which I say yes, if you are there at the time it is going on, but if you are a business woman, away from home all day, it is of no advantage to have a woman who cannot have you to fit when she needs you. Otherwise, the plan is the superior one, as you often have better work done when near to mark its progress now and then, and it is certainly cheaper than to pay for each article separately, which to women with large families is often impossible. Then, again, with such help a housekeeper will be able to attack the vast amount of sewing with a light heart, when alone she would not even make a snail's progress. There is yet another good reason for having the work done in the house, and that is on the score of self-improvement. You can learn much or little while assisting a dressmaker, but even a little knowledge in this case is better than none. Where young girls are growing up it is most valuable for them to learn something of dressmaking, which can be done by assisting the dressmaker, but do not expect her to teach the details of her trade, and complete a dress in a few hours. If you are gaining knowledge you must expect to pay for it in some manner, and a few days' more time will be easy payment for value received. In a city of any size it is easy to find dressmakers who go out by the day, and those who only take it at home, but in the country the former method prevails. It is not customary for the dressmaker to remain over night unless the family live at a distance from her home; then her railroad fare is paid.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Miss HOOPER'S answers to correspondents, under the title of "Hints on Home Dressmaking," will be found on Page 34 of the JOURNAL.

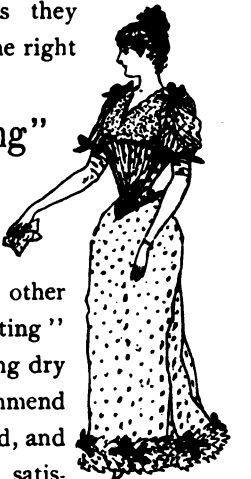
WHEN YOU BUY A CORSET

get one that will make you and your dress fit each other as they

ought to, and as they will, if you get the right corset. The

"Glove-Fitting"

is what you want. It is celebrated from one end of the world to the other as the "perfect-fitting" corset. All leading dry goods houses recommend it. It is guaranteed, and if it shouldn't be satisfactory, you take back your money.



LANGDON & BATCHELLERS' GENUINE THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING (TRADE MARK)

FLYNT WAIST, OR TRUE CORSET



Endorsed by Eminent Physicians as the Most Scientific and Practical Waist or Corset. No. 1 represents a high-necked waist. No. 2 a low-necked one, often made with high back. No. 3 illustrates the "Flynt Rose Supporter," adjusted each side of the hip; also, the waistbands for the dress, and other skirts and drawers. No. 4 is the Motherhood and Nursing Waist. Nos. 5 and 6 show how we underdress children. No. 7 indicates the warp threads of the fabrics as they cross at right angles in the back of every Flynt Waist, thereby insuring the best shoulder brace ever constructed. Our illustrated Manual sent free on application to

MRS. O. P. FLYNT, 319 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR LADIES AND MEN

The Rule for Making this Tie Umbrella Case, Suspenders, Slippers, Purse, Lamp Shade, Handkerchief Case, Crocheted Fan Tidy, Lady's Belt, Shopping Bag, Square Shawl, Lady's Cape, etc., mailed free to anyone sending a stamp.

A tie made from our New Crochet Silk CAN BE WASHED REPEATEDLY WITHOUT INJURY. If your storekeeper does not keep the new silk, and will not get it for you (as he can in 3 days, if he so desires), send the money (35 cents per ball) and we will get one of our city stores to send the silk by return mail. 3 balls for a large tie; 2 balls for a narrower tie. Address: The Braised & Armstrong Spool Silk Co., 6 Union Street, New London, Conn.

"Braided & Armstrong's Wash Silks Will Wash"

BARBOUR'S LINEN THREAD

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF HAND AND MACHINE WORK

LACE AND EMBROIDERY, now of so much interest to the Ladies, especially considered.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS IN THE COUNTRY.

ASK FOR BARBOUR'S.

THE BEST BLACK



HOSIERY AND DARNING COTTON.

KING PHILIP CAMBRIC

Plain Nainsooks and White Lawns

Are the BEST

Send stamp for Samples

KING PHILIP MILLS 85 Worth St., New York

DRESS CUTTING

BY THE TAILOR METHOD. WAIST, SLEEVE AND SKIRT CUTTER. Simplest and most practical ever made. Any lady can become a practical Dress Cutter in half an hour. Half price to introduce it. Send for circular. B. M. KUHN, Inventor, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

CHILDREN AT CHRISTMAS TIME

By Elisabeth Robinson Scovil



CHRISTMAS is the children's day. The household that is so unhappy as to contain no children loses half the beauty of the festival. It seems especially fitting that the birthday of the Holy Child should be dedicated to the pleasure and delight of the little ones. Perhaps our first thought on the threshold of Christmas, when we are all planning how to make the children happy, should be this: Do we keep the Christ-Child sufficiently before their minds? Not as a shadow of gloom and repression, but as the first, best gift, giving meaning to all the others, which are only types. Do we not in the hurry of preparation and in the bustle of the celebration, lose sight of the original meaning of the feast, and forget that it is in honor of

"The Lord of Glory
Who once a babe became?"

CHILDREN never forget their early Christmas days. It is worth any sacrifice to make them so full of joy that in after life the memory shall be a precious possession, gilding all their childhood. The festival should be made different from every other holiday, with its own peculiar observances, sacred to it alone. Music appropriate to the festal season, hymn and song and story that tell its glad tidings; games played at no other time; dainty dishes which only Christmas brings to the larder; decorations that charm the eye, and, if they are of fragrant evergreen, with its spicy odor, press the sense of smell into service, all lend their aid to weave the subtle web of association which in years to come will revive for many men and women the happy past.

PRESENTS, of course, occupy the place of honor at Christmas-tide, but they should be kept in place, and not allowed to monopolize time and strength and money to the exclusion of the other forms of good cheer. When the means are limited, it gives great peace of mind to decide just what one can afford to spend in this way, and resist temptations to exceed it. It adds very much to the children's happiness if the gifts are chosen with special reference to each child's tastes and wishes. If a girl longs for a silver pin and gets a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, the fact that her initials are embroidered in the corner, making them more expensive than the pin, will not sweeten the disappointment. The wee one who has set her heart on a set of teaspoons for her doll's tea set, will not be reconciled to their non-appearance by a silver penholder, even though it is meant to induce her to learn to write.

Children are reasonable beings when they are treated as such. If the mother knows that they are entertaining inordinate desires which cannot be gratified she can prevent disappointment by explaining that the things they wish for cost too much. She will be surprised to find how fully they comprehend, and how cheerfully they acquiesce when they are treated with confidence. There is nothing so sweet to a child as to be placed on an equal footing with grown-up people. To be told to "run away because you cannot understand what we are talking about," is an injury that rankles long in the sensitive, imaginative heart.

THOSE who know "Madame Liberality," will remember how that quaint little lady made presents "out of nothing and a quarter of a yard of ribbon." No doubt these gifts, manufactured under such difficulties, gave more pleasure, to the giver at least, than if they had been purchased with little outlay of time or trouble. Children love to plan surprises. They should be helped to think what they can do for each other and their friends, and taught practically the blessedness of giving. To those who love them best these homemade offerings are very precious. If they can be made to feel this, it brings home to them the spirit of the season—love and self-sacrifice—as nothing else can do. The joy of service can be felt by even very little children, and they should not be shut out from it by an over-careful providing, that leaves no room for effort of their own.

It is foolish to waste money on expensive toys for children. The mechanical ones are easily broken, and simpler ones give an almost equal amount of pleasure. Painted toys are to be avoided for the very little ones. The only test of the excellence of their possessions seems to be the sense of taste, as sooner or later all their belongings find a way to their mouths. Books are a never-failing source of delight to the child who cares for reading, and is accumulating a library. Each book is a personal friend, loved and cherished as they seldom are in later life. Who does not recall with tender affection the beloved aspect of some dear old favorite? A throng of memories cluster about the books of one's childhood. It seems almost defrauding children of their natural rights not to give them an opportunity to know and love the classical treasures that have charmed the generations before them.

THE dear doll families that lie close to the hearts of so many little mothers should be increased at Christmas time. Fine Paris dolls, beautiful to look at, but useless to cuddle, are best passed by in favor of the humbler members of the guild, who can be rocked to sleep in comfort, and put to bed without disarranging their hair. Tools for boys, and sewing implements for girls, some of the kindergarten gifts, anything that can be used and not merely played with, will help in the development of the active little minds and bodies we are trying to train aright. A world of wonder and beauty lies around us, with avenues into it on every side. If we can turn into the right channels the desire for knowledge inherent in children, and excite their interest in the wonderful things happening about us, we have done much for them. A microscope will open realms of which they have never dreamed. If they have shown an interest, however slight, in any branch of natural science, encourage it by some gift of book, or specimen, or implement that will help them to pursue it.

WHEN the presents are chosen and safely housed, the next question to be answered is, how shall they be given? Shall the children hang up their stockings, and keep up the pleasant fiction of Santa Claus, or shall the gifts be hidden under the napkins on the breakfast table, or shall they be placed on a Christmas tree? Like most earthly plans, each has its advantages and counter-balancing disadvantages. In some families there are circumstances that answer the question, and leave no choice, while others are free to choose whichever seems best.

So much poetry clusters about the legend of Santa Claus that the ideal celebration of Christmas must include the filling of the stockings. First, there is the delicious ceremony of hanging them by an open fireplace, if possible, on Christmas eve; the procession of father, mother and happy children, each child with a stocking, all eager to find a good place to deposit them where Santa Claus, when he comes down the chimney, cannot possibly overlook them; the important business of fastening them securely so that they will not fall with their precious burdens; the lingering glances of the children as they go to bed picturing those limp, dangling receptacles filled to overflowing from that wonderful sleigh the tiny reindeer are bringing nearer and nearer. Who would relinquish all this? If the older members of the family are awakened at an unreasonably early hour the next morning, by whispers and footsteps and irrepressible gurgles of delight, is it not Christmas, the children's day?

Warm dressing gowns and slippers will prevent the truants from taking cold from exposure, and as the stockings should be emptied nowhere but in mother's bed, she will be able to see that they are worn. When there is to be a tree later in the day only the smaller presents need be put in the stockings. Each article should be wrapped up separately and tied. The exquisite uncertainty as to what may be in the parcel when it is drawn from the stocking is half the fun. A rosy apple, or an orange, should fill the toe, and candy be rather sparingly distributed among the other treasures, as it is too early in the day for a refection of sweets. It requires tact on the mother's part to prevent too many from being eaten under the most favorable circumstances.

CHRISTMAS fare is a tax on the children's digestion, and as there is a good deal of it to come during the day, so the breakfast should not be too elaborate, but include one favorite dish as a special treat. If the presents are given then, it is best to have them in place before the family gathers around the table, and not to have the edibles brought in until the first exclamations are over. When the gifts are small they may be put in a bran pie. This is merely a pudding dish filled with bran, sawdust or meal. The presents are wrapped in paper and tied, the ends of the strings brought to the surface of the pie, and a bow of ribbon fastened to each. A certain color is appropriated to each person, and a bow of the same color is pinned to the napkin, or laid beside the plate. Beginning with the youngest child each draws the bow that corresponds with his own color until the pie is emptied of its plums. The ribbon may be broad or narrow, so that the surface of the pie is gay with color and the bran nearly hidden from view. Instead of this the presents may be secreted in different parts of the room, a slip of paper with the number of packages to be searched for by each child being laid on the plate. This search is very popular when the children are old enough to appreciate the fun, and there is plenty of time to enjoy it.

Helping to dress the home with Christmas greens is always a great pleasure to the children. In the country there is no lack of material to make the wreaths and festoons. Letters can be cut out from cardboard for the mottoes, and wound with tiny pieces of evergreen, sewed on with a needle and stout thread. If colored ones are desired, use scarlet flannel or red swansdown; for white ones, cover the surface of the letters with mucilage, and stick them on sheets of white wadding, split to show the woolly surface, and cut them out when perfectly dry.

THE Christmas services are bright and joyous, and children should go to church with their elders. Even the little ones can understand something of the sacred story. The music will linger in their memories, and in after years the dear old hymns will seem like an echo of their mother's voice. Who that has heard them in their childish days can listen unmoved to "While shepherds watch their flocks by night," or "Hark the herald angels sing?" The first notes bring a faint shadow of the thrill of delightful excitement and pleasure with which we heard them on those far-off Christmas mornings. When the family is musical the children may be taught carols to sing at home. It is a sweet beginning to the day for father and mother to be awakened by the fresh young voices outside their door singing, "Carol, carol Christians," or one of the older melodies, "As Joseph was a-walking," or "God rest you, merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay."

A mid-day dinner is usually considered best for the children, and if we want to bring them to the end of the day in good condition physically, the dishes must be carefully chosen. Loving care and thought should be lavished on the Christmas feast, and every dainty device that the mother can command employed to make the table charming to the eye. Someone has said that the turkey and not the eagle should be the national bird, so it must not be excluded. It is not the substantial that endangers the digestion, it is the dessert that needs most careful guarding. Ice cream or sherbet is always acceptable to children, and does not hurt them. It seems a pity to lose the traditional plum pudding, which should be served in a blaze, with a sprig of holly stuck on top. A little brandy poured over it and lighted at the last moment produces the desired effect.

CHRISTMAS afternoon should be spent in some way in the service of others. We all have something to share; if it is only a loving word or kindly wish, it may be enough to carry good cheer to some forlorn soul. After dinner, the time is apt to hang a little heavily on the hands that have been so bountifully filled in the morning. The wee ones should have a nap to be ready for the evening, and the older children carry out whatever plan they have formed for the pleasure of others. It may be something for the gratification of their elders, or for the servants of the household, or of some less fortunate children outside their home. Perhaps some loving ministrations to the sick or sorrow-stricken, the aged, or lonely.

When this is done it is time to gather round the open fire, or in the warm lamp light, and listen to the Christmas legends and stories. Tea is a secondary consideration after the Christmas dinner. Thin bread and butter and delicate cakes, with milk for the children, will be sufficient. If it can be served informally, so much the better. It seems hard to restrict the children at this festive season, so it is better not to put temptation in their way by having a variety of rich, indigestible dainties. The wise mother will watch that there is no excess. She knows it must be followed the next day by all the symptoms of malaise, that we elders include under the general term of headache, and that the reaction from over-excitement will surely put the tempers out of joint, too.

A CHRISTMAS tree is only a shadow of itself if it be not lighted, so it is best to have it after dark. If proper precautions are taken, there is very little danger of fire. In the near future, when electricity becomes a little cheaper, incandescent lights will make the tree a blaze of glory, and there will be no fear of a catastrophe. While we have to depend upon tapers, care must be exercised in placing them, and one person should be deputed to watch that nothing inflammable swings within reach of the light. There should be a wet sponge at hand, tied to a long stick, a pail of water and an old blanket, or rug, to smother the flames should anything catch and the fire spread. The damp sponge will extinguish sparks without trouble. If there is a carpet it is best to have a large, old rag spread under the tree for fear of accident.

THE tree should be dressed with plenty of tinsel and many glittering ornaments; the lighter the effect the prettier it is. Gilded walnuts and silvered chestnuts are effective; they can be done with gold and silver paint. The floor under the tree should be covered with white cotton flannel pushed into folds to represent snow. The more substantial presents should be grouped around the base, and nothing heavy enough to weigh down the branches be put on them, as it spoils the symmetry of the tree. If it is decided that lights must be excluded, the tree should be trimmed with festoons of popcorn and red berries, if they can be obtained. Clusters of mountain-ash berries, strings of the red seed-vessels of the sweetbriar, or even of cranberries, are effective. The red and white should be used separately, not strung on the same thread. Tufts of cotton sprinkled with crystal powder represent snow on the branches. There should be a good deal of white to atone for the absence of the sparkling lights.

A game of "snap dragon" may finish the evening. A shallow dish is spread with raisins and a little alcohol poured on them; this is lighted, and daring fingers snatch the raisins from the fiery dragon. Whoever gets the most wins the game. "Hunt the Slipper" and "Blind-man's Buff" are time-honored amusements. Before they are ended the children's cheeks will be crimson with excitement, and they will be too sleepy to do more than murmur: "Good-night, and thank you for a merry Christmas."

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Miss Scovil's former column of "Mothers' Council," hereafter to be treated under the title of "Suggestions for Mothers," will be found on Page 27 of this issue of the JOURNAL.

Nestlé's Food



For Baby's Christmas Dinner

Baby must have his Christmas dinner, even though he cannot sit up to the table with the rest. The menu need not be elaborate; he would hardly appreciate it. Give him a bottle and half a pint of Nestlé's Milk Food served hot, and who will say he is not having as jolly a meal as his elders—with less risk of indigestion afterwards?

A sample tin of Nestlé's Food and our book "The Baby," will be sent to anyone on receipt of address.

THOMAS LEEMING & CO., 73 Warren St., New York



"Dear Santa Claus"

Please don't let my sick little baby brother die, but send him a can of Lactated Food so he will get fat and strong like me.

"Good-bye, from 'Susie'"

Lactated Food is sold by the best druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents, 50 cents, \$1.00. Interesting book of prize babies and beautiful birthday card free to any mother sending her baby's name.

Lactated Food saves babies' lives.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

"BA. Y'S BIRTHRIGHT" is the title of an artistic book, 6 x 9 inches, beautifully printed on fine enameled paper, profusely ornamented and illustrated, containing over 1100 Euphonic Names for Boys and Girls. Parents will find this a priceless treasure when they are looking for appropriate names to bestow upon their little ones. Mailed for 50 cents. Address H. M. CRIDER, Publisher, York, Pa.

FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK The Latest and Best. 15 columns under various heads and 31 lines for month's account on one folio page. Neatly ruled and printed, cloth bound; price, postpaid, 35 cts. Write postal for sample sheet. THAYER & JACKSON Stationery Co., Chicago, Ill.

"MIZPAH" VALVE NIPPLES WILL NOT COLLAPSE. Make nursing easy, and prevent much colic, because they admit air into the bottle as the milk is drawn out, and prevents a vacuum being formed. Sample free by mail upon request, with valuable information for cleansing and keeping nipples sweet and healthy. WALTER F. WARK, 70 N. Third St., Phila., Pa.

BABY WARDROBE PATTERNS Complete outfit, 25 improved patterns for infants' clothes. Also 25 of short clothes. Either set with full directions for making, amount and kind of material, by mail, sealed, 55 cents. Patterns absolutely reliable. HINTS TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS, a book by a trained nurse, free with each set of patterns. Mrs. J. BRIDE, P. O. Box 2033, New York

WARDROBE Consisting of every garment required. Improved styles; perfect fit. Infants' outfit, 25 pat., 50c.; short clothes, 25 pat., 50c.; kind amt., material required, valuable hygienic information by professional nurse, and portfolio of babies, from life, free, with each. New England Pattern Co., Box 6, Falmouth, Vt.

KEEP THE BABIES AND CHILDREN WELL Fasteners, indestructible, warranted to keep the covering on children, attached out of sight on any bed, cradle or baby carriage, \$1.00 per pair, charges prepaid. CAPITAL NOVELTY COMPANY, Springfield, Ill.

BABY'S HEALTH WARDROBE. Complete outfit infants' clothes, 25 pat., 50 cts. Short clothes 25 pat., 50 cts. Full directions, kind, material required. Patterns improved 1892. Mrs. F. E. PHILLIPS, Keene, N. H.

Hygeia Electric Corsets Surpass all others for satisfaction to buyer and profits to seller. WESTERN CORSET CO., St. Louis, Mo. For terms, etc., address.

MANUCRIN. Simple! Effective! Superior to any nail brush for cleansing and whitening the hands. By mail, 10c. REDDALL MFG. CO., P. O. Box 451, Phila.

THE PETS OF OUR HOMES

Their Care, Their Needs, and How to Supply Them

PROPER CARE OF A CAT

BY CATHARINE WINCHESTER

CATS are nervous, highly-organized animals, capable of affection, and capable, too, of intense suffering. Treat a cat with uniform and considerate kindness and it will develop a remarkable degree of intelligence and affection. Indifference and neglect can never bring out the best in any creature. Animals, as well as human beings, are very sensitive to kindness—a fact which too many of us are prone to forget or overlook.

OPINIONS differ as to the best food for a cat, but the best authorities agree upon raw beef cut very small, bones to pick, fish of all sorts, milk, boiled rice or oatmeal, with milk or without it, brown bread and milk, some boiled vegetables, stalks of asparagus, cabbage, and even carrots. It is a good plan to mix rice or oatmeal with fish. Raw meat is generally considered the best and most natural food for cats. Cooked meats, mashed potatoes, raw eggs and clams can be added to the list above.

Great care should be taken in removing all the bones from fish before it is given to the cat. The chill should be taken from milk in cold weather, and fresh water should be left where a cat can find it at all times.

Good authorities condemn liver as a food for cats; it should only be given occasionally. Give a cat now and then a square inch of fresh butter.

It is very necessary for a cat to have grass. In the country she will find it herself, but in the town it should be given to her. In winter keep a sod of growing grass in the house where she can get at it. Give her catnip often.

Cats should be fed regularly. It is a great mistake to suppose that because a cat catches mice and birds occasionally that she needs no other food. Some people feed their cats so little that they are compelled to help themselves, and then they are called thieves. A cat that is well cared for will be a better mouser than one that is not.

A PARROT'S REQUIREMENTS

BY OLIVE THORNE MILLER

IF we are to consider the comfort of the household, the parrot, more than any other bird, requires devoted care and loving attention. It is not enough that he has food and drink, a comfortable cage and plenty of things to amuse him; he must be made gentle, he must become attached to some one; above all, he must never be teased. It is only by this course of treatment that he can be cured of his ruling passion for screaming and squawking, that turns a home into pandemonium, and often necessitates his banishment to the kitchen, or solitary confinement in a distant room.

As with all pets, his food is of the most vital importance. Any one who desires to secure to their parrot a long and happy life must make a law, and see that it is not broken, that he shall never be fed from the family table. I shall be met here by a storm of opposition from those who have so fed parrots and kept them alive. To such I answer: you may keep your bird alive for years, but he will never be in perfect condition; he will never be the sweet-tempered companion he might be, and his life will be greatly shortened.

The gray African and the larger green parrots should live upon ripe corn, hemp or canary seed, with plain water to drink. Many parrot keepers say that a parrot should have nothing else, but I think an occasional bit of ripe fruit, a pod or two of green peas, or part of a cob of green corn, will do no harm, and will win his heart—which, like some bigger ones, is approached through his stomach. For a special treat a nut, walnut or almond is allowable; and to make him perfectly happy an apple or any soft wood twig to gnaw on. Smaller members of the family should be deprived of hemp, because it is too rich. There should always be cuttlefish bone in the cage.

The parrot who will not take to the water must be sprinkled with tepid water, either from a watering-pot, or a broom-brush, and then kept in a warm room till dry. This should be done every ten or twelve days. He should be kept in a room comfortable for people, carefully protected from draughts as well as from overheating, and warmly covered on cold nights. In illness the bird should be treated with homœopathic remedies (whatever one may choose for himself) because they are the only ones that can be administered without frightening or disturbing him, and so making him worse. The symptoms must be closely watched, and the medicine given that would apply in the case of a child; a cold or any disturbance of the bowels is easily cured in this way. The medicine is dissolved in his drinking water, and taken away when he improves. If your bird mopes or seems unhappy, change his food by substituting bread soaked in warm milk or mashed potatoes. Give him frequent warm water baths, keeping him quite warm. He may be taught to talk by repeating words slowly to him. Parrots sometimes begin to talk when nine months old, but they are often over two years old before they make any attempt to do so.

NEEDS OF A CANARY

BY OLIVE THORNE MILLER

THE imperative needs of a canary, to keep him well and happy, are six:

First: A comfortable home. The best cages are of brass or iron wire, with zinc trays and no wood to harbor insects. Perches should be of different sizes, to avoid cramps; the bath round in shape. The best is a common flower-pot saucer, not less than six inches in diameter. Put plenty of gravel on the bottom of the cage.

Secondly: A proper place in the room; beside a window, but not before it; about as high as a person's head; not too near the radiator or stove; not in a draught, nor in the sunshine, unless the cage is shaded. He should never stand in the window because of the draught, nor be hung against a brick or stone wall that the sun has heated.

Thirdly: Proper food and drink; he should have the best of canary seed with a little rape, but no hemp seed mixed in; an even teaspoonful, scant, of hemp seed should every morning be scattered on the floor of the cage, because tramping on the gravel will clean his feet, and if he never finds hemp in his dish he will not throw out the seed to get it. Unless he is out of sorts he may have green food every day, lettuce, chickweed, plantain, sorrel, apple or orange, whatever he likes, for he enjoys variety as well as anybody.

Fourthly: Society; this is most important; he is a social fellow, and he gets lonely and mopes when he has no one to speak to; he should be talked to and petted.

Fifthly: Protection from cold and bad air; he should sleep in a well-ventilated room, and in winter his cage should be covered with an old shawl or blanket; if mosquitoes abound, his cage should be swathed in a mosquito bar.

Sixthly: He should be closely watched, and the first symptom of disordered health attended to. He should be treated with minute doses; homœopathic remedies dissolved in his drinking cup are the most convenient and effective. When his claws are long enough to catch on the perches they should be trimmed a very little with sharp scissors. If tameness is desired, he must be talked to and petted, but never should he hear a harsh word spoken. He may be offered some dainty from the fingers—a hemp seed when his are gone, or a bit of fresh food that he likes. If he does not take it, it must be removed, otherwise he will learn that he gets it by waiting. In a word, the canary needs not only the best of care, but also love, to make him happy.

CARE OF A HOME AQUARIUM

BY MARIA PARLOA

An aquarium in the house may be made the source of much pleasure, but this pleasure does not come without care. The simplest form of aquarium is a glass globe, which can be placed on a stand or table in any room, and be moved about to any part of the house, if necessary. The methods of caring for fish in the globe will, therefore, be considered first.

Put small stones and pebbles in the bottom of the globe, and then fill it with fresh water to within a few inches of the top. Place it where there will be air and light, but where the sun will not shine directly on the glass. Put the fish in the water, being careful that they are not too large or too numerous—say four gold or silver fish of medium size to twelve quarts of water. Change the water every morning. Draw some for this purpose several hours in advance, or even the night before, and let it stand in the room all that time, that it may acquire the same temperature as that which is drawn off. Empty the globe with a siphon—a piece of garden hose will do—and fill up with the fresh water. Be sure that the water with which the fish are supplied is not drawn through a filter.

The changing of the water supplies the fish with fresh oxygen; and if this be neglected they will jump out of the globe in search of it, and, of course, die. The temperature of the atmosphere in which the globe is kept never should be more than seventy degrees, better sixty or sixty-five. Feed the fish once a day with prepared fish food. Whenever the globe looks soiled put the fish in a pail of fresh water and wash the globe and the pebbles until perfectly clean.

An aquarium in which plants are grown will not require the changing of water, except occasionally, when the tank needs to be cleaned. The growing plants give off oxygen and absorb carbonic acid. To arrange an aquarium with plants, cover the bottom of a glass globe or tank with gravel which has been thoroughly washed. Half fill a small flower pot with earth, and plant in it a small Egyptian lily; then fill the pot with well-washed sand. Place the pot in the center of the tank and surround it with stones, so that it may be held in place and, at the same time, concealed. On top of this pot, and around it, in the rocks and gravel, set out a few fine mosses and vines, such as grow in fresh water. Let water cress and hornwort be among them. A north exposure is best for this aquarium. Put in the fish, and feed them with bits of meat, crumbs of bread, and worms.

THE DOG IN THE HOUSE

BY MRS. THEODORE WRIGHT



IF all the household pets the dog is the most satisfactory. Henry Ward Beecher once said, in speaking of horses and dogs, that in the progress of evolution the human door was just shut upon the horse but the dog got in before the door was closed, and in this opinion all dog-lovers concur.

THE CHOICE OF A DOG

IHAVE been often asked what breed of dogs will make the most satisfactory pet. It is hard to determine. Terriers of all kinds are, as a rule, the most intelligent; spaniels are the most docile and affectionate, but are rather cringing and indolent. There are no such defects in the terrier. He is always alert, ready for fun and frolic, or for a rat or a cat, as the case may be. Terriers are high-spirited, and must be treated with proper respect.

The pugs, now so unfashionable, make good pets; they are never cross or snappy unless teased and tormented. Can anything be more interesting than the staring eyes, the little wrinkled face, the wonderful curl in the tail and the exceeding judicial and dignified manner of the pug?

THE BEST FOOD AND DRINK

PET dogs should never have but one full meal a day, and that about five or six o'clock in the evening. A little milk or broth should be given in the morning but nothing else. They should have a dish of mashed greens, well-boiled tripe, lightly-boiled liver once or twice a week; not a full meal, but mixed with other food.

Remember that their food must be nourishing; for example, tough ends of steak and bone pieces boiled until you can remove the bones, then salted and thickened with potatoes or stale bread. Terriers must have meat of some kind often. Never give any dog chicken bones; there is nothing much more dangerous. About once a month get a joint of the neck of beef and let the dog have the bones after cooking.

Puppies should be fed four or five times a day on boiled milk. When two months old bread may be added, or a little very finely mashed potatoes; never meat until six months old, and then very sparingly until they are a year old. Feeding meat to young dogs causes distemper. They may have small, safe bones after three months. If they get diarrhoea give a little cheese.

DISEASES COMMON TO DOGS

CANKER of the ear is a common complaint. The first symptom is usually a clawing at the ear and frequent shaking of the head. Mange is another very annoying disease. Its presence is betrayed by the dog's uneasiness, shown by constant scratching and biting, and by the formation of a patch of exuded matter which snarls the hair. It is caused by a parasite, and is very contagious. Eczema, or red mange, is not contagious, and is caused by disordered blood. It generally attacks the elbows, the back of the fore legs, the belly or inside of the thighs, and in light-colored dogs the hair turns rusty. A number of vesicles or blisters appear and discharge a watery substance. The symptoms are an uncertain appetite—sometimes ravenous, sometimes none—a harsh coat, hot and dry nose and bad breath. Distemper is another terrible disease, and should not be neglected for one moment. The leading symptoms of it are languor and depression, dull and listless gait, inflamed eyes, dry and hot nose, great flow of mucus from nose and eyes, and great thirst, with more or less snuffling and sneezing.

When you think your pet is afflicted with any one of these diseases take him at once to a competent veterinary doctor, and not to a quack. There is no safety in prescribing for him or treating him yourself, for you may be giving him just what he ought not to have.

Sometimes when the dog does not seem quite well it is a good plan to give him a one-grain pill of quinine once a day for three or four days.

Young dogs are quite liable to have fits from worms or teething. In grown dogs one great cause is want of plenty of pure, fresh water. If your pet should begin running and yelping and frothing at the mouth, or lie down on his side and kick and knock his head on the floor, he has not gone mad. Do not be afraid of the poor little creature. Dash cold water on him, or dip him into a tub of water or run water on his head. Then wrap him in a blanket, and he will soon be all right.

WHEN GIVING MEDICINE

TO administer medicine, sit down and take the dog between the knees so as to control the movement of the body, then hold the head back with the hands. The person who is to administer the dose should stand in front of the dog and put one of his fingers between the back teeth and the cheek; he should then pull the skin of the cheek away from the teeth and pour the medicine into the natural funnel which is thus formed. There is no need of forcing the teeth apart when liquid medicine is given. Hold the dog's mouth, and prevent his shaking his head until he swallows the mixture. Pills may be wrapped in a piece of meat; give first a piece of meat alone, and afterward the pills.

Dogs, to be healthy, should have plenty of exercise. A carriage airing is a poor substitute for a sharp run. Never use a strong alkali soap, it makes the hair coarse and harsh; so does carbolic soap. After washing, be sure to dry thoroughly and wrap the dog in a flannel blanket. Do not take it out of doors the same day if the weather is cold, but allow it to lie before the fire. In summer, dogs should be washed every day with good white soap. Nothing can be more offensive than an ill-cared-for dog.

NOW READY
The December and Christmas Superb Double Number of
THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL



Comprising: A Colored Plate, Fancy Ball, Evening, and Ball Dresses for Ladies and Children. A Gigantic Supplement, with a large number of Winter Paris Fashion Illustrations. A number of Fancy-Work Designs, with Patterns and Directions. The commencement of Two New Serial Stories: "For Roy's Sake" and "Nitin His Sphere." Eight Complete Stories. Supplements of Christmas Stories; of Music; of Christmas Amusements. Special Christmas Cookery and other attractions. Also, the beautiful colored picture, "I'm Weary of Dancing Now, She Cried," and an EXTRA COLORED SHEET OF SEVEN FANCY-WORK DESIGNS. Price, 60 cents, including all the Supplements. \$4.00 a year, postpaid. All newdealers and THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK 83 and 85 Duane Street, one door East of Broadway. Subscriptions Received for any Periodical, Foreign or Domestic.

Silver Ware
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE.
THE QUESTION: WILL IT WEAR
need never be asked if
your Goods bear
the
TRADE MARK
847 ROGERS BROS.
as this
in itself
guarantees
THE QUALITY.
BE SURE THE PREFIX
•1847•
IS STAMPED ON EVERY ARTICLE.
THESE GOODS HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY.
SOLD BY FIRST CLASS DEALERS
IF YOU ARE NOT SURE WHERE THE GENUINE
1847 ROGERS GOODS
CAN BE OBTAINED ADDRESS
THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO MERIDEN CONN.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF LATEST DESIGNS AND VALUABLE INFORMATION WILL BE MAILED YOU (MENTION THIS PAPER)

These beautiful Plate Handles
are made very attractive by
winding silk cord between the
grooves: tying ribbon bows be-
low. Fit all sizes of plates, wont
tarnish. A great chance for
agents. Write for wholesale
prices. An untrimmed Handle
mailed for 15 cts. in stamps.
J. B. TIMBERLAKE,
Patentee and Mfr.
JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

TELEKATHAROS
THE ONLY
FINE
QUALITY
PERFECTLY CLEAN
Currants
Marion Harland and
Miss Parloa highly
recommend them.

WASH YOUR AIR
Have you a comfortable bed? If not, send for one of our AIR MATTRESSES. The only MATTRESS made that affords absolute rest and perfect health: no aches or pains upon rising. Combines cleanliness and durability. Requires no springs. Endorsed by physicians. Write for testimonials and price list.
METROPOLITAN AIR GOOD CO., 7 Temple Place, Boston.

NO MORE DULL SCISSORS. The Wood-Sharpener will sharpen the dullest shears or scissors quickly and do it better than any scissors-grinder. Any lady can use it. Sent postpaid, with full directions, for only 25c in Stamps or Silver. Pat'd Nov. 18, '90. Agents Wanted. W. E. WOODRUFF, Centerbrook, Conn.

CHRISTMAS and GIFT BOOK LETS in large variety. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue, etc., to IBBOTSON BROS., Richfield Spa, N. Y.

COSTUMES FOR RECEPTIONS AND TEAS

By Isabel A. Mallon

THE question of what should be worn to a reception or a luncheon, by the hostess or the guest, is one that troubles many women. This is especially perplexing in regard to affairs given in the day time, for, of course, every woman knows that with the downfall of the sun and the rising of the moon she may be as elaborately gowned as she pleases. For ordinary "at homes," afternoon receptions or luncheons, great liberty is allowed in the gowning both of hostess and visitor. It goes without saying that under no circumstances should a woman wear a bonnet in her own house, and it is equally positive that no woman understanding the art of dress will appear in a ball costume at an afternoon reception. These rules have been broken many times, it is true, but that they are correct is none the less true. Dame Fashion is as positive in her orders as to the proper time of wearing evening gowns as she is in ordering their assumption, and no excuse can be given for the wearing of a low-cut gown or for the appearance of jewels in the afternoon. That somebody who has married Mr. Cressus commits this error does not make it right. In time, even Mrs. Cressus will discover the folly of her ways, and assume the proper toilette.

THE COSTUME OF THE HOSTESS

AT a luncheon the hostess usually wears what may be called a pretty reception dress; that is, a gown which, while partaking somewhat of the character of a rich out-door suit nevertheless has a slight train; she should, of course, wear neither a bonnet nor gloves. A very pretty toilette worn by the hostess at a luncheon was of heliotrope cloth. The skirt was made with a slight train, its edge being finished with a border of velvet several shades darker than the cloth, headed by five rows of rich gold braid. The bodice was a long basque that fit smoothly in the back and was semi-loose in front, showing a waistcoat of gold-colored chiffon held in by a fanciful gold belt. On the jacket fronts was outlined a Zouave jacket with purple velvet ribbon and gold braid. The high collar was overlaid with gold, and the sleeves made quite close-fitting, had deep full cuffs that reached to the elbows, and were finished with rows of velvet ribbon and gold braid. The hair was parted, waved and fastened by a gold comb low on the neck. This costume, having about it essentially the air of the house, might by the assumption of a bonnet and long wrap be worn to a reception by a visitor, but it is a style especially fancied for a hostess. Velvet gowns are in good taste. The only gown not advised for the hospitable woman to wear, is the severe tailor-made get-up, which does look out of place when one is in the house. Combinations of black and gold, green and brown, black and silver, crimson and blue, in either wool and velvet, or silk and velvet, are liked by almost everybody, and are considered always in good taste.

ANOTHER COSTUME FOR THE HOSTESS

THE woman who fancies the regular house gown, and who understands that a loose tea-gown is out of place at the luncheon table, selects for herself a close-fitting frock that has all the beauty of the tea-gown without its careless air. An especially smart one, that suggests in its combination the French dress-maker, is of pale green bengaline. In the back it is cut in Princess fashion, with the usual graceful train. The fronts are fitted in the same way, but the darts are not cut out, the material instead being shirred at the shoulder and waist to shape into the figure. A long, close-fitting gilet of coarse yellow lace extends from the neck to the foot in front, and through it shows an under-lining of brown silk. Just at the waist line is a small pointed girde of golden brown velvet. A yoke of the lace, deep and square, extends across the front of the bodice like a bib, while the high collar above it is of brown velvet. The full high sleeves are of the green bengaline, and they are shirred in to deep cuffs of brown velvet overlaid with lace. The hair is arranged high, with the one curl lock falling on the forehead. The stockings are of brown silk, and the pretty slippers of brown velvet with fans of white lace caught with a steel clasp on them. A gown of black silk trimmed with black lace and velvet could be modeled after this, and one of gray cloth with pink velvet and white lace would also be very effective. Another simple gown is of soft gray silk with yoke, cuffs and Empire sash of pale blue Bengaline having the skirt edged with a border of gray passementerie, heading three tiny ruffles of the gray lined with the blue. A hostess can wear a tea-gown only when she knows her visitors will be women, and when her afternoon tea is purely informal. The fitted tea-gown, which is really a princess dress elaborately trimmed, is in order for afternoon teas, but it should not be assumed when the affair becomes a reception. The tea-gown itself, charming as it is, seems a source of unending worry to women, and I am forced to say in regard to it, that except for very informal affairs and the seclusion of one's own room, it should have no existence whatever.

EXQUISITE RECEPTION GOWNS

FIRST of all, the hostess should be handsomely dressed, and this is her opportunity to display to advantage her velvets, brocades and silks, those that are made after the pretty fashions that do not include low bodices. The wearing of jewels is not advised, although, of course, a pretty brooch, the rings one is in the habit of wearing, and some simple bangles are not out of place. Light or dark colored gowns may be chosen, as one wishes, and any material from the lightest of nun's veiling to the heaviest of brocades, from the richest satin to the daintiest of lace, is permissible. A very elegant reception dress from which simpler gowns may be modeled, is of rose pink cloth. The front of the skirt is decorated at the foot with a band of heavy black jet passementerie, while over the demitrain is arranged a skirt of black lace, so placed that it is no fuller than the skirt itself, and being caught here and there its pattern is brought out against the pink background. The bodice is a round one laced in the back, and having across the front a high corsage belt of black jet, the collar is of the black jet, and arranged after the bertha fashion is a fall of heavy jet fringe that comes far down on the puff sleeves of the pink cloth. The hair is worn high, much crimped, and has three fillets of pink ribbon to adorn it. In black and white (I mean, of course, using white cloth for the gown and black as its trimming), a very rich effect is produced if one follows the design of this reception dress.

GOWN OF SILK, VELVET AND FUR

OTHER costumes are of silk and velvet, or moiré and velvet, made the fashion of an elaborate street dress. One gown that is extremely pretty is of wood-colored moiré; the skirt is made of the silk, and has for its foot trimming a band of brown fur. The bodice is a coat of green velvet, the revers and sleeves are of the wood-colored fabric finished with pipings of brown fur. The high collar is of the velvet overlaid with a decoration that imitates glittering yellow topazes. To look nice is really the art of dressing suitably for a reception or any other function, and the woman who does this, no matter how simple her costume may be, has attained all that is necessary. While she does honor to her visitors by looking her best, she does not want to make them feel that she is overdressed, a something that to a well-bred woman is worse than being absolutely shabby. For a lady is always a lady, no matter how simple her garb may be. Fine feathers, in spite of the old saying, do not always make fine birds.

OTHER DAINTY COSTUMES

A BEAUTIFUL gown for an afternoon reception is composed of brown bengaline and a cream and brown shot terry velvet. The plain bengaline skirt is relieved by the long panels of the velvet at the back. The bodice is of velvet with broad, full ruffle of the bengaline falling over the full sleeves, and a velvet scarf crosses in front, fastened with a handsome buckle. Narrow ruffles or frills of the silk are added to the edge of the bodice, each frill edged with a tiny fancy braid. A handsome black silk is made over a petticoat of pale lilac. The hem is trimmed with a heavy black lace flounce. A lilariche crosses the front, and panels of the lace cover the sides. Wide revers of the silk faced with the lilac are on the bodice. The sleeves are of the lilac made full at the top, covered with the lace and tight to the arm from the elbow to the wrist. Still another reception toilette is of sapphire blue peau de soie. The skirt is sheath shaped, edged with a ruche caught on with passementerie. The bodice is of a deeper shade of blue shot with pale rose. It is full on the shoulders, and simply crosses in front under a broad girde of the passementerie, which is fastened with a buckle. A heavy fall of lace covers the sleeves, which are long to the elbow.

A very effective combination for a reception toilette is of very pale Nile green foulard glacé with a much darker shade of velvet. A tab of fine lace falls from the front in stole fashion. The sleeves are of the velvet, bouffant at their tops, and finished at the elbow with a handsome full of lace, where they are tied with ribbons. Around the foot of the skirt is a festooned flounce of lace, with bows of ribbon placed between the festoons. A lovely dress of black tulle has rows of turquoise blue ribbon passed through it at the hem, while the band around the waist is made of turquoise blue moiré. The sleeves are very full, made of turquoise blue gauze fastened at the elbow with ribbon.

A brown and heliotrope shot silk is made with a pale yellow velvet vest, under a short-waisted bodice, opened in front, ornamented with revers. The vest shows tiny brown spots over it. The sleeves are large at the top, fitting tightly at the wrist.

Black faille, trimmed with guipure and silver passementerie, forms a happy combination. The bodice is round and full at the waist, and is girdled with passementerie, pointed and lapped in front. A curving yoke of lace outlined with a ruche of the faille curves low on the bodice, finished at the neck with a band of the passementerie. The sleeves end just below the elbow, finished with guipure bands. The skirt is bordered with a double ruche of the faille, with a tiny band of passementerie running through the center.

GARMENTS FOR THE GUESTS

AT a luncheon or an afternoon reception the visitor has the pleasure of wearing whatever she chooses, though, as a matter of course, one would be a little more careful in going to an elaborate function than in just dropping in to see friends who always serve tea at five o'clock. The dresses for the luncheon answer for the reception, except in one respect. The girl who goes in for the picturesque, and wears a huge cloak and a hat heavy with feathers, should remove both at a luncheon, whereas the woman with the close-fitting bonnet may retain it during the entire meal. The tailor-made suit that fits well, with a jaunty hat in harmony, is quite as proper as the elaborate brocade and velvet, and indeed, in decidedly better taste for young women. The very general use of furs this season makes their absence conspicuous at any affair where many women are present. A picturesque costume made after the style of the First Empire may be worn either to a luncheon or to a series of receptions. The skirt is a plain one of silver gray cloth, finished with three rows of astrachan fur, each band being about two inches wide, while the space between is quite three inches. The bodice is a round one, drawn in to fit the figure, and confined by a pointed belt of the fur, the simple point of which is on the upper side. The sleeves are rather close-fitting, finished with bands of fur, while a short cape bound with fur, and arranged in plaits on the shoulders, that stand out very far and give a broad look to the figure, add to the quaintness of the get-up, and give it its air of correctness. A collar of astrachan is worn, and a muff of the same fur is carried. The gloves are of gray undressed kid; the bonnet is a small poke one of gray felt, trimmed with black feathers, and having under its wing a pink velvet rose. Of course, all women could not wear as pronounced a toilette as this, but it will be quite suitable for any one inclined to be tall and slender.

FOR LUNCHEONS OR RECEPTIONS

A PRETTY but simple visiting gown is of a green cloth, the shade chosen being something between the bright emerald and the dark bottle green. The skirt is plain, as, indeed, are most of the skirts worn at present, and just escapes the ground; it is laid in soft folds at the side and back, and has not the severity of the bell skirt; its foot finish is three gathered frills of blue and green velvet, the bodice part is a softly draped blouse of the plaid velvet, the skirt portion of which goes under the skirt proper; both bands are hidden by a fancy belt, in which are set emeralds so green that they look as if they must be real. The coat sleeves are of green cloth, and have at the top full caps of green velvet. The collar is of the cloth, and is caught at one side by a little rosette of blue velvet ribbon. The hat is a blue velvet one, trimmed with high bows of green velvet, from out of which spring soft aigrettes of blue. The gloves are the heavy kid ones in light tan. A modern get-up, suitable for luncheons or receptions, is of gray-blue velvet, that exquisite shade for which nobody seems to find a name fully descriptive. The gown is a princess in shape, so cut that it can be laid in rather broad plaits at the back. The foot finish is a plaiting of silk, headed by a band of mink fur; over the bodice is a short, square jacket of the velvet, outlined with mink, while the deep epaulettes of velvet over the coat sleeves have the same furry finish. Over the high collar is worn a mink collarette, which shows the head of the little animal. The bonnet is a small one of blue velvet, trimmed with mink tails and heads; the muff is of mink and the gloves are of tan undressed kid. A black velvet gown, trimmed with black fox, and made after this style, would be pretty, and so would a green cloth, trimmed with mink or silver fox.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

WHILE the costumes described are those usually considered as suitable for luncheons and afternoon receptions, it must not be thought that the simple walking dress, which is pretty and becoming, is not in equally good taste. However, as one wears one's prettiest to honor one's hostess, it should not be forgotten that whether it is at a jolly luncheon party, or the afternoon at home, one should also wear one's most charming manners. Sometimes one is unfortunate enough to meet one's bitterest enemy at the house of a mutual friend, then comes the opportunity to show exactly how good one's breeding, even if one's gown be simple. For the time being, all enmity should be forgotten, and it is just possible that when one has met an enemy one may depart the richer by having changed her into a friend.

THE LAST FEW WORDS

I ALWAYS have to say them, else I should not feel that I was having my usual talk with my women friends all over the country, and this time they are to remind the hostess everywhere that all the charming gowns in the world, and all the dainties possible, do not make any affair a success unless in the heart of the hostess herself there is the great desire to be hospitable that should exist in every woman's heart. A hostess needs not only to know how to arrange her sash ribbons but she must also know how to welcome well the coming, make happy the staying, and give a pleasant farewell to the departing guest. She must know exactly how to bring the right people together, even if it only be for a few minutes' talk, and she must also learn that many a young girl who seems awkward is merely shy, and that to the hostess belongs the privilege of dispelling this shyness. The great art, the one that a good hostess must possess, is that of being able to put herself in somebody's else place, and when she has thoroughly mastered this, people who are invited either to have luncheon, or a cup of tea with her, will go away declaring, in their enjoyment, that she rules over the most delightful house in town.

What Shall We Buy in Wash-Goods for Spring?

This will soon be the question that will be asked one of another. Write to your nearest dealer and ask him to send you samples of

"JAPONNETTE"

the great novelty in Cotton Goods made in imitation of silks. It will be on sale January 1st with all leading retail merchants.

Colors Absolutely Fast
Very Light in Weight
Choicest Designs and Colorings

will supersede the zephyr gingham.

SWEETSER, PEMBROOK & CO.

374-76-78 Broadway, N. Y.

Controlling exclusively the JAPONNETTE, but selling at wholesale only.



KAUFMANN'S GRAND DEPOT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sells more goods by mail and express than any other establishment in the country. Everything to clothe a person or furnish a house at prices about 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Write for catalogue, mailed free.

JOHNSON MFG. CO.'S



FINE BOOK-FOLD GINGHAM

Mandel Brothers CHICAGO

Announce the receipt, from their Paris house, of 100 magnificent Dress Patterns of the very latest styles in Velours and Epinglines, which they have reserved exclusively for and offer to the readers of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, at the very low price of

\$16 the pattern

There's quite a Christmas hint here

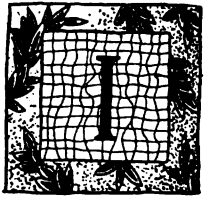
BREAST SUPPORT FORM
By its use the weight of the breasts is removed from the dress waist to the shoulders, giving ventilation and a perfect shape bust, free and easy movement of the body. ALL DEFICIENCY OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPLIED. When ordering send bust measure. Price, free by mail, \$1.00. Agents Wanted. Mrs. C. D. NEWELL, 244 Dickey Ave., CHICAGO.

**MRS. SARAH J. SCHACK'S
DRESS REFORM
Abdominal and Hose Supporter**
Corpulent figures reduced and made shapely in from three to six months. By wearing this Supporter women need no longer suffer from weakness of their sex. For circulars and information inclose two-cent stamp. Agents wanted. Address EARL MANUFACTURING CO., 231 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



The purpose of this Department is to bring the members of the Order of the King's Daughters and its President into closer relations by personal and familiar "Talks" and "Chats." All letters from the "Daughters" bearing upon this one and special purpose *only*, should be addressed to Mrs. Bottoome, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and she will be glad to receive them. Please do not, however, send letters to Mrs. Bottoome concerning membership in the Order, or business communications of any nature. All such should be addressed direct to the headquarters of the Order, 158 West Twenty-third Street, New York City, and prompt attention will be given.

HEART TO HEART TALKS



I HAVE received gifts every month of this past year, in His Name, and it seems to me at this Christmas time I ought to tell you of them, as the gifts have come from you! One of the gifts is before me now—a budget of letters! Do you call that a gift? you say. Yes; I do, indeed. No language could tell the joy of these gifts, from mothers, young mothers, old mothers, daughters. Some written from kitchens, and from telegraph offices, and others from beautiful homes surrounded with luxury, and from sick beds; such words of thanks. As I look at the pile on my table now, the grateful tears fill my eyes, and I say: "Why such love to me?" I love my work, I love you, because the love of Christ is in me. If I did not know Him, if I did not know that He loves you, if I did not believe with all my heart that in your knowing Him, and being conscious that His love to you is the panacea for all your troubles, I could not look at the pile of letters I have spoken of, for some of them are inexpressibly sad. More than one writes: "I believe I shall end my days in an insane asylum if relief does not come." And another writes: "May I tell you the sad secrets of my life, that lie like lead on my heart." And these are the letters that I call my gifts.

A REMEDY FOR EVERY ONE

PERHAPS you say: "They would make me miserable." Well, they would me, too, only I know a remedy for every one. I can tell the writers of "beauty for ashes"—think of that; and I have an "oil of joy for mourning," and a "garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness," and all they have to do is just to make the exchange. Think of the privilege I have in being able to tell them all this; in saying: "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole," and they, poor things, all broken to pieces, inside and out! Oh, yes, let me have my gifts of love, and chances to tell it by word or pen, and you may have all the diamonds and costly things in the world.

THE GREAT GIFT

I HAVE my jewels! But I assure you, if I did not believe in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Saviour, I could never open a budget of letters again that came to me through THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. How, otherwise, do you think I could help one who writes to me that she lives in Doubtland, such a gloomy land, and writes to ask if I think it is true that it is ever too late to repent. (May God forgive the one who wrote "too late.") Think of a mother who should say to her child: "You have come too late to ask my forgiveness," and is a mother better than God? If you knew the weary hearts that have found rest in our corner of the JOURNAL, if you knew the spirit of forgiveness that has come to those who had been hard (and here let me say that one of the best prayers I know of is "From all hardness of heart, good Lord, deliver us"); if you knew of families once separated, now united, all through the power of our little cross, you would not wonder at my telling you that among my Christmas gifts none could be more precious than the letters from, not only those who belong to our Order of the King's Daughters, but from readers of the JOURNAL, who, after visiting other parts of the JOURNAL, step in our corner to spend a few moments with us from month to month. Oh, my sisters, for you are all my sisters, will you not from this time—another mile-stone in the journey being passed—will you not take, as never before, the Lord Jesus Christ to be the great helper of your heart life as well as your outer life. Some of you are approaching the sun down of your lives; will you not say from your hearts: "Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me." And then, so many of you are young, and you write to me, and say: "Do write to us young girls, won't you? We want to be good, but we are not, and the temptations are so strong to just lead a mere worldly life." Ah, me! I know it all. I know, as you do not, that the "unknown seas before you roll, hiding rock and treacherous shoal." I have passed the way you are passing; the past is not merely a memory with me. I feel your temptations; I feel the dangers that surround you, and I feel intensely your need of a pilot to take you through this part of your voyage. Tennyson said:

"I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

But you must have that Pilot as yours now. Do take the old hymn for your prayer:

"Guide me, O thou Great Jehovah."

THE NAME OF "JESUS"

MANY of you will soon take steps that will settle you for a life of happiness or unhappiness. What shall I say to you young girls in the waters of prosperity, or to you young girls who are struggling with poverty? Only God knows which of you are in most danger. Sometimes, as I look at lovely faces on their way to shops where temptation awaits them, I seem to hear a baby voice singing: "With tearful eyes I look around; life seems a dark and stormy sea," and then when I think that as a mere baby girl she heard

"Midst the gloom
A sweet voice whisper: 'Come to me,'"

I am reconciled that she went a pure child to the home above. Oh, it is such a great thing for our girls to be pure in heart, and that you must all be. You must go to the shops pure in heart. You must go to the desks pure in heart. You must be pure in heart in the fashionable boarding schools, in the colleges. You must be pure in heart as wives and mothers in society, and only One can make and keep you pure within, and that is the One from whose pure lips fell the words: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." So I beseech you at this Christmas time to think that "His name was called Jesus, for He should save His people from their sins." No gift to you or me can equal the gift of salvation from sin. If we are poor, we shall soon be beyond all poverty; if we are rich, we shall soon have to leave all our possessions behind us, but salvation from sin secures perpetual riches, perpetual joy; so, "In His Name," the name of Jesus, I wish you above all other gifts, the faith in the Saviour, who is a Saviour from all our sins. Take Him as your Saviour now, and you will, indeed, have a happy Christmas.

FROM ONE WHO IS SHUT IN

SO many who turn to this page are "shut in," that it seems as if they ought to have something all for themselves. I have received such a remarkable letter from a Southern woman who has been a "shut-in." (And let me say just here, do not hesitate to write to me—so many apologize for writing to me. My mail is opened at the headquarters of our Order, unless the word personal is on it, then it is sent to me unopened.) But I am speaking now of personal letters. Write like the one I am about to speak of. Write with the thought that there may be something in your letter that I can use for the help of others; but do not send me articles to put on my page, and do not send me poems to use, because I shall not use them, no matter how good they are. I learned soon after I took this page in the JOURNAL, that there was not room enough for what I had to say myself. This may seem egotistical, but I am doing what the readers wish me to, and I am so glad that many write telling me just the sentence or thought that they have received from reading my words in the JOURNAL that has been made a strength or comfort to them. It is, indeed, a great joy to me.

A FEW THOUGHTS

AND this is very helpful to me. And, I want to give you dear "shut-ins" a few thoughts from the long letter (none too long for me), which says: "There is scarcely any physical or mental suffering which a woman can have that I have not suffered; and it culminated in a violent and dangerous attack of nervous prostration." Let me give you what you will recognize maybe as a picture of yourself: "A naturally impatient and persistent nature, a greater amount of energy than strength, both physical and mental; an irritability over what I imagined the slowness of others; an amazement at the continual disappointment, in baffling of plans which seemed so wisely planned and so much for the good and comfort of others, so much of self-sacrifice in them, of work, of spending myself, and a feeling very common with delicate and over-active people that it was my duty to do my work if I lived only half as long. These have been some of the faults that required that I should be a shut-in." This friend is no longer a "shut-in," I am happy to tell you. The skill of physicians has been blessed in her complete recovery, and I want you women who are in danger of nervous prostration to mark this sentence: "Oh, the beauty and economy of trying above all things else to keep well!"

I think I must, for the sake of so many "shut-ins" that come to this corner every month, give you one more thought from this friend. She says: "The wisdom of our Father in choosing a shut-in life for me was long in being realized, but when it was realized I was no longer a 'shut-in,' I was like a child whom the wise mother calls in from its play to learn its lesson. My lesson was patience!"

THE BLESSING OF REST

WHEN I read of all this lovely southern woman did before her health failed, I do not wonder that she had nervous prostration, yet she says the duties she enumerates she can do if she keeps well, and she adds: "To attend now at all faithfully to these duties I must rest often, and sleep eight hours every day, eat well, and regularly exercise, sit down often and fold my hands and be calm, and not worry. The fever of unrest, the consuming energy, which a hundred times put me back to bed, is allayed. Pray that I may not forget!" How timely are such words! Weigh these words from one with a mixture, as she says, of northern and southern blood. Even if we are living to do good our life is in danger from feverish haste, and you know there is a Spanish proverb which says, "haste is the devil." Well, if that is so, there are a great many who have the devil on their hands. The fact is, if we would believe more in God we should then know the meaning of the word "He that believeth shall not make haste."



AT "ROUGH POINT"

I WISHED for you girls, who call yourselves working girls, this past summer, when I was in a beautiful home built on a projection of rocks called Rough Point. My hostess invited her Circle to meet me. After a look through the house, we all gathered in the great hall, and I had a chance to say some things that I would be glad to say to every one of you who has a "rough point," or rough points in her life—in heart life or in the outer life. I learned some wonderful lessons from my visit to "Rough Point," and I told some of them to the Daughters who were with us that beautiful September afternoon. A Home, you know, is a refuge, and one of old said: "God is our refuge"—he might have said: "God is our palace." So few seem to see it is their privilege to live in Him; but when he is really reached, we can sing "Home, Sweet Home" in a new sense; and perhaps some of us would never have had Him as a home but for the hard, dreadful circumstances that made us feel we must have Him. I received a letter from one who reads the JOURNAL, and wanted me to say something to comfort her, and she signed herself "Hopeless." Oh, how very sad it sounded—Hopeless! Surely it was, indeed, some "rough point," that made her utter that dreadful word, and yet there came hope to me as I thought of it, for if Christ is for any one, He is for the hopeless. Not only may we say: "Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me," but "Hope of the hopeless, oh, abide with me." How dreary that "Rough Point" at Newport would have been without the palace that was built upon the rocks, and then the rocks only added to the beauty of the palace. I saw rocks around covered with ivy vines, and Christ, you know, called Himself "The Vine." And the hard, dark places in our hearts and lives may be covered with His love. I admit that we may be hopeless—all human hope may die out, and we be empty, but just there into our hopelessness, into our emptiness, He will come, and then He is our hope, and we may die, uttering the words one I loved uttered: "No disappointment!" If you want to be happy, look to Christ. Will you look to Him? Will you live in Him? Will you live for



UNTO US A CHILD IS BORN

THESE two words bring us so near together at this happy Christmas time: "Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given." I must have told you more than once that only what we can share is the best. I cannot think of my Circle, of some that have so much less than others in the same Circle, and my joy be full; but when I come to Christ, and think He is for "us," and that each one of us, so to speak, can have Him all to themselves, this is bliss indeed! Did you ever look long and earnestly into one of the Christmas pictures in the dear old Book—Simeon with Christ in his arms? I do not wonder that he said: "Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." Some one says: "All heaven and earth are in our arms when Christ is there." At this blessed Christmas time I want to think of you all as saying: "Unto us a Child is born—our King!" Oh, if we would only just echo what God says. I lived once where there was an echo from the top of the hill near our house, and I had a dear little boy, and he loved the echo so much, and nothing pleased him like my calling "Willie," and the echo would come back, "Willie!" and then the great dark eyes would be lifted to mine with such a look of joy and wonderment at hearing his own name. The Christmas bells must ring our name, we must echo the words, "Unto us!" That means you and me; we must make this personal. I heard a well-known bishop say in a sermon, a short time ago, when speaking from "The Son of God gave Himself for me:" "If I went into a great park, and in that park were wonderful conservatories with the rarest exotics in them, and was told that the park belonged to all, the gift to the city, I would not have the enjoyment that would be mine if on my return home I found a little simple flower, perhaps wilted, that my little child had placed there just for me." And so, I think in this great Christmas gift of Christ there is a vagueness—a feeling that He is a gift for the race, for humanity. But it must be a personal gift in order to have the joys of all joys. Unto us—unto me—the Child is born; that is to be my gift of gifts through all eternity.

Margaret Bottoome

B. & B.
700,000 Women
Wanting DRY GOODS

A Store having all the readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for customers would do a land-office business. We haven't got them all, but would have—did they all know of and fully appreciate the

Superior Shopping Facilities afforded by our

Perfect Mail Order System

If any reader of this advertisement, who wants a new

Street, Evening
or Wedding Gown

will write us for Samples we'll guarantee she'll be pleased with the styles and qualities, and with the Prices doubly-pleased—they're of the money-saving kind.

And, if you'd be "in touch with the World of Fashion," send us your name and address for a copy of our

Fashion Journal

It will aid you in your shopping, and save your pocket-book in every purchase.

One order will demonstrate this to your satisfaction.

BOGGS & BUHL

115, 117, 119, 121 Federal Street
Allegheny, Pa.

"OUR COMBINATION"
KNEE-PANTS SUIT, all for
EXTRA PAIR PANTS,
and HAT to match,
for boys ages 10 to 14 years. \$5

Best Value Ever Offered
Strictly all wool. Best of styles. Perfect fitting. Great variety. Sample pieces of the goods the "Combinations" are made from and rules for measuring sent free to any address. Clothes sent to your nearest Express office, C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying. If they do not suit you they will be returned at our expense. If you cannot wait to see samples, send age, weight and height of boy, and size of hat, and we will send the "Combination" and guarantee the fit. Or, if money and 60 cents for postage is sent with the order, we will refund all the money if clothes do not fit and satisfy.

ULSTER, \$12.00

For Men, sizes 34 to 44.
Dark Oxford mix, all-wool woven goods. Plaid Flannel lining, double-stitched edges, extra long, with wide Ulster Collar and Muff Pockets. Sample pieces of the material sent free. We sold hundreds last year, every one giving perfect satisfaction. ULSTERS sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination before paying. If you can't wait for our Catalogue and samples of cloth, send us your chest measure in inches, drawing measure snugly over vest and under the coat, and we will send the Ulster at once, fit guaranteed. Boys' sizes of the Monarch Frieze, ages 14 to 18, \$10. Our Illustrated Catalogue of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings sent free to any address.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, Chicago, Ill.

An Entire Art Education Free
and all models furnished in a year's subscription to

THE ART INTERCHANGE
The oldest and best Art and Household Monthly Magazine. Profusely illustrated. Gives complete and comprehensive instructions for all ART WORK, prepared by the most prominent artists, besides giving information on all matters pertaining to

Home Decoration
Art Exhibitions and Collections
Gives full-size working designs for all kinds of articles of special interest to ladies in Home Art Work—Embroidery, Painting, Wood Carving, China, Decorating, etc. Also aids subscribers in their work by answering all questions in its columns.

Subscription price is \$4.00 a year, which gives you 12 copies of this handsome magazine, 36 superb large colored pictures for framing or copying, 24 full-size art work supplements.

For a short time only we offer FREE as a premium to all who will cut out this advertisement and send direct to us with \$4.00, a copy of the beautiful water-color painting entitled "Trysting Place," which makes a most charming and suitable holiday or wedding gift, and could not be duplicated for \$10.00.

For 25 cents we will send you a specimen copy of The Art Interchange with 3 colored pictures, or for 75 cents we will send you a three months' trial subscription (Oct., Nov. and Dec.), with 9 colored pictures and 6 design supplements. A copy of "Art Studies" (illustrated), sent for 2-cent stamp. Mention Dec. (1892), THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO.
9 Desbrosses St., New York

The Improved Davis Patent
SPRING BACK CHAIR

For Piano, Typewriter, Sewing machine or Desk. It affords the most delicious comfort to weak backs. It is beautiful and artistic in design. Adjustable to fit large or small, short or tall persons.

Will send any style on approval, to be returned at our expense if not perfectly satisfactory. Ask your dealer for the "DAVIS CHAIR." Catalogue free of elegant full upholstered styles. AGENTS WANTED. Nothing more suitable for a Christmas Present.

DAVIS CHAIR CO., Marysville, Ohio.

SELF ADJUSTING
BOOTS FOR LADIES

Something new. Always comfortable. No breaking in. Cures corns and bunions. Endorsed by Physicians and Chiropractists. "Common-Sense" and "Opera" styles. Lily Kid, \$2.50; French Kid, \$4.50; warranted. Sent postpaid for price, or C. O. D. Send two 2c. stamps for Catalogue and self-measure diagram. Adjustable Shoe Store, 19 West St., Boston, Mass.

THE Philadelphia Shopping Agency, 907 Arch Street. Mail orders promptly filled. Goods of all kinds purchased. References. THE MISSES EYSTER.

Child's - Play

A
Family-Washing
with
Pearline



Millions ^{NOW} USE Pearline

Do You? The clothes that are washed with Pearline last just about twice as long without showing signs of wear. Everything that makes a washing hard work is taken away, as the rub, rub, rub isn't needed. It's Pearline that loosens the dirt and does the work, so that washing with Pearline is mere "Child's-Play" in comparison with the old way.

Danger Great care should be exercised as to the use of the many imitations which are being offered by unscrupulous grocers or peddlers. PEARLINE is never peddled. If your grocer sends you something in the place of PEARLINE—be honest—send it back.

327

JAMES PYLE, New York.

JUST AMONG OURSELVES

EDITED BY MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT

A Department devoted to a sociable interchange of ideas among JOURNAL readers. Address all letters to MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT, care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 433-435 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is not too early to say "Merry Christmas to all;" and it is quite time now to prepare for the merriment; but do not make it a burden. Nothing is more out of harmony with the spirit of Christmas than the feeling "I must give some Christmas presents," or "I must use some of my money to buy things for other people about whom I care very little." It seems sacrilege to give the name Christmas gift to a thing which is not filled with the spirit of love; so, whatever we do, be it little or much, let it come from a heart full of kindness and unselfishness. Christmas means Christ's mass—that is, Christ's sacrifice. It is a day for seeking not one's own way but Christ's way, and this is:

"When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsman, nor thy rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee.

"But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind:

"And thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee."

And this applies to gifts as well as to feasts.

IN a recent number of the JOURNAL, "V. S." calls attention to "children's duties to aged grandparents." All that is therein written I would earnestly emphasize. A benediction should rest upon each home hallowed by the presence of those whose active labors are finished, and much confidence and loving care ought to be given them by the young. As each relation in life has its "other side," this is no exception, and it is obvious that grandparents have duties to their grandchildren which are not always observed. The picture "V. S." gives of the grandmother thoughtlessly neglected is, indeed, a sad one. An offset to this I could describe a home where lives an imperious woman eighty years of age. The entire household is made to feel her will, which uncontrolled in youth has become most tyrannical. All must wait upon her, and the service which the members of her family are ready to give is exacted as her right. To an obedient child that not alone is "every physical want supplied," but loving confidence and tender care are bestowed lavishly upon her. Yet she is never contented, never happy! Jealousy and selfishness have taken possession of her heart and rule her actions. Thus her presence in a once happy home casts a deep shadow. What lesson can we learn from this? We may not all become grandparents, but if life is spared us, the time will certainly come when we shall be in the corner. Let us strive to grow into a sweet, contented old age. Let all jealous and selfish thoughts be stifled. Cultivate the priceless gift of sympathy. Open your hearts to loving thoughts and train yourselves to kindly deeds. It has been well said that "old age leads either to saintliness or selfishness." The choice is before you. Do not put it aside thinking you are young and give it consideration, and that there will be time enough by and by. A. M. L.

Your point is a good one. Few of us realize how we are building for the future. Our lives many years hence will be of advantage to the world or a disadvantage; of comfort or discomfort to ourselves and our friends, according to the way we are living to-day.

IS it right for women to buy their husbands' Christmas presents when they have no money to pay for them, and when the bills will eventually have to be paid by those same husbands? PUZZLED WIFE.

That would scarcely seem to be a gift at all, and I cannot think that any woman could be so deceived as to think she were giving a gift under those circumstances. Many women are so unfortunately circumstanced that they have really no purse of their own. For such, the pleasure of gift giving must, of course, be lost unless they can save money out of what is given them for the purchase of their own wardrobe, or can use their time in making out of very inexpensive materials what will be agreeable to the recipient. Were I so placed, I would try to change the circumstances and have a purse, though it were a small one, of my own.

HAVING derived much benefit in many ways from the JOURNAL, I would be glad to help other women with my experience. I have been housekeeping for nearly forty years, and have been unusually fortunate in getting and keeping good girls. In my early married life I had probably as much trouble with help as most of my friends and neighbors; but experience taught me that the only way of success with a girl was "to put myself in her place," or, in other words, to do as I would be done by. Few of us realize how hard it is to live away from home and how we should give all the time and liberty we possibly can to our girl in our employ. I will mention one instance where, by a little consideration on the part of the family, a girl would get more time to herself. In too many households the members rise late on Sunday morning, thus making a late breakfast necessary, and keeping the girl at home from one to three hours later. Most girls live long distances from friends, and when the time for riding in the cars is deducted, there is little left for their family. I always let my girl go out every Sunday, and the whole day, to which I attribute the small trouble I had in keeping a good girl. By some preparation on Saturday a comfortable dinner or lunch can easily be got ready on Sunday. I have found that substituting Tuesday for Monday as wash day adds considerably to the family comfort and happiness. It is a great contrast to the rest and peace of Sunday to have to begin the week with the discomforts of washing. The bed linen is generally changed on Sunday, which is another cause of detaining the girl at home. As there is no sweeping or cleaning done on Sunday, there is more or less of it needed on Monday. Food can also be prepared for Tuesday, and clothes put to soak, reducing the discomforts of wash day to a minimum. The afternoon may be taken for cleaning windows, etc. The house having been cleaned up on Saturday, remains for another day in a comfortable state, and if a goodly number of ladies would decide upon taking Tuesday as wash day, their girls would soon get accustomed to it, and I have little doubt all would find it satisfactory. C. G. H.

Although it may not be convenient, or even possible, for every householder to give her servant the entire day on Sunday, the spirit which you manifest could be introduced into every household, and the relation between mistress and servant would be much changed thereby. Your plan for arranging your housework seems a very good one.

I WAS glad to see a plea in your columns last month for the grandmothers, because of the little respect accorded them by grandchildren. Personally, I want to add my say regarding the treatment of them by their daughters. I am forced to conclude that in the rush of life often, quite unintentionally, does not hold the place in our thoughts and acts that it should. Do we really consider their weakness? Do we think for them and shield them as we might when old age is sapping the brightness of life? Meanwhile, they are doing all they can to share our burdens. Is it kind to "transplant" them into new surroundings, especially when it brings them into daily contact with children? Is anything but absolute poverty an excuse for it? How slight is the expenditure of money, on setting aside our personal convenience, compared with the unexpressed heartache it costs them under the most favorable circumstances. All unheeded, not a few of them lay down their lives (my own mother did, recently) an uncomplaining sacrifice for the good of children and grandchildren. Are not many of the best of us false to the trust God has given us, but oblivious of the fact until lamenting in vain after these hoary heads are laid to rest? MARJORIE.

Few young people realize how hard it is for aged persons to change their homes. Often it is like tearing up the roots of a tender plant. It is no wonder that women often feel that they have no abiding city here. During girlhood the father's business or pleasure takes the family from one place to another, associations formed are quickly broken; then, later, the exigencies of a man's position in life seem to demand removal, and the wife, just beginning to form friendships, follows her husband to some new and strange spot, there to make a home; gradually her heart is fastened to it, and it becomes the dearest of all places to her. But again a change overtakes her, her children are scattered, and she must go with one or another of them, and in the quiet evening of her life she is, perhaps, unjustly blamed that she cannot at once fall in with the rush and bustle of new surroundings. Thus circumstances may carry her whither she would not, and, if her children do not realize what the cost is to her, the way is indeed hard. A little consideration will make it easier, often a little care for her comfort would prevent some of the changes.

YOU are constantly in receipt of letters from those whose burdens are heavy to bear, and, perhaps, the one most universally complained of in this world is poverty. I have often thought that if those to whom the wealth and luxury of this world have been denied could know the burdens of the great, they would appreciate the fact that human happiness is divided rather than generally believed. I should like to convince my "sister women" that every lot has its discipline. To the poor it is their poverty; to the rich their wealth brings its own peculiar penalties and burdens.

I know from personal experience that, in the mere matter of dress, an unmitigated indulgence brings a feeling of satiety that is almost unbearable. A person who has heard my grandfather say with real pathos: "I wish that there was anything I wanted!" The mere ability to gratify every want kills the desire of possession in great measure, and abstracts the pleasure in the acquisition.

A life spent in trying to "kill time" is one of the sad results of the possession of great wealth, and a conscientious person, who desires to live his life worthily, and to do good with his money, is often terribly burdened by the sense of his responsibility, and the fear lest he be not discharging aright his duties as God's steward. The satisfaction resulting from the possession of beautiful surroundings, elegant equipages and hosts of servants to do the bidding of the great, is generated. Although one might feel keenly the deprivation of an elegant home, because, accustomed to its luxuries, they have grown to be almost necessities, yet the sense of enjoyment and possession becomes very much dulled by familiarity, and a large corps of servants is often but a multiplication of the annoyances that they suffer from the nobler things of life. A person on foot is sometimes envious when seeing a lady in a carriage, elegantly dressed, with coachman and footman all alert to obey her slightest nod, but unless the lady be a "nouveau riche," to whom such luxury is a novelty, she is probably very unconscious of any feeling of satisfaction. She accepts it as a matter of course—could she know the burdens of the great, she would appreciate the fact that human happiness is divided rather than generally believed. I should like to convince my "sister women" that every lot has its discipline. To the poor it is their poverty; to the rich their wealth brings its own peculiar penalties and burdens.

Parents sometimes long for money that they may give their children a better education, greater advantages. Rich parents have their anxieties. They see the spoiling of their children, the generation of their children, the self-indulgence, the false notions of life, often the hardness that comes to those who have need of nothing temporal, to say nothing of the temptations that idleness exposes one to. Every wish gratified that money can procure, they have no incentive to exert themselves, and so remain undeveloped and unconscious of the nobler things of life. A person on foot is sometimes envious when seeing a lady in a carriage, elegantly dressed, with coachman and footman all alert to obey her slightest nod, but unless the lady be a "nouveau riche," to whom such luxury is a novelty, she is probably very unconscious of any feeling of satisfaction. She accepts it as a matter of course—could she know the burdens of the great, she would appreciate the fact that human happiness is divided rather than generally believed. I should like to convince my "sister women" that every lot has its discipline. To the poor it is their poverty; to the rich their wealth brings its own peculiar penalties and burdens.

No wise teacher, I think, has failed to realize that the children of wealthy parents are unfortunate from the very fact of their wealth. They have much to contend with, and life is made harder for them by the many advantages often supposed to make life easy. Satiety is a far more unhappy burden than poverty. A few days spent in a fashionable watering place this summer impressed me with the thought that few who drove through those beautiful roads bore upon their faces any trace of happiness. Most of them were either sullen, indifferent or positively distressed in their countenances. The marvelous beauty around them failed to stir an emotion; there was not a sign of gratitude for all the physical comfort with which they were enabled to enjoy the charms of nature. They were truly to be pitied. Wealth, to those who do not possess it, is a source of envy; by those who are its so-called "fortunate possessors" it is far more often a burden than a pleasure.

THE other day I picked up an article in one of our magazines, called the "Technique of Rest." It impressed me strongly, and I kept saying to myself, "Remaineth a rest for the people of God." But it is not so much the promise of a future rest we want to learn—though what can be dearer—as it is the lesson of resting, right here in this every-day world, in the midst of the mad, wild, rattle of American civilization. Though so much has been said in the article I speak of, yet I should like to tell all the poor tired women, whose selves are bowed over with a waste and waste of the pressure of overwork, two little facts out of my own limited experience.

A well-known clergyman once said to my mother: "Beware of the sin of finishing! More women are killed by that than by anything else. If you will drop your work the very instant that you feel the seam endless, and do something for even the half hour that will exercise some other muscles of your body, you will not only be able to come back to your sewing rested, but will be a happier and a better woman than if you wore out your nervous energy forcing yourself to finish. Make this a duty, no matter whether your children go in rags or not, rags are more desirable than a worn-out, irritated mother, and your rest will be more than amply repaid by the fact that you will surely become firmer and more capable of holding you." I can testify to the wisdom of this by remembrance, practice and experience.

Then again, if you do rest, rest entirely, not half way. Do not think of anything! This sounds difficult, but it may be done by exercising patience and self-control. You can only begin by making your mind a blank for a few minutes, and then, as you go about your work, you will be able to stop thinking, stop your brain working, you will be able in an incredibly short period to control your thoughts for almost any length of time, until indeed you fall asleep. For sleep creeps over you suddenly and unexpectedly, and after a time, if you take this as a cure for sleeplessness, you will not know what sleeplessness is. Every one knows the refreshment of a dreamless sleep, and a period of mental blankness when awake, is very much the same—to say nothing beyond. The rest, at least, is perfect and unspasmodic. I hope some one of America's many weary nervous women will see this and try a simple remedy before it is too late to save her nerves and her health, for surely we women owe it not merely to ourselves, but to our children, to our country, and to our nervous strength, but also to the coming generation—to our children and our children's children, who will thank us for their health or their misery, long after we have gone to find the "rest that remaineth for the people of God." AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

This is timely advice. In some ways we Americans are learning to take more recreation. There are longer holidays and greater opportunities for getting the refreshment of country life. Alas! that opportunity is often lost, and the great watering-places absorb the time which should be given to real recuperation. To work quietly is an art to be gained only by those who are determined to live well in the highest sense, and circumstances often seem to prevent entirely the carrying out of such purposes, but I have observed more than once such a reposeful spirit in the midst of distracting cares as ensures rest in work. We are often mistaken as to what needs to be done, and waste our strength most lavishly.

WOULD you advise a woman to be extravagant or economical under the following circumstances? My husband is careful, honest, conscientious, but very lazy and fond of comfort. If I am careful, he rejoices, and if I am careless, he scolds. He is a lawyer, and might instead be earning many extra dollars. When any extra expense is involved in our domestic economy he becomes energetic, looks anxiously after any legal business which may come in his way—he is a lawyer—and always succeeds in his attempt to cover any indebtedness which may have been necessary for us to incur. When things go smoothly he goes to his business as late as possible in the morning, leaves as early as possible in the afternoon, and never attempts a case that will entail extra labor unless he is compelled to. I sometimes feel that unless I spur him on to extra effort by being extravagant and otherwise exacting, he will never be anything but a third or fourth rate lawyer, and yet I hesitate whenever I contemplate any such action, for he is very dear to me and I do not like to run any risks. Please help me in this emergency. RUTH LYONS.

Can you not interest your husband in some plan for increasing your advantages? Do you own a home? Have you children to be educated? Begin to put a sum aside for their education; plan a trip to Europe, make a fund for that. Mere extravagance for the sake of making him work would fail of its object, I should fear, when he discovered it, while arousing his interest in some object worth while would have the effect of stirring him to better work, and would accomplish other things besides.


I WISH to pour my tale of woe into your sympathetic ear, and ask if something cannot be done to open the eyes of our women to a fault so general as to escape comment, namely, the entertaining of callers, visitors or correspondents with a lengthy recital of domestic affairs and household drudgery. Why live it over again in the telling? Why inflict on our friends? My home is in a pretty village, in one of the Middle States. Its people are prosperous and well educated. I go out calling, but "woe is me," the spring cleaning is uppermost; I am regaled with a description of how it was done. "The parlor carpet really had to be turned, the spare bedroom curtains must go to the laundry and the kitchen be whitewashed. How is it, is it true that I should be informed of all this? I cannot, for the life of me, determine, but so it goes on. At another place it is the spring sewing, and I listen interestedly while "Ella's last summer dresses will all have to be let down, baby really must have six new frocks, and the way Tommy goes through his elbows and knees is astonishing." I affirm a feeble assent and move on to number three, where it is the washing, ironing or the hired girl. I have smiled and said "yes" and "really!" until I think I look, and know I feel, like an idiot.

On reaching home I find a letter from an old friend. It looks bulky. I anticipate pleasure, but my heart travels steadily downward as I catch the words: "I am so tired—have been cleaning all the carpets, the kitchen," and so on through three closely written pages, ending up with: "I would like to write you a good, long letter but have not time." Again I ask: Why we women of the great middle class, to which I belong, cannot be made to see that the petty details of their housework are neither interesting nor elevating topics of conversation. We may not have concerts or lectures to discuss, but we may read and talk of the work of the day, the daily press, the great educator of the day, is within the reach of all, and the great book of nature, ever varying, ever charming, is always with us. ANON.

Do what you can to crowd out these trivial subjects by something better. Cannot you organize a reading club, or interest your friends in some active philanthropic work. Nothing, I think, takes one so quickly out of the small affairs of life as the effort to help the distressed and the weak. Start an evening industrial school. Just now it would be well to study, in preparation for seeing the "World's Fair," the history of our own country, and as far as possible the history of other countries may be taken up with especial interest at this time. You will be surprised, probably, if you begin such a piece of work, to find how many close by you feel the same contempt which you feel for their pitifully small topics of conversation, but have not the enterprise to do anything to overcome them. Two or three coals put together make a blaze, and you are quite sure to find some live coals in your neighborhood.

A. J. A. Abbott

Her neighbors say



That Mrs. Browne is the best dressed woman they know, and they don't see how it is that her children never look shabby like others. She doesn't spend half as much as they, yet the whole Browne family dress beautifully. The secret is that Mrs. Browne understands the art of dyeing with the Diamond Dyes to perfection. She colors over everything. Mr. Browne's old clothes are dyed into new ones for the boys, and the girls' dresses, wool or cotton, are colored over as soon as they begin to fade. She is wearing a beautiful black silk that has actually been dyed over twice. Only the Diamond Dyes could do that, and her old jacket, that she dyed over, is a complete success. Anybody can use them.

Diamond Dyes are made for home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color

Sold everywhere. 10 cts. a package. Direction book and 40 samples of colored cloth free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

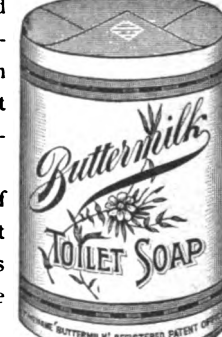
OUR grandmothers all knew the secret of beautiful complexions, and rosy cheeked country girls to this day go to the buttermilk pan for their beauty.



Buttermilk Toilet Soap

makes the face and hands as soft as velvet, whitens the skin and is the grandest complexion beautifier in the world.

Price, 25 cents. If your dealer does not keep it, send 12 cents for a full-size sample cake and souvenir.



COSMO COMPANY, Box 1108, Chicago, Ill.

A Postal Card

Is the complete cost of our SILVER CERTIFICATE

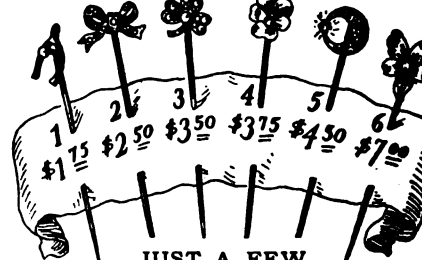
This Certificate (half a million copies just issued) entitles the bearer to a short time subscription to "The Christian Union" at merely nominal cost. A great number of the readers of the JOURNAL have already received this Silver Certificate with great satisfaction.

"The Christian Union" is a Family Paper for Wide-awake People. It is a Thinker's paper, a Worker's paper, a Young Folks' paper, a Story paper, a Religious paper, a Literary paper.

Remember—this Silver Certificate costs only a postal. It is so novel, unique and attractive, and contains so taking an offer that every reader should invest a cent in it.

"THE CHRISTIAN UNION"
Astor Place, New York

JUST A FEW Pretty Scarf Pins



1 \$1.75 2 \$2.50 3 \$3.50 4 \$3.75 5 \$4.50 6 \$7.00

RODOLPH A. ROHN & SON NEW YORK
56 WEST 23rd ST.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



A Quick Return to Rosy Health

The Experience, Doings and Sayings of a Bright Little Southern Girl

"Under the Doctor's Care for Three Years"—"A Fearful Cough That Baffled Their Skill"—
"Became Thin and Weak and Nervous"—"Doctors All Said She Had Consumption"—"Last
Winter They About Gave Her Up"—Doctors Agreeing, They Tried Scott's Emulsion—Again
"Plump and Rosy."

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., June 28, 1892.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—It has been a pleasure to me to advise, in many instances, my friends to use your **Emulsion**, and thus far to know of their rapid improvement. I cite one case in particular. A dear little girl of nine years, a music pupil of mine, had been under the doctor's care for three years or more before I knew her. Her trouble was a fearful cough which defied their treatment and baffled their skill. The poor child became so thin and weak and nervous that she could do nothing. The doctors all said she had Consumption.

This last winter they about gave her up. I was there one day and her parents were telling me that they had done everything, and I asked whether they had ever given her **Scott's Emulsion**

of **Cod Liver Oil**. She shuddered at the name. They said "No," and I asked them to try it faithfully. They did. Within a month, in fact, less than a month, she was out and has not been sick since. She continues taking the **Emulsion**, and her cough is nearly well, and she begins to look so plump and rosy, as though she had never been ill.

The other day as she was taking her lesson, she looked up at me and said, "I thought it was going to be bad, but I like it now." Not knowing what she had on her mind, and supposing she was speaking of the music, I asked her what she meant, and she greatly amused me by replying, "Why, I meant my **C. O. D.**" She is very bright, and can fully appreciate a joke. Wishing you all manner of success,

Yours very truly,

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda *restores healthy flesh*, dissipated through ANY cause at ANY period of life. Where it is required and used once in Consumption it does service a score of times in the treatment and prompt cure of Coughs, Colds and Throat Affections, so often *sources* of Consumption. In this preparation the cod liver oil is freed from its drawbacks of taste and indigestibility, and becomes a *practical medicine, a practical food*. Partly digested by chemical process, it is easy of assimilation, and available when all other forms of flesh-producing foods fail. It *strengthens* digestion, and renews failing appetite. It arrests wasting diseases by rapidly and abundantly supplying *sound tissue, pure blood and nerve force*.

Scott's Emulsion IS SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THE WORLD OVER. THE GENUINE IS ALWAYS ENCLOSED IN A SALMON COLORED WRAPPER, WITH LABEL OF MAN WITH FISH ON BACK.

PREPARED BY **SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS**

New York

London

Paris

Barcelona

Milan

Belleville, Canada

To Dye or Not to Dye THAT IS THE QUESTION whether it is better

to wear that faded, shabby dress and endure the scornful looks of all your well-dressed neighbors, or to purchase a package of **DIAMOND DYES** and restore its freshness in another color—making a new dress for ten cents.



Diamond Dyes are made for home use. Absolutely reliable. Any color.

Sold everywhere. 10 cts. a package. **Direction book and 40 samples of colored cloth free.**
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

Good Grooming

Has done more to win a race and keep a **PRETTY FACE** than any known thing.



Oily Sallow Skin

After using your **Complexion Brush** for six weeks I have surprised myself and my friends with a healthy complexion.

Wrinkles A lady six-and-a-half years old has succeeded in removing the wrinkles from her neck, and many other ladies have caused them to disappear from their faces by using our **Complexion Brush** regularly.

Development A handsome neck is one of the principal points of beauty in woman. A lady tells us of a friend who has developed a thin, spare neck to one of roundness and beauty by the regular use of our **Complexion Brush**.

For Bathing It will be found a luxury by both old and young. **THE FLAT-TENDED TEETH** by their compact arrangement remove the dead cuticle and increase the circulation wonderfully.

The above is what Ladies tell us **Bailey's Rubber**

Complexion Brush

has done for them and it will do as much for you.

The brush is all one piece, and as soft as silk. Mailed upon receipt of price, 50 cents. For sale by all dealers in Toilet Goods. *Catalogue mailed Free.*

C. J. BAILEY & CO., 22 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

Awarded highest honors at Phila., '76 Melbourne, '80 Berlin, '77 Frankfurt, '81 Paris, '78 Amsterdam, '83 New Orleans, 1884-85, and wherever exhibited. Paris medal on every bottle.

Beware of Imitations.

This blacking is in liquid form and is applied to shoes or other articles of leather by means of a sponge, attached to the cork by a wire, so that the blacking can be used by anyone without soiling the fingers. No polishing brush is required. It dries immediately after being applied, and will not soil the most delicate clothing. Sold by all dealers.

B. F. BROWN & CO., Boston, U.S. A., M'rs.



Send \$2.00 for a large **FUR RUG**

5 1/2 feet long and 33 in. wide. Perfect in every respect. Long, soft fur. Silver, white or Grey. Suitable for any Parlor or Reception Hall.

Moth Proof. Cannot be equaled anywhere for double the price.

Sent C. O. D. on approval. Lawrence, Butler & Benham, 70 High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Our Illustrated Book on Carpets and Curtains, FREE.

SEND for free Catalogue of Books of Amusements, Speakers, Dialogues, Callisthenics, Fortune Tellers, Dream Books, Debates, Letter Writers, Etiquette, etc. DICK & FITZGERALD, 21 Ann St., New York.

HINTS ON HOME DRESSMAKING

BY EMMA M. HOOPER

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer each month any reasonable question on Home Dressmaking sent me by my readers.

EMMA M. HOOPER

MRS. C. H.—Read answer to "Mrs. J. D."

D. A. C.—Your black moiré will combine prettily with red, electric blue or one of the willow greens.

M. G. M. ST. JOHN—Wear a medium length reefer rather snug fitting in black, light brown or blue cloth.

RINA—The spring numbers of 1892 of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL contained the details regarding the making of the bodice that you wish.

MRS. S. P.—Wear piqué stitched gloves, 4-buttons, and a brown felt Alpine hat, with the brown homespun suit, and a veil of a lighter shade. The gloves should be tan, brown, or a deep reddish shade.

MARIAN C.—Rub your dulled and dusty jet with a flannel cloth dipped in slightly diluted alcohol. (2) You cannot clean the white when discolored by dye; if it was soiled by grease, naphtha would cleanse it.

MRS. T. F.—You cannot have an answer by "return mail" under any circumstances, as there are always many waiting in advance, and I could not send you a personal reply when you failed to give any State in your address, or to enclose a stamp.

R.—Misses wear corset waists until sixteen, and then assume a soft-boned corset if of a well-developed figure. If not, many wear the corset waist until fully grown. In either case, I can only advocate a well-fitting and soft-boned corset, worn loosely rather than tight.

MISS MAIDE—It is useless to send me a bit of your hair and then ask "What colors can I wear?" Rather write me a letter, giving your complexion and eyes, and describe the hair, which is not always pleasant to handle. Personally, I have a horror of touching hair.

L. F. S. H.—Girls of three years wear their cloaks and dresses down to their insteps, shortening them at four years, until they are up to the garters, or where they used to be when worn. (2) Short round waists are worn, but are of the natural length of the child's waist.

ANNIE F. MCG.—I am very glad to hear of your success. Brides this fall and winter are wearing ladies' cloth, chevrot, homespun and serge, plain and striped, in golden or nut brown, navy blue, purplish shades, and a few dark greens, the two first named being the favorites.

MRS. A. B. F.—You can finish the edges of the collar, wrists and revers with a green bead gimp of iridescent effects, very narrow, and about thirty-five cents a yard. If obliged to add a second material, use green velvet or velvet for short, wide revers, full bag sleeve uppers and collar.

MRS. H.—Have a diagonal serge, poplin or mixed chevrot, in nut brown or navy blue, with velvet revers, collar, girdle and top fold on skirt. (2) Other answers in this issue will assist you. (3) The cashmere cloak will be all right, if possible, add a trimming to neck and sleeves of white Angora fur.

MISS R.—Add Sicilienne silk, the heaviest cord used for wraps, for full sleeve pieces gathered over the shoulders, and vest piece and neck ruche, box-plaited. Piece the back down a trifle, making it longer waisted, and edge with fur or feather trimming. A little jet to outline a yoke, or to trim around the arm-holes, would also be in good taste.

EMILY V.—Use plaid taffeta silk for large "bag" sleeves, and a corselet of bias folds, shaping the latter slightly upward at the center, back and front, so as to give a rather pointed effect. (2) A bonnet to wear at "any season" for an elderly lady should be of black Milan straw, with a trimming of black gros grain ribbon, with a corded edge, jet aigrettes and small buckle.

MRS. J. D.—The full, straight backs that are returning to favor are held back by two inside straps of elastic placed ten and twenty-two inches below the belt, and fastened to the side. The top is laid in French gathers, one long and one short stitch alternately. (2) The lining will remain the shape of the outside material, as when thus made it hangs better, and certainly feels more comfortable.

SALLIE W.—A well-preserved woman of forty can wear a black velvet hat of a large size, but it will be more stylish with only black feathers and a jet or Rhinestone buckle without any bright color. (2) Add a good quality of velvet to the suit for bag sleeve uppers, corselet and short, wide revers. (3) Sew the outside and lining of a French bell skirt together from the belt to the lower edge.

MOLLY—I hope that this is not too late to be of assistance to you with your gray dress, which should have a bell skirt trimmed with three folds, each two inches wide, bias and overlapping; basque pointed, and full "bag" sleeves, which have deep cuffs to the elbows, and full uppers gathered at the shoulders, and at the top of the cuffs, where they droop over. Large revers in Directoire style, and fitted girdle belt of blue velvet; also the cuffs.

MRS. M. R. M.—The bell continues the style. (2) Skirt three and one-half yards, ruffle one and a third extra or four and three-quarter yards. (3) Too late for issue named. (4) To keep skirt light have a lined bell with bias outside hem piped on upper edge with the same; coat-tail back, Edge jacket front, bag tops and deep cuffs to sleeves, and revers on front. (5) Sew the outside and lining of a French bell skirt together from the belt to the lower edge.

M. E. F.—Several locks of hair became mixed on my desk, but I think yours was the one of a clear auburn shade. With a pure red and white almost any color is allowable, only your hair will not permit of yellow, yellowish tan, bright red or pink, but the fashionable purplish shades, dark and willow greens, navy blue, nut brown, and a dark, coppery red, should all prove becoming. It is a mistake for red-haired people to eschew dark red.

MRS. SALLIE G.—Large plaids are not becoming, except to young and slender persons, and are of a style that one of a limited wardrobe soon tires of. Therefore I would advise you to select a narrow stripe, all-over mixture or plain reps, ground shades. Use the silk for jacket fronts, girdle, collar, bag uppers to the sleeves, and as bias folds, two inches wide, alternating with two similar folds of the woven goods. Edge jacket, wrists and collar with narrow jet gimp.

E. C.—Your inquiries have been answered many times during the last six months. The boy wears a Tam O'Shanter or fancy sailor hat of plush, silk, cloth or straw, in brown, navy or white. (2) Coat of elder-down flannel, ladies' cloth, or small plaid cloaking with velvet cape collar. (3) Dresses of flannel, gingham or cashmere, in red, navy, brown or white, with gathered skirt, full coat sleeves, rolling collar and round waist opening in the back, which may have a plaited or jacket front.

HAZEL W.—Révész is a grayish green color, similar to a mignonette plant. (2) Have a blue felt toque or large hat trimmed with blue velvet and ostrich tips. (3) Wear 4-button piqué stitched gloves of a reddish tan shade and a reefer jacket of heavy blue cloth, which can be had ready made about as cheap as it can be made at home, and look better. (4) Have a navy blue serge dress, with corselet and short yoke of velvet or velvet for short, wide revers, full bag sleeve uppers and bell skirt, having a full gathered back.

FANNIE K.—I think dark brown, navy blue or slate would be just as becoming as black, and would afford you more of a variety. Select finely striped or corded goods, and avoid crosswise trimmings. I think a princess dress shows off the form more than this design; modified bell skirt, having gathers in place of darts; basque pointed in front, deep, narrow, coat-tail back twenty inches below the waist line and bag top sleeves. Make collar, cuffs and short Directoire revers of velvet or bengaline silk, and trim the skirt with the bias folds so often described. (2) Use the plush for a cape, pointing it in front, and not making it too full on the shoulders.

"We are advertised by our loving friends."

GIVE THE BABY

Mellin's Food

If you wish your infant to be well nourished, healthy, bright, and active, and to grow up happy, robust, and vigorous.

The BEST FOOD for Hand-fed Infants, Invalids, Convalescents, Dyspeptics, and the Aged is

MELLIN'S FOOD

For Infants and Invalids.

Our book for the instruction of mothers,

"The Care and Feeding of Infants"

will be mailed free to any address upon request.



"Another Mellin's Food Boy."

HENRY HAWTHORNE SMITH,

Oakland, - - - Cal.

At 5 months.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

Souvenir Spoons

This and all the newest patterns, sterling silver, with gilt or silver bowl, \$1.75 each; three for \$5.00; any word engraved in bowl, 25 cts. extra.



Card Case and Pocketbook

This fashionable combination in real grain, all-leather sterling silver corners, \$1.25. In real seal, with handsome sterling silver corners, \$2.45, \$3.75 and \$4.98.



Tray and Brush

Fine Crumb Tray, embossed Silver-plated, will not tarnish, \$1.45 the set.

Goods sent free by insured mail

or express. Illustrated catalogue of Holiday Goods sent free.

MAHLER BROS., Importers, 503 Sixth Avenue, NEW YORK

PROFIT

IN HOME WORK. We want Membership Cards for our **ROUND TABLE ORDER**—which are free—given to boys and girls of your town. Can't YOU give them out? If not, won't you show this to a boy or a girl friend? We offer silver scarf pins, rubber stamps bearing your name, silver thimbles, pocket-knives, card cases, gold pens, solid silver button-hooks, a choice among 100 books, etc., for distributing 25 to 300 cards. Full particulars furnished on receipt of postal, giving your full name and address. Apply to **Harper's Young People, 333 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.**

Pride of the West.

Special attention is called to this celebrated brand of Bleached Muslin, which for fineness and durability is unsurpassed. This cloth is manufactured with great care, particularly for **LADIES' UNDERWEAR and GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,** in 36, 41 and 45 inch widths,



and is guaranteed not to Crack or Turn Yellow. Inquire for this brand, and take No Substitute. In purchasing garments, ask for **Pride of the West.** For sale by all leading retail Dry-Goods dealers in the United States.

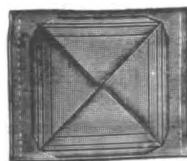


The Most Popular article of the kind now on the market.

Stiff and rigid Corsets are being discarded for the more Comfortable and Healthful

JACKSON Corset Waists

Approved by Physicians. Endorsed by Dressmakers. Recommended by every lady that has worn them. Patented February 23d, 1886, and Manufactured only by **JACKSON CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.** See Patent Stamp and Manufacturers' Name upon each Waist. No other is Genuine. If your merchant hasn't it, write to the makers.



Patented January 30th, 1892.

UNIQUE PAT. COMBINED BILL FOLD & PURSE.

Independent places for coin, bills and car tickets; Flexible and Light; No metal parts to get out of order. Ask your dealer for it or I will send samples at following prices:

No. 11 holds \$4 in silver & 10 notes, \$0.75	Morocco, Cal. Seal.	\$1.50	\$2.00
No. 16 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.75	1.50
No. 13x " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.85	1.65
No. 15x " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00	2.00



J. S. TOPHAM, 1231 Pa. Ave. Washington, D.C. Send 4c. for catalogue. Please mention THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Patented January 30th, 1892.

SMALL BELONGINGS OF DRESS

By Isabel A. Mallon

WOMEN who are interested in bonnets, who look with eyes of desire upon the imported ones, or those copied from imported ones, but who, alas, because of the prices cannot gratify their desires in the early winter, will find that which they wished within their reach now.

Almost all milliners are ready to accept reasonable offers for what are known as their pattern bonnets. They have done their duty as models, and the milliner feels that they can be sold for one-half, or even one-quarter, the original prices and she not be a loser thereby.

ONE of the prettiest of the evening bonnets is a tiny square made of gold spangles; it is so arranged that the point of the square comes just in front. Here is placed a white satin ribbon rosette, out of which spring two tiny white wings.

A DAINTY petticoat is of blue and white striped silk, finished with a fringe of black lace, that has for its heading five rows of black beading, through which is run pale blue Tom Thumb ribbon.

THE girl who still wears the stiff shirt waist also assumes a long four-in-hand tie of heavy black satin, in which is stuck the fanciful pin that is her delight, but which on her brother would be counted as very loud.

IN freshening up a black silk gown, full sleeves, collar and broad revers of shaded velvet are used by the best dressmakers. The fashion is pretty, as the colored velvet has the effect of softening the somewhat trying framing of plain black silk.

THE old-fashioned gold signet ring is once more seen, but not on masculine hands; instead, it is noted on those distinctly feminine, and it is usually worn on the long, slender little finger.

AMONG the veilings a square mesh, having a tiny crescent of velvet upon it here and there, is very much liked, and is decidedly becoming.

THE girl who has several dresses and only intends to get one hat will choose a black felt, decorated with black plumes, and she will have for it the rosette of bias velvet which the French call a "chou"; I say a rosette, but I mean that she will have one to match each one of her gowns, and as each can easily be pinned in place when desired, her hat can always be in harmony with her costume.

HOUSE slippers of scarlet have upon them high full rosettes of either white or black satin ribbon; occasionally a flat fan-like bow of black lace, with a tiny steel clasp in the center, is seen, but the high full rosette of ribbon seems to be the favorite.

PEOPLE who do not wish to wear silk petticoats and yet desire black ones, may have them made of black alpaca; the foot trimming on such a skirt is usually three scant ruffles made of black ribbon velvet; the inside ruffle, which is pinked, is of black silk. Only a facing, and not a lining, is required for a skirt of this sort.

A BLACK velvet bonnet, to be worn by an elderly lady at a church wedding, has real Duchesse lace draped over the soft crown, and a fan of it just in front, caught in place by a very finely cut jet buckle. The brim is covered with velvet, and the ties are of black satin.

AMONG the soft felt hats of the Alpine shape is noted a very smart one. It is of pale grey felt, and has its edge outlined with a rather heavy wool braid; just in front are two draped loops of grey velvet, and against them are two white wings with the head of a small white bird looking out from between them.

A DEEP and very lovely shade of purple is known as "Eminence;" this is absolutely correct, as the color is really the one worn by religious dignitaries.

THE bang is growing perceptibly less. When it is worn it is only a fluffy fringe that softens the face; but almost all women are endeavoring to arrange their coiffures so that an absolute parting will be noticed; this will be in the center or at one side, as is best suited to the face.

THE long cloak, rich as it may be, is unsuited to young women, the semi-long jaunty jacket belonging especially to them. Jackets of this kind, while they may be trimmed with fur, should not be made elaborate with passementerie or garnitures of any kind, for just as long as possible our girls should be dressed youthfully.

HANDKERCHIEFS of pale pink, blue, lavender, green or yellow chiffon, hem-stitched and finished with a very narrow bordering of black lace, are shown, and are pretty to look at, but as they do not fulfill the first duty of a handkerchief, which is to endure soap and water, their stay will probably be a short one.

THE latest fancy in the way of a feminine shirt button is a diamond, set in platinum. Of course, in a set there are the three buttons required for the front of the shirt, and the collar button to correspond. Sometimes, when great brilliancy is not desired, the platinum is dulled a little.

THE turn-down collar, with cuffs to correspond, continues to be worn. It is especially effective with the pretty black wool dresses, and if one can stand the extreme severity of the linen, a very smart get-up is achieved by this black and white contrast.

THE girl who wishes to give a pretty present to a man friend can select nothing better than a set of white enameled buttons and sleeve links to wear with evening dress. This unostentatious jewelry has made even the plain gold seem a bit loud.

THE long ribbons fancied on the backs of gowns seem to have transferred themselves to the fronts of long cloaks; they are, however, much wider, and are tied in front in very long loops, while the ends reach quite to the edge of the skirt.

PLAID silk bodices are liked with black skirts; the full belt should be of velvet, the color most predominate in the plaid, and the high turned-over collar and rather deep cuffs should also be of the velvet. These bodices are particularly becoming to slender figures. Women with extremely broad shoulders or large busts should not attempt to wear them.

THE favorite coats are of rough cloth; have very broad revers and high, full, loose sleeves. Occasionally the revers are faced with silk of a contrasting hue, but oftener with silk of the same color as the cloth. The buttons are the large horn ones that are so durable and so easy to make do their duty.

A PRETTY ornament for a chatelaine is a small gold lantern, the glasses being represented by colored stones, and the slide being of gold; when this is drawn aside, instead of the bright light expected, the face of somebody near and dear to the wearer is seen. The little lantern is, after all, only a clever device for holding one's lover.

THE new gold buckles, to be worn over the broad black velvet belts, are novel in design. They represent gold ribbon, about half an inch wide, twisted in and out to form a long oval shape.

THE women who are tired of feathers, which it must be confessed are very popular, replace them with curious quills or wings. The great vogue given to plaid has caused the introduction of plaid quills, which are really in good style and to be commended, not only for the soft walking hat, but also for the more dressy one decorated with velvet or satin ribbon rosettes.

SHE who wears her hair in the Greek knot, now fits about the knot a gold band, the precious metal being twisted as if it were ribbon; then through the knot itself is stuck an amber arrow with a gold top. This, by-the-by, makes a pretty Christmas gift for a woman who wears her hair in the classic style.

THE high Empire belt of folded velvet is liked, not only on bodices, but on heavy cloth long coats or cloaks. It begins at the waist itself, and reaches high up on the corsage far up under the arms. It is usually fastened at one side and laps over so that the mode of joining is concealed.

WE MAIL FREE Our Special Catalogue OF LADIES' FINE CLOAKS and JACKETS. Containing exact photographs, with prices, of sixty-five beautiful special style cloaks of our own manufacture, ranging in price from \$7.50 up to \$50.00. Each one a decided and unmatchable bargain. Over forty thousand cloaks sold by us through the mails last season, and our line this season is much the finest we have ever shown.

Shaw Knit THE ONLY HALF-HOSE THAT FIT WELL, LOOK WELL, WEAR WELL. They are the only half-hose that fit well because they are the only half-hose that are SO KNITTED AS TO FIT. MOST ATTRACTIVE COLOR-EFFECTS and of the BEST YARNS. SHAW STOCKING CO., Lowell, Mass.

THREE CHRISTMAS BEAUTIES. BOOK CASE Save \$3.00 POLISHED ANTIQUE OAK Brass Rod Holds 200 books. MUSIC CABINET Regular Price \$9.50 Large French Bevel Mirror Richly Carved Elegantly Finished in Antique Oak XVI Century Cherry Finished Natural or Dark Mahogany. PARLOR DESK \$6.00. Any of the above (while they last) packed and freight prepaid for the price marked on them by WALTER HILL CO., 215 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLID COMFORT CORSETS. Perfect in fit, introducing new ideas in their make, that give Ease and Comfort to the wearer. Send your own and friends' addresses for "BOOK about CORSETS" and other valuable information free. SOLID COMFORT CORSET CO. 84 Adams Street, Chicago.

THE GENUINE, FAMOUS JACKSON FAVORITE WAIST SNUG-FITTING BEAUTIFULLY MADE EASY AS A GLOVE. Very popular for breakfast and agile wear and for work. Recommended for comfort, support and fine form. Much worn by ladies and misses unable to bear a rigorous garment. Ladies from all sections of the U. S. write in voluntary commendation: "The Waist suits me perfectly."

Waukenhose The New Stocking. Outwears the old shape. Doesn't deform the foot. Men's: medium or heavy cotton, 25c. Soft Lisle, 35c. Merino, heavy, 50c. fine, 50c. Wool, fine or heavy, 50c. Women's: Cotton, 50c. Cashmere, 75c. Illustrated Booklet Free. WAUKENHOSE CO., 76 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

KLEINERT'S DRESS SHIELDS. SUPERIOR TO ALL. Sample pair of either style mailed on receipt of 25c. L. B. KLEINERT RUBBER COMPANY, 26 to 32 E. Houston Street, New York.

BICKFORD KNITTER and Knit everything required for your family. Sold on instalments. A. M. LAWSON 783 Broadway, New York

LITTLETON'S PATENT DRESS FASTENINGS. A BOON TO DRESSMAKING. For Fastening and Unfastening Dress Bodices, dispensing with troublesome Hooks and Eyes. Can be applied in one-fourth the time; adaptable to any style of Dress Waist; ensures a Perfect Fit, Prevents Gaping, enables the wearer in a second to adjust the fit to any desired tightness or slackness, and by releasing the cord the dress opens in a wink.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! Get retail dealer's discount and save money by buying direct from manufacturers. PARISIAN CLOAK CO., Columbus, O. If you want to know how to dress best for the least money, send for our illustrated catalogue for women, misses and children. It is free. Something new in Tighten them as you walk along. Elegant sterling silver. Tulleston Sure-fast clasps and silk elastic, only \$3.00. Warranted not to slip. Money refunded if they do not suit. The Tulleston Sure-fast Co., 604 Delaware Street, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A.

Dr. Lyon's Perfect Tooth Powder. Thoroughly cleanses the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Sold Everywhere.

THE NEW PETERSON

A FIRST-CLASS LITERARY MAGAZINE

BRIGHT, ENTERTAINING, INSTRUCTIVE.
Profusely illustrated and well printed.

Its contributions will be from the best known writers of America. Among them:

- Minot J. Savage, Miss M. G. McClelland,
- Edgar Fawcett, Margaret Kent,
- Howard Seely, Octave Thanet,
- Mrs. Jeannette H. Walworth,
- Madeline S. Bridges, Florence Earle Coates,
- Mrs. Elizabeth Cavazza,

whose work cannot fail to make the Magazine a great success.

It will equal the \$4.00 monthlies, yet be only half their price, \$2.00 per year. A sample number for five cents. Address,

THE PETERSON MAGAZINE CO.

112-114 SO. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

YOU CAN STUDY AT HOME



Food and Diet. Nursing Sick. Sanitary Cooking. Sanitation. Popular Health.

Anatomy. Physiol. gy. Hygiene. Emergencies. Prevention of Disease.

1. PROFESSIONAL NURSING—including hospital, private, surgical and obstetrical nursing, cooking for the sick, care of wounded and injured, etc., etc.

2. HEALTH FOR MEN AND BOYS—including emergency sanitary duties, health living, prevention of disease, healthy homes and foods for working classes, sanitary drainage of houses and towns, maintenance of health.

3. HEALTH FOR MOTHERS AND GIRLS—The course includes most of No. 2, and part of No. 1, also sanitary and economic cooking, etc., etc.

Purely an educational institution. Offers to every one an opportunity to study at home the laws of health. Does not treat or prescribe for diseases, does not sell medicines, nor graduate physicians. Does not encroach on the domain of the physician. Handsome catalogue, giving particulars, etc. (stamps). Address Correspondence School of Health and Hygiene, 36 Telephone Building, DETROIT, MICH.

5000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR DARKNESS & DAYLIGHT

OF LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF NEW YORK LIFE
A WOMAN'S thrilling story of Gospel, Temperance, and Rescue work. In His Name. In the great underworld of New York. By Mrs. HELEN CAMPBELL.

By Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.
A wonderful book of Christian love and faith. 250 illustrations from FLASH LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS of real life. 41st THOUSAND. THE FASTEST SELLING BOOK EVER PUBLISHED. Agents Wanted, both Men and Women. We Give CREDIT, EXTRA TERMS, AND PAY FREIGHTS. QUARTER PRICES. Write for circulars to A. B. WORTHINGTON & CO., FRANCIS E. CLARK, Conn.

Also 5000 Lady Agents Wanted on SPECIAL TERMS for

WORTHINGTON'S MAGAZINE

A New, Choice, splendidly illustrated Monthly for Father, Mother, Son, or Daughter. Brimful of good things for all.—A \$4 magazine for \$2. The Brightest, Purest, Best and Cheapest. MARY A. LAYMOR, H. H. CAMPBELL, Rev. Dr. FRANCIS E. CLARK, and scores of others write for it. THE BEST CHANCE EVER OFFERED TO LADY AGENTS. Write for particulars. Address as above.

"ROMANCE." Brilliant, Varied, Wholesome. This monthly magazine of complete stories appeals to all classes. Every body will enjoy its notable series of special numbers, illustrating the fiction of different nations. Edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark. 25 cents a number \$2.50 a year; December number, containing Christmas stories of all nations, sent free to all subscribers for 1893. ROMANCE PUBLISHING CO. Clifton Hall, Astor Place, New York

"MUSIC." An Illustrated Magazine

In the general style of the Popular Science Monthly. THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST INTERESTING MUSICAL PERIODICAL

A sample will be sent free to any person sending the addresses of 5 others interested in music (either players or singers). Address W. S. B. MATHEWS, Editor and Publisher, Room 33 A, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

A FASCINATING BOOK

Don't let your big boys read novels, but something vastly more interesting and helpful. "The World's Fair City and Her Entertaining Shows," contains a truthful account of the big millionaires and their business methods. Just the book for the growing lad. Send for descriptive circular: United Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

FAIR TO LOOK UPON.

By MARY BELLE FREELLY. "The most audaciously witty, original and flowery book that has ever emanated from an American woman. Superbly illustrated and bound."—Chicago Daily News. At all bookellers, or sent prepaid on receipt of price, \$1.50. Morrill, Higgins & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

A "Shining" Christmas Present

A Perfect Blacking Outfit for Home and Office Use



Fastens to wall, contains first-class Brushes and Blacking for men's and women's shoes. Foot-rest when open.

Berlin Bronze, with Contents, \$2.50

Antique Copper, with Contents, \$3.00

Express paid 500 miles.

HUETTE-BARBER MFG. CO., 111 Lake St., Chicago

A SCROLL SAW

For your BOY affords him Instruction, Pleasure and Profit

Send 4 cents in stamps for our illustrated catalogue

THE WILKINSON CO.
No. 83 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

LITERARY QUERIES

Under this heading the EDITOR will endeavor to answer any possible question concerning authorship and literary matters.

J. R. T.—The late Mathew Arnold was the author of the phrase, "sweetness and light."
N. G.—The author of the song, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," was Dr. John Williamson Palmer, of Baltimore.

H. L. M.—The periodical, "Book News," is published monthly, at fifty cents per year, by John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia.

HELEN.—The Bible has a larger circulation than any other book in the world; it has been translated into every known language.

F. R.—"Truth hurts" is an abbreviation of a translation from a very well-known French saying, "Il n'y a que la verité qui blesse."

MARION.—If you will consult the JOURNAL'S Premium Department's lists of books, published in the November issue, you may find some books you desire.

S. S.—A little book called "Rules and Proceedings of Deliberative Assemblies," by Luther S. Cushing, will probably help you. It may be had at any large book store.

B. S. P.—The author of "But Yet a Woman" is Professor Arthur Sherburne Hardy; he is an American by birth. Thomas Hardy, who wrote "Tess, of the D'Urbervilles," is an Englishman.

C. A.—The lines "It is the curse of kings to be attended / By slaves that take their humors for a warrant," are from Shakespeare's King John, Act IV, Scene 3.

CHELENTHAM.—The "Jonny" referred to by Leigh Hunt in "Jonny Kissed Me" was Mrs. Carlyle. The poet had called to tell Carlyle some very good news, when Mrs. Carlyle, who was in the room, jumped up and kissed him.

HISTORIA.—One of the best educational papers is "The Journal of Education," published at Boston. If it is not what you want, the editor of that periodical will, I am sure, supply you with any further information, if you will write to him.

L. M. W.—The authorship of the novel, "The Breadwinners," has never been authoritatively announced. John Hay is generally supposed to be responsible for the book, but he has never acknowledged the crime, nor ever sought to "prove an alibi."

ELINA.—The only way to ascertain whether such a book of pseudonyms, etc., has in it salable qualities is to submit the manuscript to one of the leading publishing houses. (2) I can hardly be expected to express an opinion upon a manuscript I have never seen.

ALICE.—There are only a very few periodicals in this country that make a feature of translations of short stories from the French; the two best are "The Argonaut," of San Francisco, and "The Times-Democrat," of New Orleans. Both are good papers of excellent literary standing.

NOVICE.—Put your name and address on the upper left-hand corner of the first sheet of your manuscript when you are sending it away. If you have been able to say something new or valuable in a terse way, your article will probably be accepted if sent to the most suitable periodical for it.

ERNEST.—There is no periodical exclusively for men that I know of, conducted on the same lines as is the JOURNAL for women. If you are looking for a journal, why not start such a periodical? No one can tell you whether it would be a success or not.

K. T.—"A Roland for an Oliver" is the correct phrase. Roland and Oliver were two of Charlemagne's knights, whose exploits were rendered so ridiculously and equally extravagant by the old romancers, that from thence arose the saying of giving "A Roland for an Oliver," to signify the matching of one incredible lie with another.

KING'S DAUGHTER—"Mrs. Jellyby," a character in Dickens' novel, "Bleak House," was a sham philanthropist, who spent her time and energy on foreign missions, to the neglect of her home and family. She was constantly overwhelmed with correspondence relating to the heathen of Borrioboola Gha in Africa.

If "B. S. D.," who desired a copy of the poem "The Death of the Old Squire," will send her name and address to me, I will take pleasure in sending her a transcript of the poem. Many of my readers have forwarded copies of the poem, and I thank them most cordially for their attention. The responsive element is one of the pleasant characteristics of the readers of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

M. H.—You can obtain a full list of Captain Charles King's works by writing to his publishers, The J. B. Lippincott Company, of Philadelphia. He is an army officer, a West Point graduate, and now resides at Milwaukee. (2) Mrs. Custer has written no books other than "Boots and Saddles," "Following the Guidon" and "Tenting on the Plains." (3) I have never heard of any book by the late General Custer.

"FRITZ" is informed by many readers that the story of "Ernestine" is by Wilhelmine von Hillern, author of "The Hour Will Come" and other books. An English translation of the story from the German has been made by S. Baring Gould, and can be supplied by the JOURNAL for \$1.50. Not less than forty readers answering this query refer to the book as one of "the most beautiful stories ever read" by them.

VOX.—Success in the periodical field lies, principally, in two or three things: 1—Publish a magazine that the public wants. 2—Secure the best talent obtainable in every department, particularly a skillful editor, and a publisher with good judgment. 3—Men by judicious advertising, let the people know that you exist. Is that all? No, not exactly, but the other necessities will make themselves apparent to you as you go along. The above three rules are good ones with which to start, and, perhaps, for some time, you will not care for any others. They look simpler than they are.

P. H.—I do not think an editor is prejudiced by seeing from a manuscript sent to him that it has been in other editorial hands previous to submission to him, since he always recognizes the fact that a manuscript declined by one periodical may precisely fall within the requirements of his own magazine. Of course, the sense of preference is always pleasant, and as editors differ it might be as well for an author to remove any traces on a manuscript showing previous reading when sending it out to the second editor.

TO ALL READERS.—In reply to queries, I may state that the Book Department of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is ready at all times to supply promptly to our readers, any book that they may wish, at publishers' prices, the JOURNAL paying postage. Any information desired, regarding prices of books, various editions, what best to read on any given subject, etc., will also be cheerfully answered as quickly as the information can be secured. Enclose stamps in all such communications, which should be addressed to The Book Department, THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

VERENA.—Careful inquiry fails to disclose where the book by Mary Clemmer, entitled "Words of Parting," can be obtained. (2) Ketterwell's "Life of Thomas a Kempis" is generally considered the best. It is published in London, but can be imported for the JOURNAL; it will cost about twelve dollars. Thomas a Kempis wrote several works besides "The Imitation of Christ," and also made numerous translations. Some of his books and their prices are: "A Christian Pattern," \$1.50; "Soliloquy of Souls," \$1.00; "Little Garden of Roses," \$1.00; "Valley of Lilies," \$1.00. (3) Thomas Hughes is still living in England. His principal works, and the prices thereof, besides "Tom Brown at Rugby" (45 cents) and "Tom Brown at Oxford" (45 cents), are "Gone with Texas," \$1.25; "Scouring of the White Horse," \$1.25; "Alfred the Great," \$1.75, and several others.

ART HELPS FOR ART WORKERS

Under this heading I will be glad to answer, every month, questions relating to Art and Art work.

MRS. H. F. B.—With regard to a gas kiln for firing china you should address the Premium Department.

HELEN FRANCES—I am afraid I do not know of any "new" designs in patchwork suitable for the pieces you name.

G. H. S. AND JENNIE—Your queries are respectively of the kind that I am so frequently compelled to say cannot be answered in this column.

WILHELMINA—Probably you will find some suggestions to suit you for the proposed Christmas gifts in the article published on the subject in this number of the JOURNAL.

MISS INDEPENDENT—Possibly the employment agency, one of the branches of the Young Women's Christian Association, may be able to put you in the way of obtaining the desired position.

K.—The yellow finish given by artists to plaster casts is obtained by two or three successive applications of the best pure linseed oil, allowing the oil to thoroughly dry each time before laying on another coat.

J. A. D.—The length given of the crib spread, namely, one yard and three-eighths, includes the flap. It measures one yard and an eighth after the flap is turned over. The pillow is about 18x14 inches and may be made larger if desired.

M. A. W.—Make the background of a neutral greyish green, employing raw umber, cobalt and white with yellow ochre, cobalt and white in the lighter parts. Indigo, yellow ochre and white is also good mixture for a background.

M. I. M.—Oil sketching paper, if sufficiently stout, will not wrinkle when painted upon. If you unfortunately have some so thin that this result follows when using it, paste it down upon mill board or stiff cardboard of some kind.

R. B. W.—An oil painting must not be varnished until at least several months have elapsed after its completion. Choose a good-sized soft brush and clean it thoroughly each time it is used. Employ either copal or mastic varnish of the very best quality.

M. M.—Megilp is used as a medium with oil paints, particularly in thinning the colors for the purpose of glazing. It should not be used much, if at all, in the early stages of a painting. (2) To obtain a brighter pink mix scarlet vermilion with silver white.

D. A. B.—Cover the tile with enamel paint, such as that sold in delicate and pretty shades for the decoration of furniture or small ornamental objects. More than one coat of the paint may be necessary. Upon this background, when quite dry, the design may be painted with ordinary oil colors.

GERALDINE—I am afraid that the only way of preserving the painting is to do it over again on the proper material, namely, water color paper. Do not use Chinese white except for decorative work on fabrics; it spoils the purity of the tints and does not tend to the best style of work, particularly for beginners.

M. A. I.—The fashion of painting photographs on convex glasses is entirely bygone, and probably there are but very few places where the materials can now be procured. The work was termed crystoleum. (2) The pictures referred to were most likely left unvarnished. Many artists prefer not to varnish their paintings.

MRS. M. R.—Use the Grénilé dyes for tapestry painting. Your queries are mostly answered in the May number referred to. Oil paints are used on the tapestry canvas and in some hands with good effect, but this work cannot properly be termed tapestry painting. The majority of pieces that one sees executed in oils are simply travesties of the art.

Mrs. W. S. B.—The spray should be tinted on the fabric in question with tapestry dyes. The effect will be greatly enhanced if the flowers and foliage are outlined in their natural colors with silk or flax thread, the latter being less expensive and very silk-like in appearance. The difficulty with the oil paints was not surprising. The spray should be treated in a very decorative manner, entirely in flat tints, without attempting to work up the effects of light and shade.

ADDIE.—The only method of obtaining illustration work from magazines or newspapers, as our readers have been repeatedly told, is to submit drawings to the editors. In sending drawings or manuscript to a paper, address it to "The Editor," give your own name and address clearly written, and enclose stamps for the return of the work should it prove unsalable. Be careful to send to the various magazines only such drawings as are likely to be suitable in style for their individual requirements.

Co.—The material suitable for the piano cover and curtains depends greatly on the style in which they are to be treated. Art satin, silk, plush, mail cloth, various kinds of tapestries or bolton sheeting may, any of them, be chosen. (2) The flax velour ranges in price from about \$1.75 and upward; it is about fifty inches wide. It could be decorated with painting in the same way as plush, but the idea is not to be commended as appropriate or in good taste. (3) See the article on "Artistic Portières" in the October number.

E. E. H.—The best mixture for violet flowers in oil paints is composed of Antwerp blue, crimson lake and white, in various proportions, according to the shade required. (2) Mineral colors expressly manufactured for the purpose, are the proper kind for the decoration of china. They are burned in a kiln in order to incorporate the painting with the glaze. Ordinary oil paints cannot be used in this manner. (3) For the shadows of white flowers if yellowish in tone, mix lemon yellow and black; for a different colored shadow mix raw umber or yellow ochre, with cobalt and white. (4) Use scarlet lake or crimson lake mixed with scarlet vermilion in the reddish sweet peas.

L. M. F.—Sometimes, when reproduced, pen drawings and wood cuts are so much alike as to be hardly distinguishable, save by a practised eye. As a rule pen drawings need the most care in the greater freedom in the strokes employed. (2) Most of the pen drawings in the magazine named would serve as excellent studies for a would-be illustrator. (3) Many of the portraits published in the leading journals are reproduced from pen drawings made over enlarged photographs, printed on drawing paper. The drawings are done with water-proof ink, the photographs being afterward bleached out by means of a solution of corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol and water.

Mrs. F. K.—I have never heard of painting on sheet wadding, and cannot imagine for what purpose you could possibly find it suitable. (2) Certainly similar colors are used in flower painting as in landscape; your book may possibly need the how to draw draperies in outlining this different branch of work. (3) As roses include in their varieties every possible shade from pure white to the deepest red, as well as many kinds in yellow tones, I cannot help you very explicitly from such a very indefinite question. Useful colors are lemon yellow, the cadmiums, the chromes (used sparingly), rose madder, scarlet vermilion, crimson, raw umber, yellow ochre, cobalt, Prussian blue, indigo, burnt sienna, raw sienna, ivory black and white.

ANNETTA.—While not wholly without merit, the little pictures you enclose are not up to the standard of publication. The details are not good in drawing, and the lines are hesitating and uncertain. They have not the air of being sketched from life. Do not necessarily be discouraged from the idea of becoming an illustrator, but refrain from rushing into print until you can do something worthy of being published. In order to be successful with work in the style you have attempted, boldness and freedom of execution are needed, and also a good knowledge of how to draw draperies in outlining in order to illustrate them properly. A few scratches indiscriminately introduced can not be considered an adequate representation of the folds of a dress, which ought to show at a glance whether it is intended to be of velvet, silk, cotton or woolen fabric.

OUR PERFECTION STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

The Ladies' World is a mammoth illustrated magazine, each issue comprising 30 or more large pages, including a handsome cover, and is devoted to stories, poems, ladies' fancy work, artistic needlework, home decoration, housekeeping, fashions, by-gone juvenile reading, etiquette, etc., etc. It is one of the best and most popular of ladies' magazines, having a circulation of over 300,000. Its publishers, wishing to introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not already taken, now make the following unprecedented offer: Upon receipt of only 18 Cents in postage stamps, we will send **The Ladies' World** for Three Months, and to every subscriber we will also send **Free** and **post-paid**, our new **Perfection Stamping Outfit**, containing a great variety of new designs, as follows: 1 Ornamented Alphabet, 1 1/2 in. high; 1 Script Alphabet 1/2 in. high; 1 Spray of Daisies, 5 x 8 in.; 1 Dancing Girl, 4 x 7 in.; 1 Bunch of Violets, 4 x 6 in.; 1 Half Wreath of Wild Roses and Wreath, 7 x 10 in.; 1 Flying Bird, 4 x 4 1/2 in.; 1 Bunch of Panicles, 4 x 4 in.; 1 Peacock, 4 1/2 x 6 in.; 1 Scalloped Border for Flannel Shirt, 11-2 x 8 in.; 1 Braiding Border for Dress, 3 x 7 in.; 1 Border for Table Cover, 3 x 7 in.; 1 Border for Pillow Shams, 2-1/2 x 6 in.; 1 Bunch of Buttercups, 3 x 3 in.; 1 Wild Rose and Bud, 3 x 4 in.; 1 Design for Larch Cloth, 6 x 6 in.; and 25 other beautiful designs, making in all 41 artistic patterns and two complete alphabets, perforated on the best quality of Bond or Parchment Paper, which can be used indefinitely without injury. With each Outfit we send free our Book of Complete Instructions (for doing stamping, also instructions for making Blue, Black and White Powder and distributor. The patterns contained in this Outfit would cost over two Dollars if purchased singly at retail, yet we send the whole free to anyone sending 18 cents for a three month subscription to our charming magazine. Five subscriptions and 5 Outfits will be sent for 75 cts. Do not miss this chance! Satisfaction guaranteed. As to our **Reliability**, we refer to any publisher in New York. Address: **S.H. MOORE & CO., 37 Park Place, New York.**

For All Stockings

worn by ladies and children

only one hose supporter which cannot cut stocking. **Genuine WARREN HOSE SUPPORTERS** made with **Warren Fasteners with Rounded rib on Holding Edges**—The Warren for sale everywhere.

Made by **George Frost Co., Boston.**

WALL PAPERS TAPESTRY EFFECTS

The new Granite papers have the fashionable and artistic cloth effects and may be cleaned as easily as painted walls. Being sanitary, they absorb no impurities. Elder shows all the beautiful art tones, with rich, 18 to 28-inch friezes for halls and rooms to match shades of color.

Samples sent free. **D. D. ELDER**
18 South Sixth Street
Phila., Pa.

BERNARD MEYER
151 Chambers St., N. Y.
MANUFACTURER OF
Fancy Boxes and Cornucopias
CHRISTMAS-TREE ORNAMENTS
For Sunday-School and Home Use
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

A DELICIOUS PERFUME
DELICATE BUT WONDERFULLY IMPERISHABLE.
Ask your druggist for it, or send us 25 cents in stamps for 1/2 oz. sample.

C. B. WOODWORTH & SONS
Rochester, N. Y.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL
in your own home. First class Sewing Machines shipped anywhere to anyone at wholesale prices. All latest improvements. Standard Singer Machines, \$9.50 to \$15.50. \$50 Arlington Sewing Machine for \$19.50. \$60 Kenwood Sewing Machine for \$19.50. Warranted for five years. Cash or terms. Attachments FREE. Send for catalogue CASH BUYERS' UNION, 160 W. Van Buren St. B 150 Chicago.

DICK'S FOOT WARMER SHOES
Worn everywhere; woven by hand; wool-lined; seamless. Where dealers have none we mail postpaid (any month in year) Ladies' size, \$1.25. Men's, \$1.50. W.M. H. DICK, Manfr. Danville, N. Y.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.
\$12 buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Singer Sewing Machine; new, perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealers and agents profits. Send for FREE CATALOGUE to OXFORD MFG. CO., Dept. 26, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE HEAT AND USE GOODRICH LAMP LIGHT HEATER
Heats everything, water, flat or curling irons, baby's milk. Handiest household utensil. Mailed for 25 cts. Money refunded if not as represented. **H. C. GOODRICH, 727 Washington St., Chicago.**

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM.
Improved EXCELSIOR incubator. Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Send for Illus. Cata. **GEO. H. STARK, Quincy, Ill.**

CUSTOM SHIRT PATTERNS CUT Send two 2-cent stamps for self-measuring blank and full particulars. **FREEMAN & Co., 21 and 23 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.**

HOME Studies FREE Book-keeping and Shorthand. Only one student in each town given this privilege. Send stamps for lessons and full information, Ferris's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
All classes; industrial, real estate and high-class speculative properties; correspondence solicited. **J. A. GOODWIN, Negotiator, P. O. Box 2538, Boston.**

SILK REMNANTS for CRAZY PATCH, large pkg., pretty pieces, 10c.; 25 skeins EMB. SILK, 20c. Box URLINE, 25c. CRAZY STITCHES with order. **LADIES' ART CO., B. 941, St. Louis.**

PATENTS FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C. No attorney's fee until patent is obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

SIDE-TALKS WITH GIRLS
BY RUTH ASHMORE

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

F. C. S.—Mourning paper is only used while one is wearing crape.

H. E.—Toothpicks should not be put on the table, nor should they be used outside of one's own room.

SILVIA H.—It is only necessary to say "Thank you" for the courtesies tendered you by a gentleman.

A SUBSCRIBER—For information in regard to nursing write to Miss Brennan, Bellevue Hospital, New York City.

MISS L.—If the glasses fit properly, and are suited to the vision, I do not think that they will tend to make the eyes smaller.

ANNIE—Cake may be eaten from the fingers. (2) In meeting a man friend you should bow first to show that you recognize him.

PHILADELPHIA—What is known as a cowlick can be trained into a curl on the forehead that is at once becoming and in style.

EIGHTEEN—A little note of thanks for each present sent you on your birthday is in better taste than the giving of verbal thanks.

ROMANOND AND OTHERS—I cannot give any addresses in this column, nor can I recommend any hair dyes, depilatories or patent medicines.

L. W.—Why not use your odd coins in a clasp for a chateleine. Such a clasp is always pretty, and its uniqueness is counted a special virtue.

ATTENTIVE SUBSCRIBERS—Curl the ends of the little girl's hair on kid rollers; these are not injurious to the hair, and tend to give it an even turning over.

ANNIE H.—The type-writer nowadays is the one who is employed to address envelopes, and very little work of that kind is given out to be done by hand, or at home.

GERTRUDE—At a reception the guest goes up to the hostess and greets her. (2) In sending up your plate, your knife and fork should be put slightly to the side, in a way that will make it most convenient for whoever is serving you.

M. L. D.—I cannot say that the use of face powder is vulgar, but I do say that I think it in bad taste, and do not advise it, as it clogs up the skin and certainly does not improve the complexion.

G. AND L.—You will be doing right to obey your parents and remain at school. The education you will obtain will only tend to make you more capable of earning your own living in the future.

C. E. T.—If your neck is naturally dark I can suggest nothing for it, but if it has been darkened by the linings of gowns, or in some other way, I would advise your dabbling it well and regularly with lemon juice.

A. C. R.—When a bureau is draped after the fashion of a dressing table, the draperies usually extend quite to the floor; of course, this disposition of them renders the drawers almost useless, except to contain such articles as are not often required.

H. Y. Z.—Write your thanks for the poem which the young man has taken the trouble to copy and send to you. Commence your letter, "My Dear Mr. Smith," and address it to "Mr. Henry Smith." Thank you for your kind words of encouragement.

A. T. H.—If there are three ladies in one house, and you ask for all three, you should give three cards to the servant, one for each. When you send up your cards in this manner it is not necessary for you to leave any on the card receiver in the hall.

ANTONIA—It is not in good taste to kiss your intended before a stranger. (2) Simply say to the person with whom you do not wish to dance, "Thank you, but I do not care to dance this time," but you must be careful to sit out the entire dance unless you wish to give offense.

M. B. M.—The best book for the woman who intends to be an authoress is that great one, the world. The study of people does more toward making one think than any book that was ever written, and the greatest writers have been those who have thoroughly appreciated this fact.

A. M. P.—A young woman certainly should not accept presents of jewelry from a young man she does not expect to marry. The proper thing to do is to return them with a kind note, saying that, while you appreciate the thought, it is impossible for you to accept anything of such great value.

L. R. S.—As your wedding is to be an informal one, and as you do not know your future husband's father and mother, it would be proper for your mother to write the note inviting them to the wedding, and they should be written in exactly the same way as if she had had a long acquaintance with them.

FAITHFUL READER—I should advise some good tonic for your hair, and the clipping of the ends. People who have made it a study say that cutting the hair short does not tend to make it grow thicker. Very often the general condition of the health has much to do with the falling out of the hair.

S. S. S.—The wedding ring is placed and worn on the third finger of the left hand. (2) As your "at home" day is on Wednesday, you cannot very well send visiting cards to those ladies who receive on the same day. It is not proper for a bride to receive in a tea-gown, she should wear an elaborate house dress.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER—It would be wisest for you to go to a chiropodist and have your feet attended to by him. Do you wear a shoe that fits properly? By this I mean a shoe that, while it is not tight is yet not loose, but shaping itself to the foot, fits it easily, and does not permit your foot either to be cramped or to shuffle around in it.

MARJORIE AND OTHERS—The only method of developing the neck that I know of is by bathing it in very hot water and giving it a gentle massage with cocoa butter or cold cream. In many cases this treatment has proved very successful, but of course I cannot vouch for its always producing the much-desired white, plump neck.

PITTSBURG—The avoidance of all greasy food and of that which is very sweet, as well as of many liquids, is necessary in dieting to reduce the flesh. Doctors not only recommend walking as suitable exercise for this purpose, but they particularly advise house work, especially the use of the broom and the making of beds, as in this work the arms perform active service.

SUBSCRIBER—A girl can work anywhere and preserve her self-respect, as well as the respect of others, providing always that she does her work conscientiously. A waitress in a hotel is quite as deserving of respect, if she is honest and capable, as is the woman who does what seems to be more important work.

M. T. R. AND OTHERS—A gentlewoman is a woman who has taken the trouble to acquaint herself with those laws of society that tend to make people more comfortable, who is by birth, education and reading honorable, who thinks first of others, and who never neglects to be kindly and courteous to everybody. Every one of my girls can be a gentlewoman if she will live her life out, having for its motto that golden one which says, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

A. G.—If two ladies meet at your house it is not necessary for either to ask the other to call upon her, unless she should take a great fancy to her. The mere fact of their meeting does not involve a further acquaintance unless it is desired. Thanks should always be tendered for courtesies shown, and certainly if some one is kind enough to take you to the theater, or take you to lunch, you should express your appreciation of it. Unless the host is an intimate friend I would leave the ordering of the lunch to him. It is perfectly proper for two ladies to go to a place of amusement alone.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS
BY ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

Questions of interest to mothers will be cheerfully answered in this column whenever possible—ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL.

RELIEF FOR CONSTIPATION

ORANGE juice, slightly sweetened, is effectual to alleviate constipation after the child is a year old, allowing an hour to intervene after the meal of milk; there will be no colic. **MOTHER AT HOME.**

A BOY'S FINANCIAL EDUCATION

A BOY'S financial education ought to begin before he learns to read. As early as five years of age he should be given a weekly allowance, small to be sure, but yet sufficient to teach him the value and use of money. He may begin to learn at the market to spend money, and how to keep it, and a little later perhaps how to earn it. It may be explained to him when the agreement is made to give him an allowance that a certain portion should be saved for religious contributions and little anniversary gifts or gifts of charity. That another should be saved to be invested in the future. That the mother's duty is spent for himself. Some children at first will be apt to spend all of this personal allowance for candy, perhaps, the first day it is received. Even so, is it not better for him to learn by sad experience at an early age than later in life when the consequences are more fatal? If the candy makes him sick he will buy less the next time, and when he happens in a day or two to lose a new toy, or a book, or a hat, or ball he will appreciate the reminder that the money which he has spent for candy might have been used to buy it with. If he fully understands that he will not get that particular thing as a gift, he will feel the argument. By and by that training will beget foresight. He will begin to deny that sweet little palate of his in order to buy the article which he desires more. In such ways, with wise oversight and advice, he is learning that the pennies saved will in time provide him with something choice for which he has vainly wished before. Besides fostering in the intelligence of the child the proper spirit of independence, the boy himself is unconsciously laying by a store of financial principles, the application of which will be of incalculable value to him in later years when he begins to deal with more weighty pecuniary problems. **M. A. A. STILES.**

BATHING THE BABY

I WISH all mothers who become nervous bathing a little baby would try using a table. I draw a table in front of the fire, cover it with a comfort and place a folded sheet on top of the comfort, this makes a soft place for baby to lie on. An apron made of heavy flannel, and with a drawing string, will be found of great service when the baby is being bathed. My baby is now six weeks old and I have bathed her on a table for four weeks. The baby enjoys the bath, and so do I. For drying the baby I use the soft side of a cotton flannel towel. **MRS. N. M. L.**

AN INFANT'S NIGHT CLOTHING

OUR baby was one of the little kickers, and it was simply impossible to keep him covered at night; he would be tucked in snugly at bed time, with night dress and covers arranged as smooth and comfortable as possible, and the little fellow would fall asleep so peacefully that there would seem to be no excuse for moving; but once soundly sleeping, and the kicking would begin, and in a little while every cover would be thrown off. We tried all sorts of bed clothes' fasteners, but they did no good; the little kicker always managed to work himself up out from the covers and lie on top; the fasteners worked nicely, and the covers were held firmly in place, but what good did they do with the baby outside? We then purchased a pattern for night drawers, and made the little garments of warm flannel, with feet, and thought we had solved the problem, but they did not answer. Again soft, warm flannel was purchased and long robes made of it. These were made from the usual loose night gown pattern at the top, with long sleeves, but are about a yard wide at the bottom, and a yard and a half long, finished with a narrow hem in which is run a tape drawing string. When the baby is laid in the crib the long gown is straightened out smooth and the drawing string tied, and there is no chance to get the little pink toes out in the cold. As the gown is wide and long, the little legs have plenty of room for kicking, and as they feel the soft warm flannel, with nothing tight to cramp them, they do not seem to have the same desire to kick as when encased in night drawers, and it is very seldom that the covers are thrown off; even when they are occasionally, there is not the same danger of taking cold as when the bare feet were exposed. **PHOEBE R.**

RESTLESS LITTLE SLEEPERS

MOST mothers are perplexed as to how to keep small children covered at night. Here is a simple but effective remedy. At a harness shop can be found large safety pins, that are used to fasten horses' blankets. Buy two for each crib, fasten a pin to the blankets and other coverings, and then attaching to each side of the crib. Do not fasten too tight, or the child will be uncomfortable. We secure the bed-clothing in this manner over two small children every night, and they never become uncovered. This is a very much better way than sewing tapes to the coverings, as the pins do not break. **MRS. G. B.**

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE NOSE

I WOULD like to tell the mothers of an easy way to remove any article which baby's chubby fingers may have put up his nose. Place your finger on the opposite side of the nose from which the obstruction is, and draw your mouth over that of the child, and blow. It often saves the services of a physician and much pain to the little one. **C. R. J.**

CARE OF A CHILD'S SCALP

I WOULD like to give my experience for the benefit of mothers who do not know what to do when little scabs and scales begin to come on baby's head, and get thicker and more dirty looking in spite of frequent washings. Let me say first, Don't resort to any harsh measures in trying to make the head look clean; that will only make matters worse, and result in a solid thick scab all over the head. As soon as the scaly formations are noticed on the scalp, grease baby's head at night with sweet oil or vaseline; this softens and heals. When baby has his bath next morning, take a little soft rag and dip it in the yellow of an egg which has been mixed with a little water, and rub his head all over, then rinse with clear, lukewarm water. Repeat this operation of greasing at night and washing with egg in the morning for several days, and it will surprise you how clean and free from blemishes the little scalp will be. A little very gentle combing after the morning bath helps in removing the little scaly particles. **JEANETTE B.**

TREATMENT FOR CROUP

I HAVE seen several letters in the Mothers' Council asking for a remedy for croup. Living for years on a ranch when my children were little, I had to depend upon myself in cases of sudden illness, as the doctor was twenty miles away. I found the following mixture an unfailing remedy for croup: Beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, sweeten to taste, add pulverized alum until you can taste it, give a teaspoonful every ten to fifteen minutes until relief comes. Sometimes one teaspoonful will be sufficient; in severe cases give it until vomiting ensues. I have used the above remedy in severe cases of croup, and I never saw it fail to give relief. I have used it and with such good success that croup has no terrors for me now. I will add that a flannel cloth spread with turpentine and laid and put on the child's chest, is a great relief during an attack of croup or severe cold. **IDA S. H.**

NECESSITY FOR PURE AIR

I WISH all mothers would realize the necessity of giving their little ones plenty of fresh air. My children sleep in a room with open windows in winter as well as in summer. The windows are closed by the person who rises the first in the morning, so that any chilliness may be banished. The children, who are now eight and ten respectively, have so far escaped colds. **MRS. R.**



This picture shows two laundresses, one at work, the other not able to, because her hands are cracked and sore—she has been using soap containing too much alkali. Read Prof. Leeds's report.

Gentlemen: The sample of "IVORY" Soap which you sent to me for analysis has been received, and you will find analysis herewith. The "IVORY" Soap, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch instead of harsh, uncomfortable, and liable to chap, as results from the use of many common laundry soaps, in which the ratio of uncombined to combined alkali is large. The percentage of uncombined fat in the "IVORY" is very small, hence the lather is clean, white and abundant, with entire absence of oil or grease. There are no injurious substances.

The above considerations show the "IVORY" to be a pure soap and excellent for laundry use.

Very Respectfully Yours,
ALBERT R. LEEDS, Ph.D.
LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

COPYRIGHT 1892, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

What is more desirable than a Refined Complexion? For it use



POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

"Why use Pozzoni's?" Because it is a delicate, refined powder that the most fastidious ladies do not hesitate to use; it is refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless, and when rightly used Pozzoni's is invisible. A most delicate and desirable protection to the face from the cutting winds, so prevalent at this season.

A clear complexion is maintained by the constant use of Pozzoni's Complexion Powder and a poor complexion is helped and improved by its careful and continued use. This cannot be said of all complexion powders, but every woman in America who has tried it knows that it's true of Pozzoni's. The trouble comes from using poisonous imitations of it. Insist upon having Pozzoni's. The above illustration shows the genuine. Beware of all imitations; many are injurious.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

The coolest and very best Lamp in the world for burning kerosene; does not heat the face; will withstand the wind.

NO SMOKE NO ODOR

NO CHIMNEY NO GLOBE

THE HITCHCOCK LAMP

Explosion impossible, burns open like gas, gives a powerful silvery light, superior to gas for reading or sewing, just the lamp for cottages or camping; no breakages of glass; quite suitable for wedding or Christmas presents. Send \$5 to the

Hitchcock Lamp Co.
65 Factory Street
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

And we will deliver at our expense one plain sample nickel-plated lamp, to any address in the U. S. Send for illustrated Catalogue giving description. Dealers. Be sure "Hitchcock Lamp" is stamped on the burner to be genuine.

BEST LIGHT! BEST LAMP! BEST TO BUY!

"B & H" LAMP

It has a double centre draught, giving perfect combustion and the Brightest Light.

HANDSOME DESIGNS. GREATEST VARIETY.

SEE THE **B & H** LAMP. STAMP ON EACH.

Send for our little book. It will interest you. We also manufacture a large line of **GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES and Art Metal Goods.**

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, FACTORIES, MERIDEN, CONN.

HOME COMFORT

Steel Hot Air FURNACES

Guaranteed Free from **GAS, SMOKE OR DUST!**

MADE ONLY BY

WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO.

Paid up Capital, \$500,000.

Established 1864. St. Louis, Mo.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

HOME COMFORT STEEL RANGES

Write for Cook Book—mailed FREE.

WASTE NOT

your strength and time by washing on a Board, but BUY A

WESTERN WASHER.

No family can afford to be without one. It is simple, handsome, durable, saves much time and labor, and is guaranteed to satisfy you. Over 200,000 in use.

Special Inducements to Energetic Agents.

Address for prices, etc., **HORTON MFG. CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.**

ALASKA STOVE LIFTERS

POKERS AND KNOBS

ALASKA KNOBS

Used only on first-class stoves

Heavily Nickel Plated.

Sold by all Stove and Hardware Dealers

Sample by Mail, 30 Cents

TROY NICKEL WORKS, Troy, N. Y.

A MODERN BATH

The Latest and Best

Quick, self-heating, on toilet cabinet, in place of heater, when connected with hot water pipe. No bath room required. Ornamental, inexpensive, complete, practical. Desirable for either city or town. Send for Catalogue.

Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co.

178 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

WALL PAPERS

The most complete set of samples and instructions how to paper sent FREE!

We have the largest and best selected stock in the U. S. It will pay you to see our samples before purchasing.

CHAS. E. N. KILLBURN, 614 and 616 South 20th Street, Phila.

MAGIC ROOM HEATER.

Ingersoll Metal Battery. Handsome Metal Table. With Spread. Best Lamp made. Heat, light, comfort, convenience and economy. All for \$10.00. Send for proofs. **INGERSOLL MFG. CO., Ingersoll Bldg., Lansing, Mich.**

EVERYTHING ABOUT THE HOUSE
BY MARIA PARLOA

MISS PARLOA will cheerfully answer, in this column, any question of a general domestic nature sent by her readers.

HOUSEKEEPER—The hall furniture need not match the parlor furniture.

MRS. A. D. P.—Consult the JOURNAL for June, 1892, for information about jellies.

MRS. H. R.—The grease spots on your carpet can be removed by the use of naphtha.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER—See article on household linen in this number of the JOURNAL.

LENNOX—To remove fly specks from wall paper, try rubbing stale bread over the soiled parts.

NASHUA GIRL—An answer to your inquiries will be found in the JOURNAL for January, 1892.

H. R. C., JR.—Buy enameled paint at any paint shop, and put it over your white paint if you desire to have a gloss.

MRS. J. M. H. will find answers to her questions in the JOURNAL for September, 1892. See "Everything About the House."

A. D.—The tumblers in which the jelly candied probably were not air tight, and evaporation caused the granulation of which you complain.

MRS. C. B. V. J.—Ask a chemist how the white part of a horn is made pure white. I think an acid is used, but have had no practical experience.

READER—Yes, biscuit can be baked satisfactorily in a gasoline oven, but you must learn how to manage perfectly this kind of stove before pleasing results will be obtained.

MRS. P. F. A.—I do not know how the painting of carpets is done. It seems to me that it would be cheaper for you to buy new carpet than to try to change the colors of the one you have.

MINNIE M.—Strew powdered borax about the pipes and in any cracks in the walls or wood-work where water-bugs appear. If this be persisted in and everything be kept perfectly clean, you can rid the house of the insects.

JOURNAL READERS—Egg stains may be removed from silver by rubbing the silver with whiting, wet with a little alcohol or diluted ammonia. After washing well, wipe dry. Egg stains may be removed from table linen by washing in the usual way.

HOUSEKEEPER—If your window is 32 x 44, and has a colored marginal transom, I would suggest that you have a rod below the transom, and another at the bottom of the window, with such curtains of either lace or silk caught and tied back with ribbon.

MRS. E. M. K.—So far as I know, there is nothing but an acid which would remove the stain you describe from an onyx table, and the acid would eat into the marble and make the surface rough. Ask about this at some fine jeweler's. They may be able to tell you of something effective and harmless.

MRS. F.—For your small reception room I would advise you to have several chairs, one or two very comfortable, and a table on which to keep books and magazines, a few bright things that will interest or amuse your caller while waiting, some pictures and a few ornaments. A small sofa would add to the comfort and coziness of the room.

ALICIA—Modern architects very sensibly find few places for marble mantels. Of this fact I am reminded by your letter. Wooden mantels are now used almost exclusively, being built in parlors, dining-rooms and halls in an immense variety of designs. Draperies are not much used, except on marble mantels, where the purpose is to conceal or soften the stone.

P. R.—Unless one can afford heavy damask for table cloths, a thin water starch will be found almost a necessity. A cloth slightly starched, and ironed while very damp—every part being pressed with the hot iron until perfectly dry—will look smooth and glossy as long as it is in use, whereas a cloth of the same quality of damask, done up without starch, would soil twice as quickly.

READER—Waban netting is a large meshed net made with a peculiar kind of "art thread." It is about twenty-one inches wide and costs fifty cents a yard; or, it can be bought in three-yard lengths with a fringe of the thread tied in. Of course, it would be cheaper to buy the netting by the yard, and get the thread, which costs only ten cents a skein, and tie it in the fringe yourself. These nettings are draped at the top of the window, and usually over lace curtains. Write to some of the large stores that deal in upholstery fabrics for samples and prices of inexpensive drapery materials.

LAURA—When the walls of the room are white and gold, soft silk or plush fabrics are used for curtains. Heavy curtains are hung straight. Silk material is often thrown over the pole in festoons. These styles of draping are expensive. Very fine lace will not bear frequent washing. Muslin embroidered curtains are often used for bedrooms and dining-rooms; ecru is more desirable for the latter for the latter, which costs only ten cents a skein, and tie it in the fringe yourself. These nettings are draped at the top of the window, and usually over lace curtains. Write to some of the large stores that deal in upholstery fabrics for samples and prices of inexpensive drapery materials.

TOPSEY—To remove mildew, put about a tablespoonful of chloride of lime in a wooden pail, or similar bowl, and add four quarts of cold water. Stir until all the lime is dissolved, using a wooden spoon or paddle. Now put the mildewed article into the water and work it about, using the spoon or paddle. Let the article stay in the water until all the mildew has disappeared, then throw it into a tub of cold water. Wash well in this, and then rinse in a second tub of cold water; finally, wring out and dry. If the rinsing be thorough the fabric will be uninjured. It is only white goods that can be treated in this way, as the chloride of lime removes colors, as well as mildew.

MINISTER'S WIFE—Although it is not absolutely necessary to serve refreshments on your receiving day, it may be proper for you to do so. Tea and thin bread and butter, or, perhaps, some little fancy cakes instead of the bread, would be sufficient. A small table, such as is used for five o'clock teas, may be placed in the parlor. Arrange upon it in a tasteful manner the cups and saucers, sugar, cream, teapot and teakettle, besides the cakes, crackers or bread, and fried fish with sauce tartare, fish and gratin, potatoes fried in any way, potato balls with parsley butter, potato croquettes, glazed sweet potatoes, French peas, rolls, toast, waffles, coffee, cocoa, tea. Any of the fried or broiled dishes may be garnished with water-cress or parsley. The delicate heart leaves of celery are sometimes served at these breakfasts.

H. S. M.—The number and kind of dishes to serve at a ten o'clock breakfast in January depend upon the occasion, the place and the means of the entertainer. Here is a list of some of the dishes that may be served at such a breakfast: Broiled chicken, broiled chops, breaded chops with tomato sauce, beefsteak with mushroom sauce, broiled birds, broiled fish with maitre d'hotel butter or beurre noir, broiled and fried fish with sauce tartare, fish and gratin, potatoes fried in any way, potato balls with parsley butter, potato croquettes, glazed sweet potatoes, French peas, rolls, toast, waffles, coffee, cocoa, tea. Any of the fried or broiled dishes may be garnished with water-cress or parsley. The delicate heart leaves of celery are sometimes served at these breakfasts.

MANY INQUIRERS—In the past year I have several times given instruction in the methods of exterminating buffalo bugs and moths. Tests have satisfied me that naphtha, used as I direct, will do the work. The first application, if generous, will kill all the insects and worms, but not destroy the eggs. After a few days there should be a second thorough drenching with the naphtha. This must be followed up for several days with watchfulness, using more naphtha if any insects or worms are found, and always exercising great care to have the windows opened and to have no light or fire in the room. If the inquirers will write to Prof. C. V. Riley, government entomologist, Washington, D. C., he will probably be able to refer them to some illustrated articles of his which will give them the information they desire.

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef



Is made from the flesh of the best Cattle reared expressly for this purpose by the Liebig Company on their extensive, fertile grazing fields in Uruguay.

The greatest care and strictest cleanliness prevail in every department of the Company's works, which are under the constant supervision of their own chemists. This vigilance in looking after every detail, beginning with the cattle on the hoof and extending to the finished product in the jars, is one secret of the reputation and success of the world-known

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef

Unapproachable in odor, fine flavor, and wholesomeness. Keeps perfectly anywhere.

FOR DELICIOUS, REFRESHING BEEF TEA. FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY.

Three Black Crow

Behold him now as white as snow!
Wonder of wonders! saith the crow,
"If GOLD DUST POWDER makes black white,
'Twill surely all the world delight;
And mistress, mother, nurse and maid
Will find themselves henceforth well paid
In using this great help for all,
The household's needs—both great and small;
For dishes, kettles, pots and pans,
For paint, and floors, and milkmen's cans—
It surely will great comfort bring,
And clean each dirty place or thing;
For what will make a black crow white,
Will make whate'er is dingy bright."

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.
N. K. Fairbank & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Me., Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh and Milwaukee.

ENGLISH DECORATED
Dinner Set, No. 45, 112 Pieces.
Premium with an order of \$20.00.

ENGLISH DECORATED
Gold Band Dinner Set, No. 165, 112 Pieces, Decorated in Five Natural Colors.
Premium with an order of \$35.00.
Cash Price, packed and delivered at depot, \$12.50. An Elegant Set.

WE are IMPORTERS of Tea and Coffee, China and Crockery, and do the largest Tea and Coffee business in Boston (direct with consumers). We also carry a large stock and sell at the lowest possible (cash prices) Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver-plated Ware, Lamps, also Lace Curtains and Table Linen (our own importation). To those who take the time and trouble to get up Clubs for Tea, Coffee, Spices and Extracts, we offer premiums. In buying Tea and Coffee from us, you get full value for the money invested and get a premium, and you get goods that are direct from the IMPORTERS. If you buy Tea and Coffee from your grocer you pay three or four profits and pay for a premium, but do not get it. In an article published in one of the largest dailies in this country it was claimed the tea bought from the retail grocer showed a profit of 100 per cent. The moral is plain, buy from first hands.

We have been doing business in Boston for 17 years, and the publishers of this JOURNAL will testify to our undoubted reliability. We do a business of over \$300,000 yearly, and our Cash sales of Dinner, Tea and Coffee sales. Our illustrated Price and Premium List tells the whole story. We like to mail it to all who write for it; it costs you nothing and will interest you. 158 pages.

THE LONDON TEA CO., 811 Washington Street, Boston.


YOU don't know it's there; you only know that the pain is gone. That's the way the

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER

does its work.

It gently steals the pain away while you eat, sleep, or go about your daily business. Seems to strengthen and soothe an aching back the minute it's put on. You buy it in all parts of the world where people have aches and pains to be cured.

IN PAPER BOXES FOR ENOUGH FOR 2 PIES



NEW ENGLAND CONDENSED MINCE MEAT
T. E. DOUGHERTY, CHICAGO, ILL. & PORT BYRON, N. Y. U.S.A.

ALWAYS READY EASILY PREPARED

When you eat MINCE PIE you want to feel sure it is CLEAN and WHOLESOME as well as DELICIOUS

DOUGHERTY'S NEW ENGLAND CONDENSED MINCE MEAT meets all these requirements

Send 10 cent postage for sample package

The PREMIER CAMERA

The Best in the Market.

Simple of manipulation.
The shutter is always set.
Plates or films are used.
Covered with leather.

Size 4 x 5.

Price, \$18.00.

Send for catalogue and copy of Modern Photography.

Rochester Optical Company,
21 S. Water St., Rochester, N. Y.

BEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.



THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

TO ALL YOUNG FOLKS

51 Prizes
\$100 Cash
50 Valuable Books

It's our business to save fuel, to prevent deadly coal gas, to stop clinkers, to make poor coal, and old coal, burn better and longer, to make all coal burn freely with poor drafts, to reduce coal bills 25 per cent. We do this with Kem-Kom, a simple chemical combination, absolutely harmless, giving to coal what coal needs to produce the amount of heat it should. We are enabled, by the quality of our business, to practise honest philanthropy, with business profit. We offer 51 prizes to the young folks of America, who produce the 51 best original articles on "The Making and Keeping of the Kitchen Fire." The first prize is \$100 in cash. To the fifty who write the next best articles we will present a copy of "The Girl's Own Indoor Book," 150 illustrations, 548 large pages, bound in cloth, containing practical help to girls on all matters relating to their material comfort. To the boys or young gentlemen obtaining prizes, a similar book, entitled, "The Boy's Own Indoor Book," will be presented. Full conditions are found with every package of Kem-Kom, sold by grocers at 25 cents, enough to treat a ton of coal. If your grocer does not keep Kem-Kom, send us his name, and enclose six 2 cent stamps, for trial package with prize conditions and copy of a dainty booklet, entitled "Fuel Economy," by Mrs. Agnes B. Ormsbee, illustrated in water colors by G. H. Buck. This book tells you how to make and keep household fires. STANDARD COAL AND FUEL CO., 14 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR WINDOW GARDEN



cannot be complete without a few choice Palms and other rare and unique foliage plants. We are headquarters for these, and will send, postpaid and guaranteed to arrive safely, 4 nice palms for only 50c.; or, for \$1, we will send the 4 palms and 5 other elegant decorative plants and 3 winter blooming Amaryllis. Our illustrated catalogue for 1892 tells all about them. Address, R. D. HOYT, Seven Oaks, Florida.

FIVE CHOICE CULTIVATED FERNS for \$1, delivered safely by mail. RIDLEY PARK FERNERIES, Ridley Park, Del. Co., Pa.

10 Cacti for \$1.00
Book on Cacti, 116 pages, 10cts.
Catalogue free. A. Blane & Co., Philada.

FLORAL HELPS AND HINTS

BY EBEN E. REXFORD

Under this heading I will cheerfully answer any questions relating to flowers or their culture.—EBEN E. REXFORD.

- G. S.—Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is excellent for green lice.
- K. C.—I do not think that holly does well in this country.
- M. J. N.—Carnations like sun and a moderate supply of water.
- C.—Plant these bulbs in the fall, always. Have the bed well drained.
- P. B.—Callas should not be given too rich a soil. Give them heat and water in moderation.
- M. M. J.—Two excellent winter blooming cannas are the Star of '91 and Madame Crozy.
- F. W. L.—If grafted, the orange plant comes into bearing sooner than that propagated from seed.
- J. H.—White worms may be killed by inserting half a dozen matches, sulphur ends down, in the soil.
- B. F. R.—The leaf of the hybrid rose is composed of five leaflets, while the leaf of the common rose has seven leaflets.
- E. E. M.—Carnations and verbenas do not winter well in the cellar. Chrysanthemums should be put in the cellar after blooming.
- I. F.—The variety of begonia known as Paul Braunt continues in bloom from November to May. With care begonias are easy to raise.
- N. A. C.—Do not attempt to winter a coleus, unless you have a very warm greenhouse, and even then it is better to start young plants late in the season.
- H. E. G.—The bitternut vine is a rapid grower, and is never troubled with worms or insects. The foliage is very beautiful, and it bears a profusion of bright scarlet berries.
- W. A. E.—Bulbs which have been forced should be thrown away, as they are lacking in vitality, and you cannot depend on them for a good crop of flowers the second season.
- L. A.—Heliotropes should be given plenty of pot-room and plenty of water, that they may not lose their leaves. Be sure that the water can find its way in around the roots.
- D. C.—The following is said to be a good way to make a manure water for flowers: Take a thin cloth or little sack, put the manure in dry, tie it up and place it in a bucket, pouring hot water over it and let it set until it is the color of tea.
- E. L.—After the tops of geraniums are killed by the frost, take them up and lay them in the sun, covering them at night. Cut the tops down to about six inches, then tie the roots together and hang them from the ceiling of your cellar.
- L. A. C.—You say your calla is several years old, but is in a small pot, and root-bound. That is probably why it does not bloom. Most plants bloom best when somewhat root-bound, but there is a danger, sometimes, of having "too much of a good thing."
- E. R.—The variety of Jasmine you inquire about is revolutum. It has small, single, yellow flowers in loose clusters. Its foliage is a bright, shining green; it has the peculiar rich, heavy fragrance common to this family of plants. Half-climbing habit.
- Mrs. J. E. B.—Tea roses can be wintered in the cellar, or they can be taken up from the beds and buried in a very dry, well-drained place, a sandy knoll preferable. Cover with a foot of soil. Leave in spring until all frost is out of the ground and the soil begins to get "workable."
- M. C.—As has been said before, bulbs planted in the spring are worthless, as they have been too long in the ground. Procure and plant them in the fall as early as possible. Choose a place for them that is naturally well drained. Have the soil mellow and fine. Fresh manure is harmful to bulbs.
- M. S. D.—Put the pot containing the calla root in the cellar through the winter, keeping it very dry. If it is desired to have it bloom in summer, then re-pot it in the spring, using a compost of muck and well-rotted cow manure, with a little sand added. Water each day and use the liquid manure once a week.
- A. N. W.—The variety of fuchsia known as the "Black Prince" is the best bloomer. The most graceful is the Covent Garden White. The variety known as speciosa is the best for winter flowering, as it is a constant bloomer. When you re-pot, cut back the plant well. Comparative shade is desirable for fuchsias.
- P. T.—During the winter gladiolus bulbs should be kept in a frost-proof room, as they will not live in the open ground. In starting fuchsias or geraniums from cuttings, select the best cuttings, and insert them in dishes of clear sand. These should be kept in a cool and warm. Cuttings should be about two or three inches long.
- I. F. S.—If your geranium plants are infested with insects, try crocose emulsion made from the following formula: Kerosene, 1/2 pint; slightly sour milk, one part. Churn together until the two are thoroughly mixed. When small quantities are prepared, use an egg beater. If a larger amount is desired, use a large brass syringe, which may be inserted in the liquid and used like a pump. Much agitation is needed to make the liquids unite. Use one part of the "butter" to twelve parts water. Sprinkle with this emulsion. The geranium requires a soil of loam, made light with sand and well enriched with manure.

GROVER—What delicate colors and dainty forms the aquilegias have! I wonder the artists have not found out their pictorial possibilities. They love to paint the butterfly because of its strength of form and glowing splendor of color, and the nasturtium with its intense brilliancy, but in the aquilegia there is freedom for practical sentiment which an artist ought to make use of. The foliage is almost as delicate as that of the ferns of our forests. Above that the slender stalks hold the airy, pendulous blossoms of rich, delicate blue, vivid as a gentian and more beautiful in form, pure white, and clear, and yellow. These three varieties ought to be in every border. They are perfectly hardy. They are of the easiest culture. They are among the most beautiful of our herbaceous plants.

Mrs. M. A. REESE—If you find it difficult to procure good soil for your plants, go to some agricultural warehouse and buy bonemeal, or some other commercial fertilizer, and mix it with such soil as you have. Tell the dealer about your soil, and the quantity you wish to prepare, and he can tell you what kind of a fertilizer to get, and how much you will need. Save all old leaves, and such manure as you can get, and from time to time add to it such soil as is at hand, and in this way you can, after a time, get together some that will not need the fertilizer. I have advised these things to you before, which you speak of as a pendant, is probably pandanus utilla or veltchil, better known as screw pine, if the center is alive, and only the outer leaves were injured, it will be likely to come on by and by.

Mrs. I. S. DAVIS—The Cherokee rose is not hardy at the North, consequently, I know nothing about it. The wistaria is not as desirable a vine for porches as the honeysuckle, because it is too rampant a grower. It often clambers to the eaves of a two-story house, and would go higher if it had anything to take hold of. Honeysuckles, or clematis flammula, are excellent for training about porches or verandas. If you can "irrigate" in such a manner as to imitate natural conditions I think you can grow these plants well. Possibly they might be affected by the altitude of your locality. In winter I would remove from trellis, lay the branches on the ground, and cover with leaves to the depth of a foot. Halleana is the best honeysuckle; monthly trumpet is a good red variety. Roses should be laid down and covered with leaves in winter. They should be given a rich soil; clay or heavy loam is better than a light soil for these plants. They are most satisfactory if planted in spring.

We Give this CHAUTAUQUA LAMP OR DESK FREE!



You can have the Desk or Lamp FREE

If you will buy one of our Combination Boxes of "Sweet Home" Soap and Toilet Articles, which we sell on trial, too.

Free!

The "Chautauqua" Desk

is a "thing of beauty" and will be "a joy forever" to all who possess one. It is artistically designed, complete in appointments, a model piece of furniture, and affords what nine out of ten homes lack—a suitable and convenient place for writing letters, studying, drawing, etc., etc., which will be used and appreciated by every member of the family.

It is made of SOLID OAK, varnished and hand-rubbed finish, with brass trimmings. It stands five (5) feet high, is two and a half (2½) feet wide and ten and a half (10½) inches deep.

It is a perfect and complete desk, and also has three roomy book shelves, a top shelf for bric-a-brac, seven pigeon-holes for papers, compartments for letter paper, ink, etc.

When placed in your home, filled with books which you prize, and ornamented with the gifts of friends, it will become a centre of attraction, and you will be grateful to us for adding a new pleasure to your life.

ORDER YOU RUN NO RISK TO-DAY

We do not ask you to remit in advance, or take any chances. We merely ask permission to send you a DESK and Combination Box, and if after 30 DAYS' TRIAL you are fully convinced that the soap and toilet articles are all we claim, you can then pay the bill—\$10.00. But if you are not satisfied in every way, no charge will be made for what you have used, and we will take the box away at our own expense. WHAT CAN WE DO MORE? If you want the Lamp instead of the Desk, state it in your order.

Some people prefer to send cash with order—we do not ask it—but if you remit in advance, we will place in the Box, in addition to all the other extras named, a valuable present. Where boxes are paid for in advance, we ship same day order is received. All other orders are filled in their regular turn. Persons remitting in advance can have their money refunded without argument or comment if the box or DESK does not please all they expect. PRICE OF BOX COMPLETE, ONLY \$10.00, including the DESK or Lamp.

The finest Banquet Lamps made in the United States are those of THE PITTSBURG BRASS CO. They have made us a new design in genuine Onyx and Gold. "It is the most beautiful Lamp I ever saw," writes one of our customers—the wife of a Boston banker.

We will give you your choice—one of these beautiful Banquet Lamps, the Chautauqua Piano Lamp, or a Chautauqua Desk—with a Combination Box, for Ten Dollars.


ONE HUNDRED CAKES (full size)	\$6.00
"SWEET HOME" Family Soap, enough to last an average family one year. Has no superior.	
11 BOXES BORAXINE, a New and wonderful discovery! Cannot possibly injure the Fabric. Simple—Easy—Efficient. In each package is a coupon for 10c., payable in goods—worth in all One Box (1-4 Doz.) Modjeska Complexion Soap.	1.10
One Box (1-4 Doz.) Ocean Bath Toilet Soap. A delightful and exhilarating substitute for sea bathing.	1.10
One Box (1-4 Doz.) Cream Oriental Toilet Soap.	.60
One Box (1-4 Doz.) Elite Toilet Soap.	.30
One English Jar Modjeska Cold Cream. Delightfully Pleasant, Soothing, Healing, Cures Chapped Hands and Lips.	.25
One Bottle Modjeska Tooth Powder. Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	.25
One Packet Clove Pink Sachet Powder, Refined, Lasting.	.25
One Stick Napoleon Shaving Soap	.30
Price of Articles if Bought Separately,	\$11.00
Price of DESK if Bought of Dealer,	10.00
All for \$10 (YOU GET THE DESK GRATIS)	\$21.00

Established 1875 Incorporated 1892
Paid up Cash Capital, \$500,000

Over Ten Thousand persons who have used "Sweet Home" Soap for several years have become stockholders in our Company.

LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
FACTORIES: Seneca, Heacock and Carrol Streets

It is far more agreeable to keep the skin in a healthy condition than to be obliged to heal and mollify it when rough and irritated. Witch Cream is a delightful lotion for the lady's toilet table, for the gentlemen's shaving table, and for the baby's toilet basket. More could not be said to prove its delicacy and efficiency.



Witch Cream

For sale by Druggists, 50 and 25 cent bottles.
Small size by mail, 35c. Sample by mail, 10c.
C. H. & J. Price, Salem, Mass.

The Technique of Rest, that's THE COLUMBIAN ARM CHAIR and SOFA BED

An invention of greater importance than the Folding Bed. Orders pouring in. Send for price-list and description



Siegel Cooper & Co. Sole Agents for the U. S. Chicago, Ill.

THE LARGEST STORE ON EARTH
A Beautiful Chair, Reclining Chair, Invalid Chair, Comfortable Bed
Send for our Mammoth Dry Goods Catalogue

15c. THE GREAT MORAL DIME SHOW
List of other entertainments FREE
BAKER'S, 23 Winter St., Boston.

ANIMAL SKINS MOUNTED H. P. BARLOW'S Tan nery, Watertown, Ct.
Beautiful Christmas Gift Rugs, new styles, \$5 up.

THE BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD

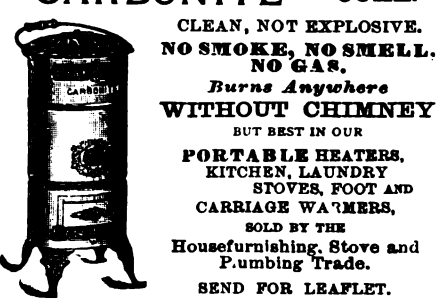


A dollar saved is a dollar earned. This Ladies' Solid French Dongola Kid Button Boot sent, prepaid, anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note, for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50.

To Dexter Shoe Co.: I received my \$1.50 Shoes, and like them very much. I think them as good as we paid \$4 for here. Mrs. M. K. A. SMITH, Nampa, Ida.

DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 Federal St., Boston, Mass. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OF OUR "AD."

Avoid Damp and Chilly Rooms. "CARBONITE" COAL.



CLEAN, NOT EXPLOSIVE. NO SMOKE, NO SMELL. NO GAS. Burns Anywhere WITHOUT CHIMNEY BUT BEST IN OUR PORTABLE HEATERS, KITCHEN, LAUNDRY STOVES, FOOT AND CARRIAGE WARMERS.

AMERICAN SAFETY FUEL CO., 67 CORTLANDT STREET, N. Y.

Fine Shoes from the Maker.



In Style, Fit and Wear equals the best \$4.00 Boot sold at Shoe Stores. Buying direct from the maker saves wholesaler's and retailer's profit. Sent postage paid to any part of U.S.

Allen Shoe Co., 31 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

FOR RUBBER BOOTS these



J. H. PARKER, 108 Bedford St. Boston, Mass.

STEAM COOKER



HILL'S CHAMPION COOKER, will cook Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Brown Bread, Beans, Fruits, Custards, etc., without smell, and saves Money, Heat and Fuel.

WHAT YOU WANT

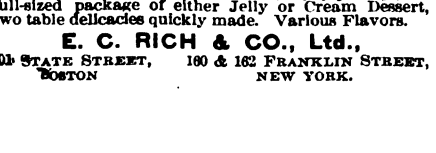
You want Beautiful Teeth. We want you to use VAIL BROS. IDEAL TOOTH POWDER.

BEST CHAIR ON EARTH



Over 50 changes of position. Easily adjusted. Light, neat, indestructible and Decidedly Comfortable.

FOR THE HELPLESS



Send for 122-page illustrated catalogue (free) of Rolling, Reclining and Carrying Chairs, Invalids' Comfort, etc., address Sargent Mfg. Co. 814 Broadway, New York or Muskegon, Mich.

E. C. RICH & CO., Ltd., 203 STATE STREET, BOSTON

THE OPEN CONGRESS

In which any question of general interest will be cheerfully answered when addressed to the editor of "The Open Congress," care of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. F. H.—The thistle is the national emblem of Canada. EAST BERKSHIRE—Mrs. McKinley's maiden name was Saxton. MAURICE—Silver dollar coinage began in the United States in 1792. G. L.—Grant was called the "Silent Man;" Bismarck the "Man of Iron." READER—There are no arbitrary rules concerning the wearing of mourning. E. F. J. L.—The divorce question is one which we must decline to discuss. JESSIE—Before the War of Independence all the States contained slaves. MAUD—There has been no epidemic of yellow fever in the United States since 1878. ST. A.—The name "Minnesota" is of Indian origin, and signifies sky-tinted water. M. B. C.—The "Annex" for women at Cambridge has been a success from the beginning. SARAH—Phillips Brooks was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts on October 4th, 1891. PHILIP—The Drexel School of Art, Industry and Science is for boys as well as for girls. MISS BLANCHE—When a gentleman is making a call he must be allowed to take care of his hat. BELLE—A man under the age of thirty-five years cannot become President of the United States. ANNIE B.—Arkansas by State law is pronounced "Ar-kan-saw," with the accent on the last syllable. ELIZA—The name "postal card" is distinctly an Americanism. In England the word "post card" is used. B. W. E.—"Entre nous" is a French phrase which signifies, "between ourselves," or "between you and me." A. B. C.—The groom always provides the bride's bouquet, and he usually provides those for the bridesmaids also. WHILEMINA—John Wesley used the expression "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness," in a sermon on "Dress." ELSIE—At any one of the large jewelry shops they will show you pretty articles suitable for bridesmaids' souvenirs. BERTHA—To remove the creases from ribbons lay them between sheets of tissue paper and press them with a hot iron. A PATRON—Queen Victoria belonged to the House of Hanover (surnamed Guelph). Her father was the fourth son of George III. ROSIE—A cantata is a choral composition, something of the same sort as an oratorio, but shorter. Cantatas are sung, not "acted." MINNIE—We know of nothing but the electric needle, in the hands of an experienced surgeon, which will remove superfluous hair. M. H. M.—Compound words ending with "like" are written as one word unless derived from a proper name, or unusual combinations. A. W. L.—The official home of the President of the United States, at Washington, is open to the public from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. daily. A. D. O.—"Alice in Wonderland" was written by the Rev. C. L. Dodgson, an English clergyman, whose nom de plume is Lewis Carroll. MEADVILLE—Catholic authorities state that the remains of St. Peter, Paul, Philip, James, Jude, and Simon are in Rome, Italy. A READER—Pairs of gloves or stockings may not be sent through the mails to foreign countries as samples, but one of each may be sent. W. S. S.—Ben Jonson was the first Poet Laureate of England, appointed by royal letters patent; Chaucer was the first to assume the title. ALBERT—The "Shut In" Society is composed exclusively of women; it has been in existence about fifteen years; its members are invalids. J. S.—The malignancy of cholera varies with location and season. The mortality has been as high as 90 per cent. in the most severe epidemics. ALBANY GIRL—In middle-aged persons the pulse varies from 65 to 75 degrees; the pulse of children is, of course, more frequent than that of adults. LAX—According to the calendar the seasons begin as follows: Spring, March 20th; Summer, June 22d; Autumn, September 22d; Winter, December 21st. CURIOUS LITTLE BOY—Washington was the wealthiest of our Presidents. (2) It is expected that the Columbian Stamps will be issued about January 1st, 1893. C. L. W.—The "moons of Mars" were discovered several years ago by Professor Hall, through the telescope of the Naval Observatory, at Washington. E. S. T.—The Army Nurse Pension Bill has passed, and the law now gives a pension to each surviving nurse employed by the surgeon generals during the late war. TAYLOR—Every little while the press and the public agitate the question of a national flower, but the matter seems no nearer adjustment now than it was years ago. PRACTICAL—M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the Eiffel Tower at the Paris Exposition is a Frenchman. The name is generally pronounced as though spelled "Effel." JOHN—Persons passing the civil service examinations are graded and registered; the Commission gives a certificate to each person, stating whether he has passed or not. WINIFRED—Sprinkle common sulphur about your pantry shelves; it will speedily drive away the little fish-like insects which are such a source of annoyance to you. ASHLEY—The old superstition about the horse-shoe insists that the shoe must be found, and when found hung up with the points up, to keep the luck from running out. W. H. D.—The word pants, as applied to part of a man's clothing, is not to be found in any one of the standard dictionaries. The word trousers is the proper one to use. BETSY—We do not think your supposition about the wedding invitations a very kind one; we can see no reason why you should imagine that you were invited only to "help fill the church." LOCK HAVEN—It is said that the sun never sets in the domain of the United States; that when it is six P. M. on Atoot Island, Alaska, it is 9.30 o'clock the next day on the eastern coast of Maine. HORTENSE—Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster, Washington, D. C., accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. MISS E. P.—Table napkins may be folded in any way that fancy dictates, but the latest fashion is to have them folded square so as to show the initial or monogram, which is usually embroidered in one corner. B. L. H.—The word "Annex," as applied to an institution of learning, was first used to describe in a short way the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, in connection with Harvard College, at Cambridge, Mass.

MERIT WILL WIN

Sales, 15,000 Pairs a Day.



Seamless, Odorless and Impervious to Moisture. The only reliable Dress Shield in the World. These Dress Shields are manufactured from the Canfield Fabric. A production from Rubber and Stockinet, by processes and machinery exclusively our own.

CANFIELD SPECIALTIES.

- 1. The Canfield Diaper. The only article of its kind that affords perfect protection without harmful results. 2. The Canfield Bib. The only bib that is thoroughly waterproof, with highly absorbent qualities. 3. The Canfield Cap and Bed Sheets. The only waterproof sheet that is free from objectionable features.

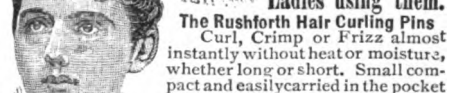
Any lady furnishing her address, and stating where this advertisement was seen, will receive by return mail a set of miniature samples of The Canfield Specialties.

CANFIELD RUBBER CO., 73 Warren St., New York City.

FASHIONABLE HAIR

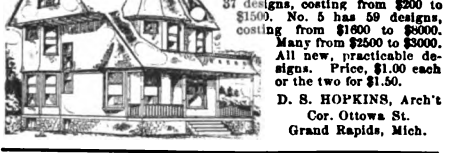


We will mail goods to reliable parties throughout the United States for approval. The newest styles and best of goods at lowest prices. No money required until they are received.



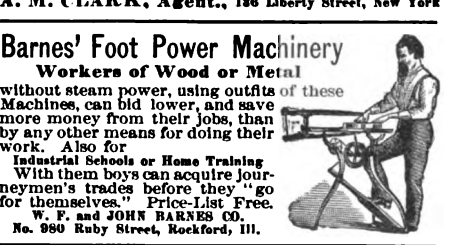
The Rushforth Pin Co., Lawrence, Mass.

BUILDING?



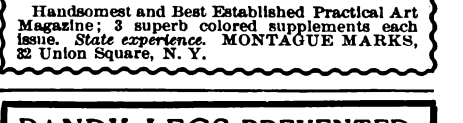
Books 4 and 5, Houses and Cottages containing 96 designs. No. 4 has 37 designs, costing from \$200 to \$1500. No. 5 has 59 designs, costing from \$1000 to \$3000.

\$5.00 "PEARL" TYPEWRITER \$5.00



A. M. CLARK, Agent., 126 Liberty Street, New York

Barnes' Foot Power Machinery



Workers of Wood or Metal without steam power, using outfits of these Machines, can bid lower, and save more money from their jobs, than by any other means for doing their work.

Local Agents Wanted FOR The Art Amateur

Handsomest and Best Established Practical Art Magazine; 3 superb colored supplements each issue. State experience. MONTAGUE MARKS, 32 Union Square, N. Y.

BANDY LEGS PREVENTED.

Send for Catalogue of PATENT CORSET SHOES, recommended by Physicians and Surgeons for Children learning to walk, and those troubled with weak or sprained ankles. B. NATHAN, 531 6th Ave., New York.

PARTIAL DEAFNESS. The SOUND DISCS

are guaranteed to help a larger per cent. of cases than all similar devices combined. The same to the Ears as glasses are to the Eyes. Positively invisible. Worn months without removal. H. J. WALES, Bridgeport, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED

everywhere for the new book by Josiah Allen's Wife, "Samantha on the Home Problem." Send 50 cts. for outfit and be the first in the field. Liberal terms. J. W. ILIFF & CO., 108 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LILY WHITE HANDS

for all. Simplest thing in the world. No medicine or ointments used. Send 2-cent stamp for instructions. A. U. BETTS & CO., Toledo, Ohio

MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS

We are, this season, prepared to double our last year's business on Magic Lanterns. Last season we had two lanterns—we have now added a third, which is better and larger than the others. All of them surpass any other low-priced ones we have ever seen. The first one we call

Magic Lantern No. 1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

This new Lantern of ours has a high illuminating power, and is built upon an entirely new plan, strictly in accordance with Optical Laws. It is very convenient to operate, and has as a special feature, a SCREW FOCAL ADJUSTMENT, so that by the use of the thumb and forefinger of one hand the pictures can be sharply defined with ease and precision. No danger of tipping the Lamp over. Has a metal Chimney and a powerful Lamp.

Slides

We furnish with each Lantern six (6) slides; but we also have a large variety of special slides; as follows: We can furnish first: Views of a miscellaneous character, 4 views on each slide, for 40 cents per dozen. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra per dozen. No order for less than one dozen received. Second: We furnish special slides in sets as follows: Little Red Riding Hood, Pass in Boots, Robin on Crusoe, Famous Men, Races of the Earth, Geology. These are in sets of twelve (12) slides each, 4 pictures on each slide. Price, 50 cents per dozen. Postage and packing, 20 cents



extra per dozen. No order for less than one dozen received. These sets of twelve (12) cannot be broken. Third: Mechanical Comic Transformation Slides mounted in Tin. All the boys know what these are, and no boy is half a showman who does not include in his entertainment some of these funny pictures. Price, 35 cents per half dozen slides. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra per half dozen. (Our assortment of these transformation slides includes only one dozen slides.) Fourth: "The Chromatrope", in wooden frame. The beautiful colored disk with its interesting kaleidoscopic changes, which is always the last slide in "THE SHOW." Price, 35 cents each, postpaid. (The Chromatrope will not fit Lantern No. 1.)

Our glass slides are sent out in partitioned cases of our own special design, and packed in fine sawdust. We rarely have a breakage. In ordering Slides, be careful to select just what you need. No slides can be exchanged. Don't forget this!

Tickets of Admission and a Show-Bill are packed with each Lantern, A DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE is sent with each set of the special slides (Red Riding Hood, etc.); none go with those of a miscellaneous character.

Boys! Here is a chance for lots of fun during the winter evenings, and a chance to make pocket money. One boy may commit the Lecture to memory and assume the character of "showman", while another attends to the Lantern.

Magic Lantern No. 2

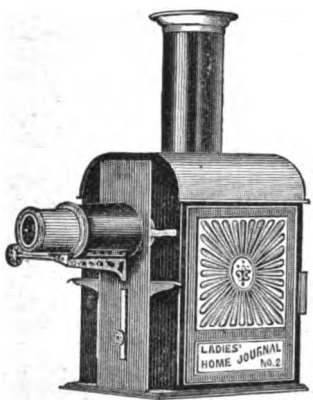
Is given as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 2 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.00. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

This is a thoroughly good Magic Lantern, by far superior to any we have ever seen at the price.

It has a high-power Burner and Fount, French Polished Condensing Lens and Metal Reflector.

The Slide-rest is adjustable, so that any width of slide can be used. This feature is peculiar to our Lanterns. The Rack-and-Pinion Focusing Adjustment has hitherto been found on the highest-priced Stereopticons only. In place of the bungling and uncertain method of getting the right focus by sliding the Tube (which always sticks) in and out by hand, the proper adjustment is easily and precisely obtained with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.

Admission Tickets, a Show-bill and 6 Slides sent with each Lantern. Price, \$2.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.



Magic Lantern No. 3

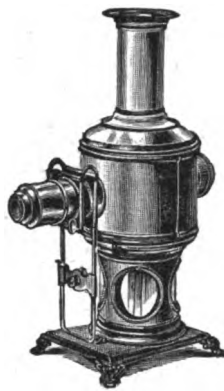
Is given as a Premium for a Club of 15 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 11 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$5.00. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

This is our regular Exhibition Lantern. It stands 14 inches high. It is made (with the exception of the Lamp) entirely of Brass and Sheet Iron. The improved slide-rest is adjustable to any width of slide. Rack-and-Pinion Focusing Adjustment. It is fitted with Double Convex Condensing Lenses and an Objective Lens. The Lamp is of the most improved pattern. It gives a brilliant, strong light, and the flame can be readily raised or lowered while the Lamp is burning. It is excellent in every respect, and guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction.

Admission Tickets, a Show-Bill and 12 Slides sent with each Lantern. Price, \$5.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

Slides

We can supply extra slides for No. 3 in all the varieties mentioned in the assortments intended for the smaller lanterns. The price is just twice the amount quoted above for the small slides.



PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT No. 1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 15 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 11 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$2.00 additional. Price, \$5.00. Sent only by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.



We have used this Outfit to a very large extent and find it universally satisfactory. It includes not only everything necessary for taking a picture, but all the materials for developing. The details follow:

The Camera is Hard-wood, handsomely polished, for plate size 8 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches, with Leatherette Bellows; handsomely finished, quick-acting, brass-mounted Lens; a hinged ground-glass, double Plate-Holder; Improved Tripod Carrying Case.

The Chemical Outfit for Developing and Printing contains: Ruby Lamp, one-half dozen Dry Plates, 2 Japanned Iron Trays, 2 Bottles Developer, 1 Box Hyposulphite Soda, 12 sheets silvered Albumen Paper, Printing Frame, 1 bottle Toning Solution, 1 dozen Bevel-edge Card Mounts.

Price, \$5.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT No. 2

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.25. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.



In this Outfit, No. 2, we offer something that will do good work with less professional skill and fewer chances of failure than any other outfit at four times the price. It includes a Camera with a fine Lens and a Finder; Folding Tripod; Carrying Satchel, with Shoulder Strap; Package of Plates; materials for making a ruby lamp, and all the necessary chemicals for developing and printing. We send with each a 32-page Instruction Book, the best of its kind published.

We can especially recommend this Outfit as most desirable for an amateur. It is light, strong, compact, easy of comprehension, and readily manipulated.

The best low-priced Outfit offered. Do not confound the two Cameras we offer with worthless "Pin-hole" Cameras.

The effectiveness of an outfit really depends upon the lens. We guarantee the work done with either of ours will prove their excellence. We have seen pictures taken with our Camera No. 2 enlarged to 10 x 12 inches. The result was equal to the best work of a fifty-dollar Dahlmeyer lens.

Price, \$2.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT No. 3 Snap-Shot Camera

"TO CATCH THE FIGURE, YOU TOUCH THE TRIGGER"

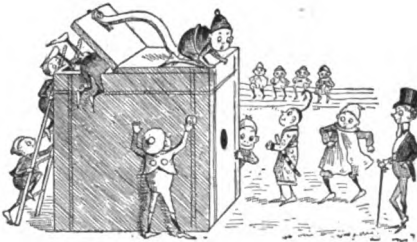
Given as a Premium for a Club of 15 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$2.00 additional. Price, \$5.00. Sent only by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

This is a Magazine Camera for either Instantaneous or Time Exposure work. It is not a toy, but a low-priced, practical, everyday, Snap-Shot Camera. It is an instrument capable of doing the best kind of work, simple enough to be understood and successfully operated by any one. It is 6 inches square, 3 1/2 inches deep, covered with imitation Seal, nicked handle and trimmings. With each Camera we send a Complete Outfit, comprising Dry Plates, Chemicals, and Dark Room Accessories.

Price, \$5.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.



THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE" CAMERA



Given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.00. Postage and packing, 25 cents extra, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

This Camera has a very quick-acting Lens, which will photograph moving objects and give splendid results. The shutter is so simple and well constructed that it will not get out of order, and will work at all times. In size the Camera is very convenient. Its dimensions are 5 inches long, 3 3/4 inches wide, 4 1/4 inches high. It is covered with real leather and is handsome in appearance. Carrying handle on top. Takes up very little space in a satchel or hand-bag. The negatives are of a suitable size (2 1/2 x 2 1/2) for use in making Lantern Slides or Bromide enlargements.

Price, \$3.25, including cost of postage and packing.

PRINTING AND DEVELOPING OUTFIT

We can furnish a complete Printing and Developing Outfit for this Camera for \$2.00 additional. It contains everything necessary, including a Ruby Lamp. On account of the toning and developing solutions, this Outfit must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

We will send a Sample Photograph taken with either Camera No. 1 or No. 2, on receipt of 4 cents in postage stamps.

"SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK, No. 2

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional.

Price, \$1.15. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



This is our new Hammock and we find it to be preferable to the one we formerly used.

The weave is new and better. The Stripes, running lengthwise, not only add strength to the bed of the Hammock, but being tinged with Colored Yarn, give the Hammock a very attractive appearance. The end cords are strong and attached to the bed by a peculiar method, which gives additional strength. It is larger—extreme length, 11 feet; bed measures 76 x 38 inches. It is much superior to, and more comfortable than the old Mexican Hammock; it is very elastic, and conforms to every motion of the body, and will not pull buttons from the clothing.

Price, \$1.15. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

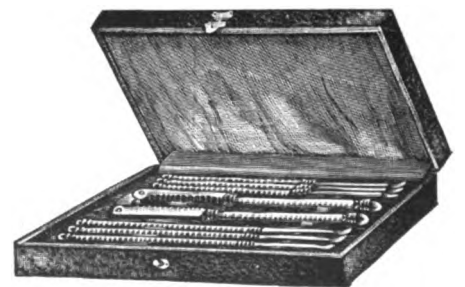
"SANS SOUCI" HAMMOCK, No. 4.

We have a larger size than the above. Same Hammock in all respects but size. Extreme length, 13 feet. Bed measures 96 x 48 inches. This we send as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional.

Price, \$1.70. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

NUT-PICKS AND NUT-CRACKER IN A PLUSH CASE

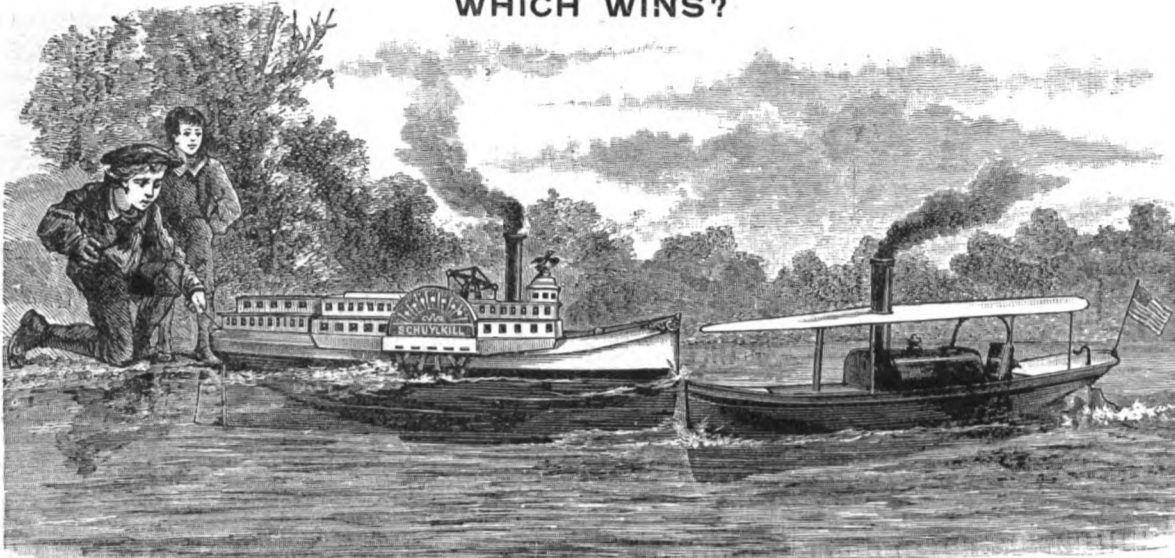
Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra. Price, \$1.35, postpaid.



This is a new and very handsome Nut Set, including Cracker and 6 Picks. They are of steel, nickel-plated and embossed as shown in the cut. The case is of Silk Plush, lined with Satene.

Price, \$1.35, including cost of postage and packing. All goods sent by Mail, go at the risk of the person ordering, unless extra money be sent for Mail Insurance.

WHICH WINS?



These boys are trying to decide this question to their mutual satisfaction, and are using two of the most popular of all the Premiums we have ever offered the boys. In the larger of the boats, the graceful form of the well-known Side-Wheel Steamer has been adopted, and great pains have been taken to retain the proper proportions of all the parts, and at the same time to construct a Boat which will, not only work properly, but will present a fine appearance when steaming in a tank of water, or on a still pond. Measures, from stem to stern, 12 inches; 3 1/2 inches beam; 5 inches high; runs one-half hour at each firing. *Every Steamer is thoroughly tested and fully warranted.*

We will give the Side-Wheel Steamboat as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.00. Send 50 cents extra to prepay postage and packing, whether you secure it as a Premium or a purchase; or, we will send it by Express, the receiver to pay the charges.

The other Boat is a Screw-Propeller 11 inches long, and is a perfect model of a small Steam Launch. It has sharp bows, and is a fast sailer. The boiler is brass and is perfectly safe. It is handsomely painted and covered with an ornamental canvas awning.

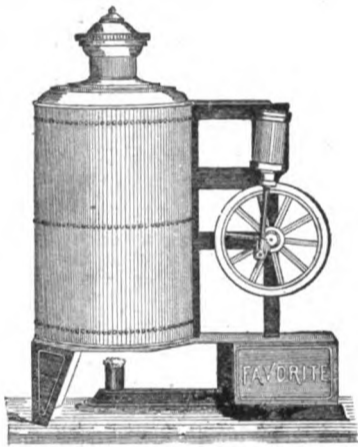
This Screw-Boat we send, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

Provided with these boats, two boys can have no end of fun. All sorts of races and trials of speed can be arranged for Saturday afternoons. They can be used as "Mail Steamers." Notes can be sent across the pond and the boat turned around on the other side for a return trip with the answer. The possibilities for sport, which will suggest themselves to any live boy, are unlimited.

OUR NEW "FAVORITE" ENGINE

Sent as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

The "Favorite" Engine measures 6 inches in height. It is a model Steam Engine, complete and perfect, and all its parts are firmly connected, so that it can be readily moved from one place to another while in operation.



The essential parts are as perfect, and as carefully made, as in our larger and more expensive Engines.

The "Favorite" has sufficient power to run small toys.

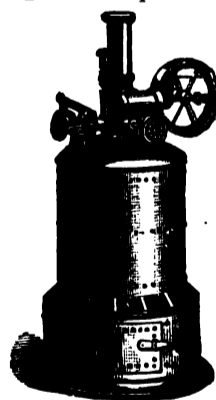
Richly finished in red and gold.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested before being sent out.

Price, 65 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

UPRIGHT ENGINE, No. 1

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



A real, complete working machine. You can blow the whistle, or start and stop the engine by opening and closing the throttle-valve, as in a large engine. It is both amusing and instructive. It is safe and easy to operate. It will run small toys and develop ingenuity. Every engine is tested before it is sent out.

SAFETY-VALVE—The engine has a perfect working Safety-valve, which makes it impossible for the boiler to explode.

STEAM-WHISTLE—By referring to the cut, you will notice the location of the Steam-whistle. You will also see the valve by which the whistle is operated.

THE THROTTLE-VALVE—One important feature of this engine is its Throttle-valve. No other amateur engine has this feature.

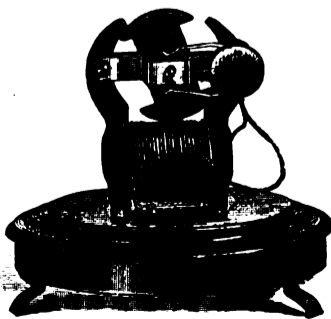
Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.

ELECTRIC MOTOR

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

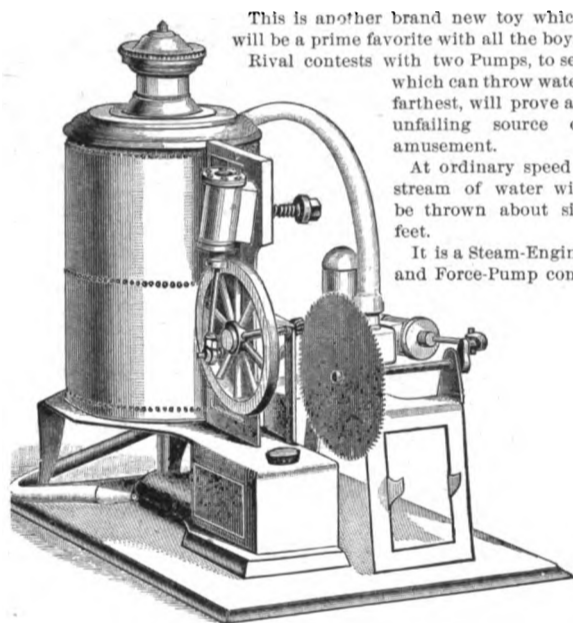
The greatest novelty in mechanical toys. A source of infinite amusement and of the greatest educational value to a youth, especially when taken in conjunction with the treatise on Dynamic Electricity which we send with each. It will run a number of mechanical toy figures.

It is a perfect working miniature dynamo, complete with its batteries, field-magnets, armatures, commutators, brushes and driving shaft. "Two teaspoonfuls of water" is all that is necessary to start it for a five-hours' run at a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute. New battery-pads at a nominal cost. No danger, shocks, fire or acids. One of the leading scientists of this century pronounced it the "Wonder of the Age." The one we offer is considerably superior to last year's motor (as well as lower in price). It represents all that ingenuity can devise in the way of a successful working scientific toy. Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.



STEAM FORCE-PUMP

Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each and 10 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This is another brand new toy which will be a prime favorite with all the boys. Rival contests with two Pumps, to see which can throw water farthest, will prove an unending source of amusement.

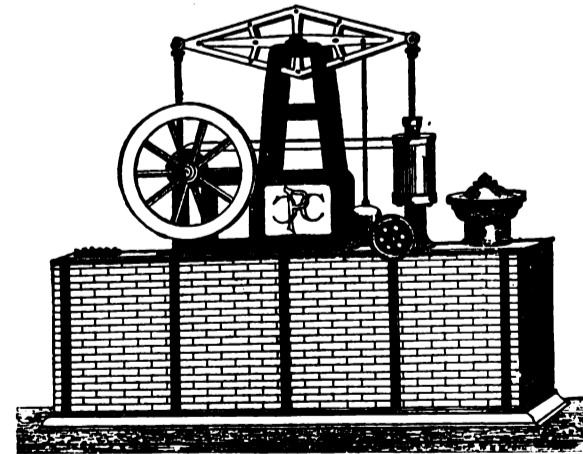
At ordinary speed a stream of water will be thrown about six feet.

It is a Steam-Engine and Force-Pump com-

bined. Suction-Hose, Leading-Hose and Nozzle are provided with each. Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.

BEAM ENGINE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.75. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This has all the essential features of a Cornish Pumping-Engine. The boiler is mounted in imitation of the usual brick setting, including iron stays and working furnace door for management of fires. The top of boiler is provided with manhole, gallow-frame with walking-beam, and filler with safety-valve. Instead of an oscillating cylinder, there has been arranged, as a special feature, a new device for the introduction of steam into a stationary, vertical cylinder, consisting of rocking-valve with valve rod, worked by an eccentric on the main shaft, the inlet of steam to the steam-chest being controlled by a screw throttle-valve.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested before being sent out. Price, \$2.05, including cost of postage and packing.

ORDERS FOR MECHANICAL TOYS

If you wish any of these toys for Holiday Presents your order should be mailed at once. If you prefer to wait until the week before Christmas, prompt delivery cannot be guaranteed.

FOOT POWER SCROLL-SAW

Given as a Premium for a Club of 12 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.75 additional. Price, \$3.50. Must be sent by Express or freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

The entire frame-work is of iron, japanned black and striped with red. The Arbors, etc., are of steel, carefully gauged and fitted to their bearings. The Arms and Pitman are of the best selected Ash. The bearings to the arms are carefully sized to bring them in perfect line. Jointed Stretcher-Rod. The bearings have hinged jaws, to overcome the raking overthrow which is found to be an objection common to most small jig-saws. The blades, when set in a clamp of this description, are not nearly so liable to be broken.

Each machine has an Automatic Dust-Blower and a Rotary Drill.

The Tilting Table is arranged for inlaying work, and is a very desirable feature.

Each machine is securely boxed, and we send the necessary tools for setting up and running the same.

Price, \$3.50. Sent by Express or Freight, the receiver to pay the charges.

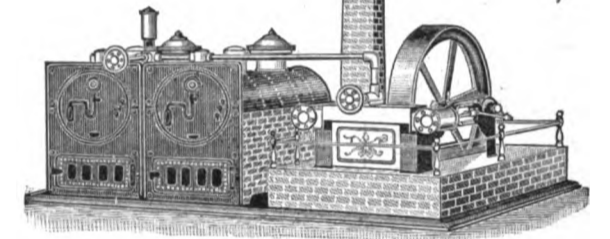


DOUBLE MILL ENGINE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

This splendid, large, double Engine is probably the finest steam toy yet produced. It has two complete Boilers, two Lamps, two Safety-valves and Whistle. A steam pipe conveys the steam from both to the steam-chest. It is really made up of two complete respective Cylinders, Pistons, Crossing-rods, the latter being connected and so set that while one engine is pushing. This Engine is finished

gine is probably the finest steam toy yet produced. It has two complete Boilers, two Lamps, two Safety-valves and Whistle. A steam pipe conveys the steam from both to the steam-chest. It is really made up of two complete respective Cylinders, Pistons, Crossing-rods, the latter being connected and so set that while one engine is pushing. This Engine is finished



gilt and black. Each one is thoroughly tested before being sent out. Price, \$3.00. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

UPRIGHT ENGINE No. 4

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 75 cents additional. Price, \$1.75. Postage and packing, 45 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

This Engine is larger, stronger and very much more elaborate than our Upright, No. 1. It stands over 11 inches high.

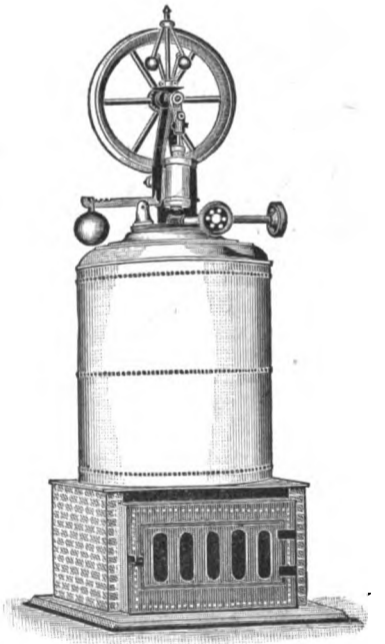
It has a rotating Governor—an entirely new feature. The Balance-wheel is large and heavy.

It has a double Boiler, giving economy in fuel and preventing loss of heat by radiation.

It is richly finished in bronze, red and gold.

Each Engine is thoroughly tested before it is sent out.

Price, \$2.20, including cost of postage and packing.



STEAM PILE-DRIVER

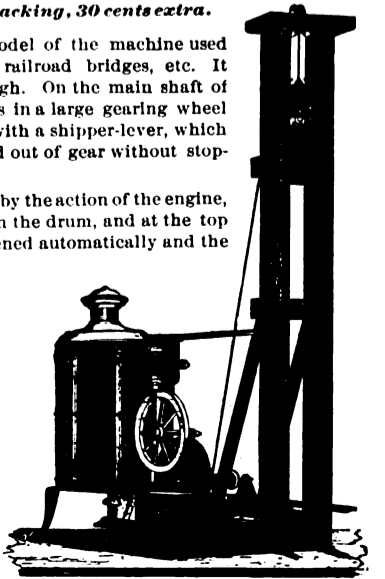
Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.

A perfect working model of the machine used around canals, docks, railroad bridges, etc. It stands twelve inches high. On the main shaft of the engine a pinion runs in a large gearing wheel on the winding drum, with a shipper-lever, which throws the winch in and out of gear without stopping the engine.

The hammer is raised by the action of the engine, which winds the rope on the drum, and at the top the gripper-jaws are opened automatically and the hammer falls, striking a blow sufficient to drive small piles, six inches long.

The shipper is then used, the gripper descends and catches the hammer again and the blow is repeated as often as desired. It is a very interesting and instructive toy.

Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.



TWO, CUSHION-TIRED BICYCLES

For Boys and Girls

Given as a Premium for a Club of 60 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 50 Subscribers and \$2.50 additional; or, for 40 Subscribers and \$5.00 additional; or, for 30 Subscribers and \$7.50 additional; or, for 20 Subscribers and \$10.00 additional. Price, \$15.00. Freight payable by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



This is the Machine we have selected for the boys and girls who read the JOURNAL.



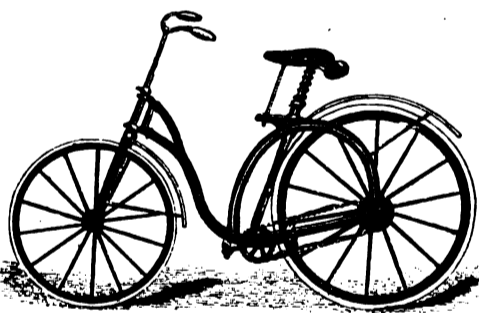
The frame and wheels are made from the best quality second-growth hickory, which is selected instead of steel for these parts, because it combines great strength and toughness with lightness.

The average weight is only 26 lbs., and it cannot become a burden to even a weakly child. Our machine is easily cleaned, and will not rust. It is covered like a carriage wheel with solid enamel. It has no intricate fittings, but is simply and strongly built of the best materials.

It is much more elastic than an all-steel machine. The cushioned seat is mounted on a patented spiral-spring device. The rubber cushion-tire is guaranteed not to become detached or loose from the rim. It is, in short, all that could be desired in a boy's or a girl's wheel.

Bicycles, as usually made, are so delicately manufactured that, with the rough-and-ready care of the average child, they quickly become rusted and thus easily broken. Their many cunningly devised fittings have proved to be a burden under the rough usage to which the machines are generally subjected, and the repair bill has been very large.

We can furnish two styles—one for boys, the other for girls. In each style there are three sizes, 20, 24 and 26-inch. State whether the Machine shall be sent by Freight or Express. Price, \$15.00. Forwarding charges to be paid by the receiver.



THE HAMMOCK CHAIR



Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra. Price, 70 cents, postpaid.

This Hammock-Chair combines the features of a Hammock and of a Swing. As we send it out, it is complete and in perfect readiness for hanging up. Ropes, hooks and slips are sent with it. It can be packed in a very small and compact bundle, and is just the thing in which to spend a hot summer's afternoon on a cool porch, or under a shady tree.

Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra.

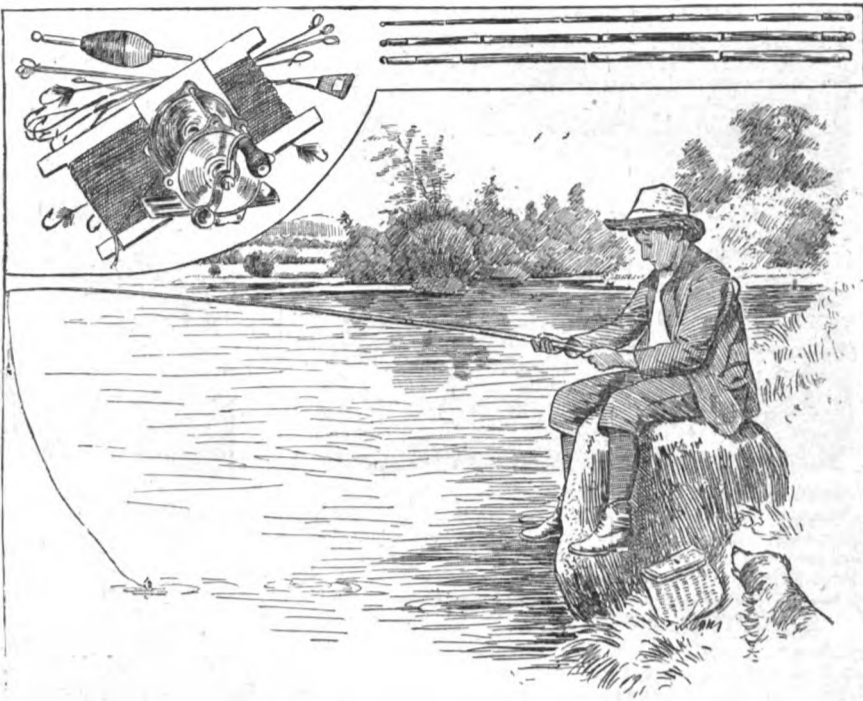
OUR FISHING OUTFIT FOR THE BOYS.

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.10. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased. (See remarks below regarding ordering it by Express.)

This Outfit for trout and bass fishing is one of which any boy might be justly proud. The Rod is of genuine Calcutta Bamboo, 12½ feet long, in three joints, with double Brass Ferrules. The balance of the Outfit consists of 1 Brass Balance-Reel, with screw handle and raised pillars. Braided lisle-thread Line, 25 yards long; ½ dozen long-shank Carlisle Hooks, for Trout, and ½ dozen Bass-Hooks on double-twisted gut; one varnished Quill-top Float, and an assortment of Artificial Trout-Flies. We put these Outfits up here in our own workrooms, and will recommend and guarantee them in every particular. The Rod is made of the material used in manufacturing the enormously expensive rods used by expert and scientific fly-casters—Burnt Calcutta Bamboo. The Reel is a perfect beauty.

Price, \$1.40, postpaid. A similar Outfit cannot be purchased for the same money at any retail store in the country.

Poles, by mail, will measure only eleven or twelve feet long. For \$1.10 (or 4 Yearly Subscribers) we will send the Outfit by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, with longer and heavier poles. Packages over four feet long cannot be mailed. You may have your choice of long poles by Express, or, of shorter ones by Mail.



BREECH-LOADING SPRING GUN

Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers and 10 cents additional. Price, \$1.10. Forwarding charges, 70 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



Cheap ammunition, no report, no explosion. This gun is as safe to its owner as it is possible for a gun to be. Steel barrels, sighted front and back. Maple cross-bar bolted to a poplar stock. The springs are made of the best English oil-tempered steel.

The ammunition is placed in the barrel from the breech, so there is no liability of bruised fingers or the loss of an eye, consequent upon a premature discharge. Will kill any small game. Price, \$1.80, forwarding charges prepaid.

THREE-DRAW 12-LINE ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.

In describing many Telescopes offered for sale the term "Achromatic" is very freely used in reference to glasses which have but two plain lenses—one at each end. The instrument we offer is fitted with an Achromatic lens, and is guaranteed to be perfect and satisfactory in every respect. It has four lenses of a high grade of excellence. Our cut (for want of space) represents it as nearly closed. It is a Three-draw Telescope, and its actual length, when open, is 16 inches; closed, 6 inches; diameter, 1¼ inches. The tubes are of brass, lacquered and polished, and the body is covered with French morocco. It has strong brass caps, which protect the lenses when not in use. Each instrument is packed in a neat, strong and well-fitting carrying case.

Objects seen through this glass will appear clear and well-defined, and we warrant every one we send out to give the utmost satisfaction.

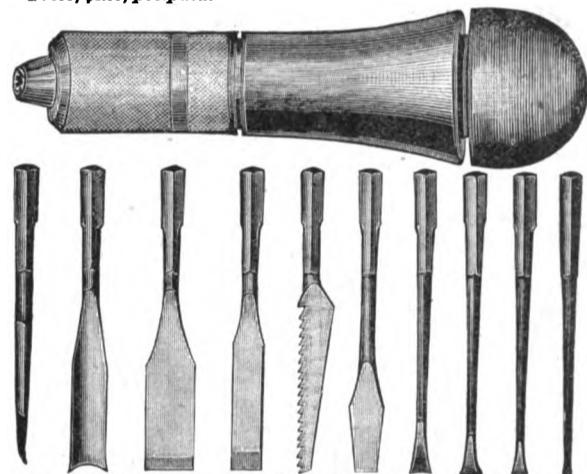
It is a most handy companion for a stay at the sea-shore, or a trip on the water or to the mountains.

Price, \$2.65, including cost of postage and packing.



HANDY TOOLS FOR USE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Sent postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.



A most convenient and useful article for wives and daughters, as well as for men and boys.

These Tool-handles are made of Rosewood, with Lignumvitæ Cap, highly polished and of beautiful appearance. The ferrule and jaws are heavily Nickel-Plated.

There are numerous other sets of tools made in imitation of this one, but they are of inferior quality. The Tools we use are made for service, and we will guarantee them to give the greatest satisfaction.

The Steel Jaws will hold perfectly, not only the Tools contained in the hollow handle, but all other things from a needle to a mill-file. No other Tool-Handle in the market will do this. It answers the purpose of a small Hand-Vise.

The Tools are made from Steel of the highest grade, tempered by men of great experience, honed to a fine cutting edge, and are highly finished. The Jaws in the handle shut over the shoulders of the tools so as to make it impossible to pull them out when in use. The handle measures 6½ inches in length. The saw Blade (which can not be shown full-sized in the cut) is 7 inches in length. Price of Handle and 10 Tools, \$1.00, postpaid.

A UNIQUE TOY

A pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 25 cents each, postpaid.

When the small boy, with one of these new toys, succeeds in blowing a large bubble with one, or even two, smaller ones inside, balloon bubbles, whole chains of them and lots of new and strange things hitherto unheard of, his delight is unmeasured. Just the thing for Bubble-Parties. Fun and enjoyment for old as well as young. A sheet of full and explicit instructions sent with each.

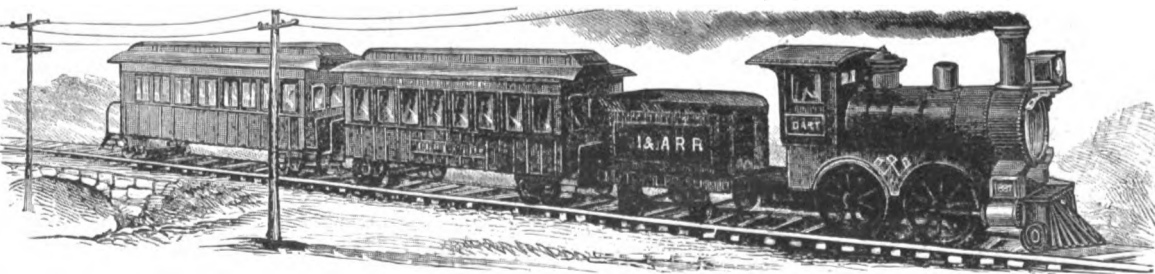
Price, 25 cents each, postpaid.



STEAM LOCOMOTIVE AND TRAIN

Locomotive, Tender, Track, and one Passenger Car given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.25 additional. Price, \$3.00. Postage and Packing, 65 cents extra, whether secured as a Premium or purchased. If we can send it by prepaid Express at a lower price we shall do so, and return the balance.

Length of locomotive, 8½ inches; height, 4¼ inches. Length of tender, 4 inches; height, 3 inches. Length of car, 10 inches; height, 4 inches. Length of complete train, 24 inches. Gauge of track, 23-16 inches. Runs on a track made of steel rails and wooden sleepers. Runs half an hour at each firing. Puffs the exhaust steam like a large locomotive. Runs eight times around track in one minute. No danger from explosion; safety.

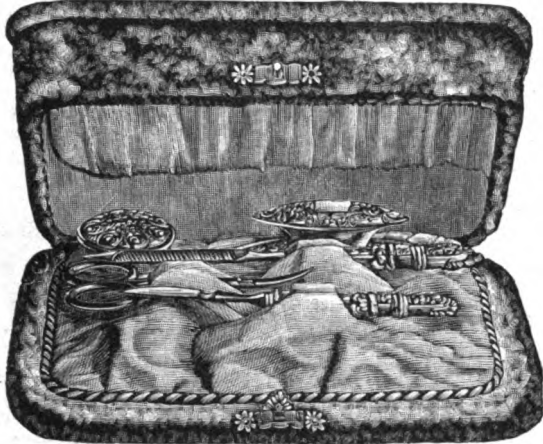


valve perfectly adjusted. A most fascinating and amusing steam toy. It will delight the old as well as the young. Richly finished in steel, bronze and polished brass. Perfect in design and workmanship. Every one fully tested by steam and guaranteed. Complete train with track securely packed in a wooden locked-corner box. Our cut here, is an accurate representation of the locomotive standing on the track.

The locomotive is complete in all its parts, and has all the essential features of a large locomotive, as well as an ornamental wheel-guard, headlight, etc. It will run on a straight or curved track equally well. Our artist shows two cars to carry out his idea of a train; our offer includes one passenger car only and the tender. We can, however, furnish extra cars for 60 cents each, postpaid. The track packed with each locomotive is circular, and eleven feet around, but we can furnish any number of extra sleepers and rails, either straight or curved, so that any length of track may be constructed. Price, 4½ cents per foot, postpaid. The track can be placed on the dining-room table, on the floor, or, on a regular railroad embankment built in the yard. We can also furnish truck-frames with wheels and axles fitted to track, so that flat, dump or box-cars can be made, either from pasteboard or wood, and easily fitted at home. Price, 30 cents each, postpaid. Price of locomotive, tender, truck and one car, \$3.00. For charges see above.

SILVER-PLATED MANICURE SET
In a Plush Case

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.60. Postage and packing, 25 cents extra.



This Set comprises a pair of Manicure Scissors, a Chamois Polisher, Nail-file and Cleaner, a Manicure Knife and a Rouge-pot. All the pieces, except the Scissors, are mounted in Embossed Silver-plate. The Case is Plush, Sateen-lined.
Price, \$1.85, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-PLATED HAND-MIRROR

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.15. Postage and packing, 15 cents additional.

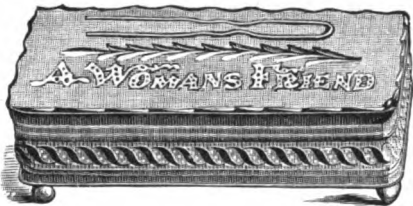


We will guarantee to please every lady who receives one of these mirrors. It is a disc of plate-glass, 5 1/2 inches in diameter, enclosed in a frame of silver-plate. The back is Satin-finished, and most artistically engraved. It is one of the prettiest mirrors ever manufactured.
Price, \$1.30, including cost of postage and packing.

HAIR-PIN CASE
Silver-Plated

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 60 cents, postpaid.

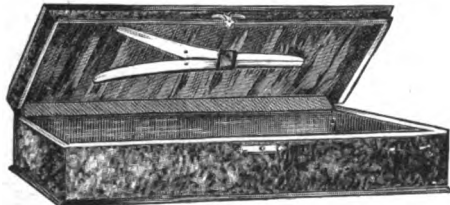
A novelty, and a very pretty one. No woman will question its utility. It is a silver-plated, hinged-lid box. The lid is satin-finished and engraved; a fac-simile pin with the title, "A Woman's Friend," indicate the contents. A dainty present for a lady friend.



Price, 60 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

PLUSH GLOVE-BOX, No. 6702

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 25 cents extra. Price, \$1.20, postpaid.



Covered with Silk Plush. Is 11 1/2 inches long, 3 3/4 inches wide, 3/4 inches deep. Panel top with Silvered Ornament, made to match our Handkerchief-Box, No. 6752. Lined with platted Satin; Plush Ornaments (not shown in cut). Bone Glove-stretcher in the lid.
Price, \$1.20, including cost of postage and packing.

PLUSH HANDKERCHIEF-CASE, No. 6752

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 20 cents extra. Price, \$1.20, postpaid.

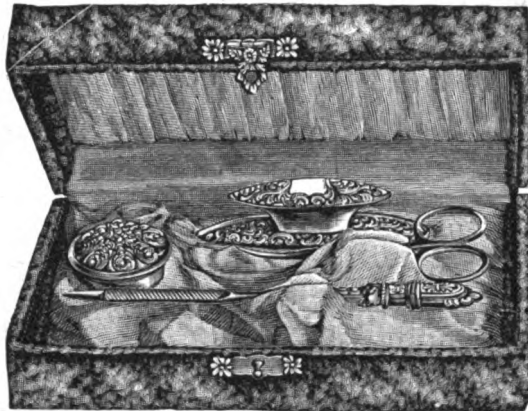


This Silk Plush Handkerchief-Case is 6 1/4 inches square, 2 1/4 inches deep. Panel top, with Silvered ornament, made to match our Glove-Box, No. 6702. Lined with platted Satin; Plush Trimmings (not shown in cut).
Price, \$1.20, postpaid.

Charges for Insuring goods sent by Mail, are as follows:
For values under \$5.00—Insurance Fee 5 cts.
For values from \$5.00 to \$10.00—Insurance Fee 10 cts.
For values from \$10.00 to \$25.00—Insurance Fee 15 cts.

SILVER-PLATED MANICURE SET
In a Plush Case

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.20. Postage and Packing, 15 cents extra, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.



The set includes a pair of Manicure Scissors, a Chamois Polisher, Nail-file and Cleaner and a Rouge-pot. All the pieces, except the scissors, are mounted in Embossed Silver-plate. The Case is Plush, Sateen-lined.
Price, \$1.35, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-PLATED PUFF-BOX

Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.



This Box is a beauty. The embossing on sides and cover is handsome and artistic, and each box is lacquered with a preparation which prevents it from tarnishing. It is an ornamental piece of bureau furniture.
Price, 60 cents, postpaid.

SILVER-PLATED CLOCK

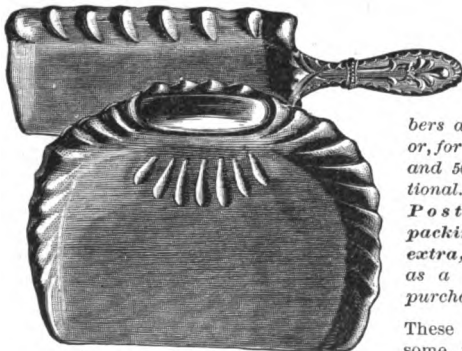
Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50. Postage and packing, 25 cents additional when purchased.



This Clock is brand new this season, and is the daintiest thing imaginable. 6 1/2 in. high. Just the clock for the mantel or a dressing-bureau. Don't think because we offer it at a low price it is a poor, mean article. It is nothing of the sort. The design is handsome, and the frame is well made and well plated. It is a first-class movement and a good time-keeper, and although the prime object of a clock is to keep correct time, this feature is too frequently overlooked by makers of fancy clocks. We guarantee every one who secures one of ours will be pleased.
Price, \$1.75, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-PLATED KNIFE AND TRAY

Given as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.90. Postage and packing, 25 cents extra, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.



These are handsome, well-made goods, of the best quality. They are satin-finished, and lacquered in such a way that they will not tarnish. The handle of the Knife is handsomely embossed, and the back and sides of the Tray are raised to prevent the crumbs from being swept off.
Sent packed in a metal-cornered box.
Price, \$2.15, including cost of postage and packing.

LEATHER MUSIC-ROLL

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional.

Well and stoutly made of the strongest board, covered with Morocco; with strap; full size. Such a Roll as sells in the music stores for \$1.00.
Our price, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

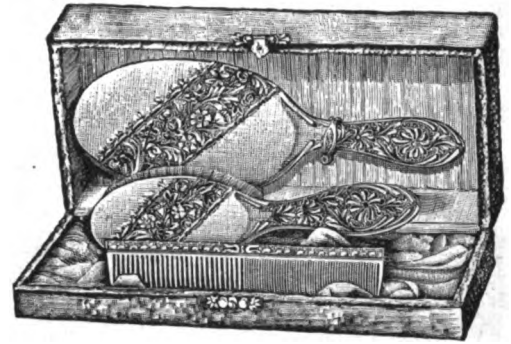
LEATHER MUSIC-WRAPPER

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional.

Full size; one piece of flexible Morocco, cloth-lined, with handle, strap and buckle. Retail in stores for \$1.25.
Our price, \$1.00, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-PLATED TOILET SET
In a Plush Case

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 8 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 75 cents additional. Price, \$2.00. Postage and packing, 30 cents additional.



This Toilet Set comprises a Brush, Comb and Mirror. The backs and handles are Frosted Silver-plate, artistically embossed. The Mirror is Beveled Plate. The three pieces are packed in a Plush Case, Sateen-lined. A useful and ornamental set for the Bureau.
Price, \$2.30, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-ENCASED ODOR-BOTTLE

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents. Postage and packing, 30 cents extra.



This Odor Bottle stands 6 1/2 inches high. It is a clear glass bottle with glass stopper, and both bottle and stopper are enclosed with a beautiful design in silver-plated open-work. These ornaments to a dressing table have become very popular; the only objection has been the price. This bottle will be retailed this season at \$1.00. We offer it very much lower.

Price, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing. Each one securely packed in a wooden box.

SILVER-PLATED INK-STAND AND PIN-TRAY

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 80 cents, postpaid.



A dainty little thing, which finds its proper place on a lady's writing desk. This season's goods, handsome in design, first-class in quality, useful in character, and guaranteed to please.

Price, 80 cents, including postage and packing.

ROYAL OOZE COIN-PURSE

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 55 cents, postpaid.



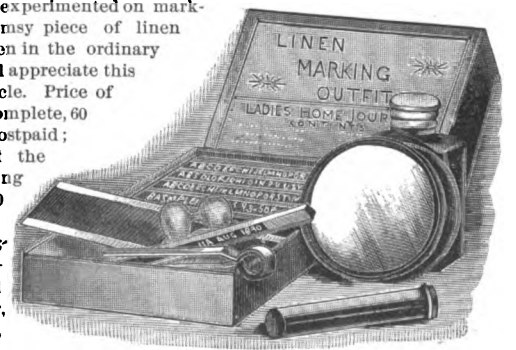
We have selected this Purse from a large variety, as being the most desirable and the best value. The material is "Royal Ooze Calf," the finest quality made. Spring lid in Oxidized Silver-plate; chain and ring to match; can be worn as a chatelaine, or carried, by the finger-ring, in the hand. This kind of a Coin-Purse is not only very convenient—it is quite fashionable, and will be carried a great deal during the coming season.

Sells in stores for 75 cents. Our price, including postage, 55 cents.

LINEN MARKING AND STAMPING OUTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. See prices below.

We offer here a unique Outfit, which we ourselves put up, and which has, long ago, recommended itself to favor. It includes; First, an Outfit for marking linen by means of Rubber Stamps. We send 4 Alphabets of Rubber Type and 1 set of Figures; 1 Metal Type-holder, 1 Ink-pad, 1 pair Tweezers, 1 Shell Marking Ink. Second, materials for marking linen with a pen. We send a bottle of Stafford's new Indelible Ink, which, as is well known, is of the first quality. We send a nickel-plated Linen Stretcher. Any one who has experimented on marking a flimsy piece of linen with a pen in the ordinary way, will appreciate this last article. Price of Outfit, complete, 60 cents, postpaid; Price of the Stamping Outfit, 40 cents, postpaid; Marking-Ink and Stretcher, 25 cents, postpaid.



DON'T PAY \$60.00 FOR A SEWING MACHINE

Read our offer on Page 48 of this number. Our Premium Sewing Machine delivered "Freight Paid" to your nearest railroad station. Any one not entirely satisfactory in every particular after 20 days' trial, can be returned and money paid will be refunded.

"CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" GOLD BANGLE RING



Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

This Ring is milled on the edge, in imitation of a ring made from a five-dollar gold-piece. The setting in three forget-me-nots, in hard Enamel, with gold centres.

Price, \$1.00, including cost of postage and packing.

"CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR" SILVER BANGLE RING



This is a new idea, and the goods are on the market fresh this season.

Thicker than rings made of coins.

Price, 40 cents each, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 70 cents, postpaid.

"King's Daughters" GOLD Bangle Ring. This Ring is made especially to our order. It is an exact imitation of a ring made from a five-dollar gold-piece. It is extra heavy.

Price, 70 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 584 1/4

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

Silver Bow-knot "King's Daughters" Bangle Ring. It is made to our special order. Thicker than any bangle ring made from a coin.

Price, 50 cents, postpaid.



No. 783 1/2



No. 605

"King's Daughters" Silver Bangle Ring. This is, in design, the same as our Ring No. 584 1/4—but differs in material.

This is thicker than the Rings made from coins.

Price, 40 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

"FRIENDSHIP" RINGS

One of the "fads" in connection with rings requires a young lady to request of gentlemen friends a subscription of a cent a-piece. With funds so obtained a ten-cent silver-piece is formed into a ring with a bangle, on which are engraved initials or a date. We have the Rings all ready made up, and they are thicker than most of those made of coin.

Price, 25 cents each, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 1119

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

The newest and latest Gold Bangle "Friendship" Ring. A design in twisted link. The bangles are a tiny padlock and key.

Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers and 10 cents additional. Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

Another new Gold "Friendship" Ring, milled on the edge to represent a ring made from a five-dollar gold-piece. The bangle is a heart—the popular ornament. Three Forget-me-nots, hard Enamel and hand-painted, with Gold centres.

Price, 75 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 446



No. 2151

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.

This "Wish-bone" Ring is one of the new designs in "Friendship" Rings, and will be very popular this season. The three stones are Ruby, Sapphire and an imitation Diamond—the prettiest triple combination in stones.

Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

A NOVEL IDEA

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 80 cents, postpaid.

This is the new Gold Extension-Ring for girls. It is of Gold, and the setting is two Sapphires and a small flower in French Enamel. By an arrangement in the Ring, it can be adjusted to fit any ordinary sized finger. In ordering, let us know what size ring you wear.

Price, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



IN ORDERING GIVE THE SIZE



In ordering rings, order the size desired. To ascertain this, cut a strip of stiff paper of a size to exactly encircle your finger. Lay this strip out flat on this graduated scale. Send us the number of the black strip corresponding in length with the piece of paper.

We have had a great many rings returned to us with requests that they be exchanged, and always for smaller sizes. This should not be necessary. The scale we provide is accurate.

INSURANCE BY MAIL

In mailing goods ordered, we forward only at the owner's risk. Our responsibility ends with the mailing of the package, and the Government will not reimburse the loser, if a package be lost. While a very small proportion only, of goods sent by mail go astray, we can offer our subscribers and customers an opportunity of providing against any possibility of loss. For a trifling sum we will insure all mail packages, if requested. If packages, which we have insured be lost in transit, we will promptly duplicate them.

The charges will be as follows:

For values under \$5.00—Insurance Fee	5 cts.
For values from \$5.00 to \$10.00—Insurance Fee	10 cts.
For values from \$10.00 to \$25.00—Insurance Fee	15 cts.



No. 788

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.10, postpaid.

Bow-knot ring of twisted Gold wire, with a setting of a bunch of Forget-me-nots in blue hard Enamel, with Gold centres. New this season. Price, \$1.10, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.



No. 782

Silver Bow-knot ring, set with a single Turquois. Satin and bright-cut finish. We shall sell more of them this year than any other ring in our catalogue. Price, 50 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 925

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.25, postpaid.

Four Turquois and five Pearls. The best selling high-priced ring we have ever used. It appears to be a universal favorite. A beautiful lady's ring.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.65, postpaid.



No. 793 1/4

Gold ring, with a solitaire Moonstone setting. Guaranteed to please. One of the best selling ladies' rings ever manufactured. Price, \$2.65, postpaid.



No. 669 1/4

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

A Trefoil setting of a Moonstone, Turquois and Ruby (doublet); an attractive combination. The Ring is of twisted Gold wire. Price, \$1.75, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium, for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.25, postpaid.



No. 2150

This dainty little ring is of Gold, surmounted by a Pansy in hard Enamel, hand-painted. Price, \$1.25, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 556 1/4

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

Double Snake Ring. Unusually handsome. A Ruby and Sapphire (doublet) set in the heads. Bright Polished Silver.

We can also furnish this design in Oxidized Silver. In ordering, be particular to specify which you wish. Price, \$1.75, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 80 cents, postpaid.



No. 625 1/4

Snake Ring. Bright Polished Silver, with Emerald Eyes. We can also furnish this design in Oxidized Silver. In ordering, be particular to specify which you wish. Price, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



No. 612

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 45 cents, postpaid.

The "Lovers' Knot." One of the most popular of the many designs in rings. A Double Ring of Twisted and plain Silver wire.

We can furnish this design either in bright Silver or Oxidized Silver. In ordering, be particular to specify which you wish. Price, 45 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional.



No. 54

This is the only plain Gold Ring in our collection. Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

DIAMOND RINGS



No. 922

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.75, postpaid.

The first diamond ring we have offered. There are so many spurious rings, nowadays, catalogued as "Diamond," we have always withheld this class of stone from our list. Having an opportunity to secure a quantity of real stones at a very low figure, we offer, for the first time, a solitaire diamond ring. We guarantee the stone to be genuine. Price, \$3.75, including cost of postage and packing.

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.15, postpaid.



No. 951

Gold Bow-knot ring, set with a solitaire Diamond. The stone is small, but is guaranteed to be a genuine diamond. Price, \$2.15, postpaid.

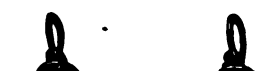


No. 1821

GOLD-PLATED EAR-DROPS (Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 90 cents, postpaid.)

These Ear-Rings are handsome, neat and attractive. We can recommend them as being sure to please. Rhine-stone settings.

Given as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

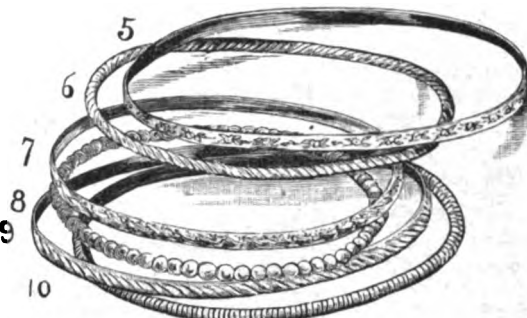


No. 788

Very best quality of Gold-plate. Buttercup pattern, with a seed pearl for a centre. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF BANGLE BRACELETS

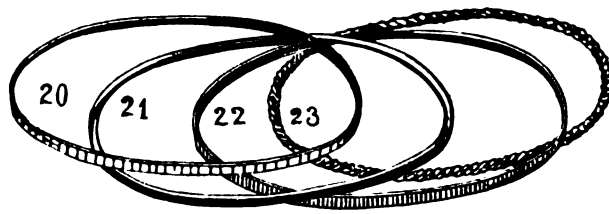
Any pair of Bracelets sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 50 cents each, postpaid.



New designs. New goods. All handsome, attractive and desirable. These, unlike our last year's assortment, are not Oxidized. They are bright and of the color of Coin Silver. Best quality of plate. Price, 50 cents each, postpaid. Order by number.

SOLID SILVER BANGLE BRACELETS

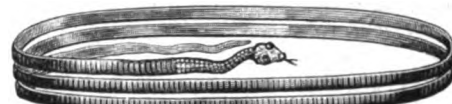
Any pair of Bracelets given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 40 cents each, postpaid.



These Bracelets are Pure Silver, and the daintiest jewelry imaginable. Bright, new, fresh goods, sure to please all who receive them. Price, 40 cents each, postpaid. Order by number.

NEW SNAKE BRACELET

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 55 cents each, postpaid.



Best quality silver-plate. One of the new designs. The chasing is good, and the imitation of a viper excellent.

SILVER HAT PINS



Either one, sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 65 cents each, postpaid.

Our cut shows the three different designs. The pins are 6 inches long. They are all this season's goods, and the patterns are new and good. Be particularly careful to specify which number you wish.

Price, 65 cents each, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER GLOVE-BUTTONER, NO. 1

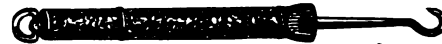
Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.



This dainty little article will be appreciated by all the ladies. It can be worn as a chatelaine or watch-chain charm, or carried in the purse. Price, 50 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

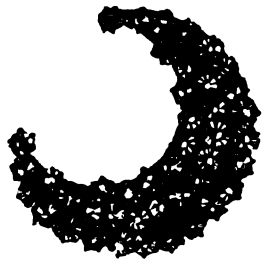
GOLD-PLATE OR SILVER GLOVE-BUTTONER, No. 2

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 70 cents, postpaid.



We have a large variety of Glove-buttoners in fancy patterns, both in the best rolled Gold-plate and in Coin Silver. In ordering No. 2, state whether Gold-plate or Coin Silver is desired. Price, 70 cents, postpaid, including cost of postage and packing.

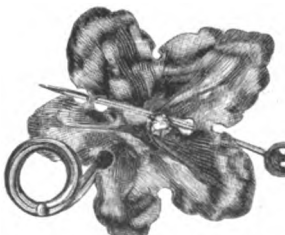
Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.25, postpaid.



No. 1424

This Crescent Pin contains 43 Garnets, each stone mounted in a separate claw-setting, as in the finest and most expensive jewelry. Worn at night, this pin is extraordinarily brilliant.

Price, \$1.25, postpaid. Send 5 cents extra to insure all jewelry.



No. 1691 1/4

Given as a Premium for 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 65 cents, postpaid.

The pattern is an Oak-leaf; Roman-finished; pierced by a pin which holds the setting—a small brilliant Rhine-stone. Price, 65 cents, postpaid.

All orders for jewelry should be accompanied by an extra Insurance Fee of 5 cents, to provide against loss in the mails.

SILVER-PLATED TEA-SET

We have selected for this season's use what is, beyond question, the finest Silver-Plated Tea-Set ever offered as a Premium. It is, in every respect, of the first quality. The plating is on a base of white-metal, and each piece is stamped

Quadruple Plate

The goods are manufactured to our order, and cannot be secured in the stores.

The design is very elegant, being satin-finish, bright-cut and hand-chased. We call especial attention to the fact that the ornamentation on the various articles will be found on both sides of the piece. (Remember this when pricing or ordering silver-ware.)

The prices are higher than most silver-plated-ware offered in Mail-Order Catalogues—yet those who purchase ours will find it the cheapest (that is, the best value for the money) to be secured.

Each piece packed in a locked-corner wooden box.

By special arrangement with the Express Companies, we are enabled to prepay the Expressage at lower rates than we could send the goods "charges collect." Those having no Express Office handy, may order by Mail, postpaid, at the same rates.

COFFEE-POT No. 6



Given as a Premium for a Club of 17 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 10 Subscribers and \$1.75 additional. Price, \$4.75. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 60 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

TEA-POT, No. 5

(Same shape and design as Coffee-Pot; in size slightly smaller.) Given as a Premium for a Club of 16 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 10 Subscribers and \$1.50 additional. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 42 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

SUGAR-BOWL, No. 7



Given as a Premium for a Club of 18 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 8 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.50. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 40 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

SPOON-HOLDER, No. 8 Gold-Lined



Given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.25. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 25 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

CREAM-PITCHER, No. 9 Gold-Lined



Given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.25. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 25 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

BUTTER-DISH No. 194

Given as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.75. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 45 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)



SILVER-PLATED CHILD'S SET

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 6 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 25 cents additional; or, for 4 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50, postpaid.



This Set for children we can guarantee will please every one who obtains it. It is Triple-plated, and includes Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug and Napkin Ring. All the pieces are chased, and the Mug is Satin-finished and Engraved. The case (7 1/2 x 3 1/2 and 3 1/4 inches deep) is of Silk-plush, lined. As a birthday or holiday gift it would prove a delight to any child. If you wish to purchase a set, compare ours, in price and appearance, with those offered in retail stores. Price, \$1.50, including cost of postage and packing.

SILVER-PLATED MUG

Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra. Price, 75 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



Something sure to please every child. The Mug we offer is well and strongly made. The plating is good, and is upon a base of white metal, not upon brass, which means that it will wear well and for a long time. Gold-lined. The Mug is an improvement on the one we have been

using; it is handsomely hand-chased and bright-cut, satin-finished and burnished. Price, 75 cents, postpaid. Ask your jeweler his price for a similar one.

SILVER-PLATED SPRINKLERS, No. 304

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, for the pair, 80 cents, postpaid.

These Sprinklers are very handsome, as well as desirable. Silver-plated on white metal, and chased, they make very pretty table ornaments. We send them out packed in a satin-lined case. In ordering, specify "No. 304", as we have several varieties of these goods.

Price, per pair, 80 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



PEPPER and SALT-SPRINKLERS, No. 183

One pair sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

These little chicks are very pretty table ornaments. They are Triple Silver-plate. We do not break the pair, but send them together, packed in a handsome box, for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers, as above, or postpaid, on receipt of \$1.00.

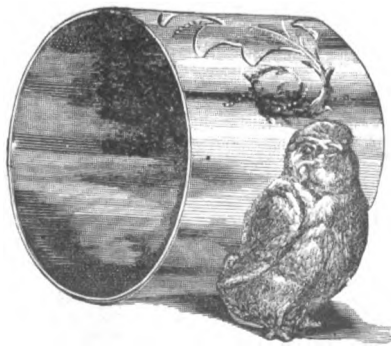
NAPKIN RING, No. 183

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, 85 cents, postpaid.

This Napkin Ring is Quadruple Silver-plate. We furnish it as an exact match to the Pepper and Salt Sprinklers above. The quality is first-class, and the Ring and Sprinklers make a most attractive table set.

Price, of the Napkin Ring, postpaid, 85 cents.

We will send a pair of the Sprinklers and a Napkin Ring, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.50. This low price applies only on the entire set when all three pieces are ordered together.



THE BEST MAKE OF SILVER-PLATE

THE BRAND: "1847.—Rogers Bros.—A 1." THE QUALITY: The highest priced of all the various "Rogers Wares." We have used it for six years—we have never received a complaint.

THE PATTERN: "The Portland"—the latest and the most desirable pattern used in plated-ware. Designed to closely imitate Sterling Silver-ware. It is unsurpassed for richness and elegance. It is handsomer, and in general appearance far superior to any of the old patterns.

We will send it out as Premiums and for Cash as follows:

"Portland" Tea-Spoons

One-half dozen given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.50 per half-dozen. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for each half-dozen, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

"Portland" Table-Spoons

Set of four given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.00 for four. Postage and packing, 10 cents extra for four spoons, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

"Portland" Forks

Set of six given as a Premium for a Club of 11 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 7 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$3.75 for six. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra, whether sent as a Premium or purchased.

"Portland" Butter-Knife or Sugar-Shell

Either sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 70 cents each, postpaid.

Engraving

We will engrave initials at the rate of 5 cents per letter.

ROGERS BROS.' SILVER-PLATED KNIVES

Set of six given as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.75. Postage and packing for six knives, 25 cents, whether Premium or purchase.



SILVER-PLATED WARE

No housekeeper can afford to be without a set of Silver-Plated Tableware, if only for "company" use. Read our offers as they follow. This "Bijou" ware is not the very best quality of quadruple plate; however, it is not the cheap, miserable trash which is so often offered "Free!!" The goods are of steel, plated first with nickel and then with silver, and a practical test has shown us they will wear for a long time and look remarkably well.

We begin to believe that all are not willing to pay for the best goods, even though offered at the lowest possible price, and in offering this line of plated Tableware we submit something which everyone, even the most economical, can afford.

Much of the plated-ware offered for sale is made of brass. While goods of this character will look better and smoother when first received, the base metal underneath soon shows through the very thin coating of silver with which they are washed, and in a short time the ware is wholly unrepresentable and unfit for use, for no one wants to eat with brass forks and spoons.

One Dozen "Bijou" Tea-Spoons

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for only 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 75 cents per dozen, postpaid.

A Set of Four "Bijou" Table-Spoons

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for only 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, for set of four, 50 cents, postpaid.

A Set of Four "Bijou" Dinner Forks

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for only 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, for set of four, 50 cents, postpaid.



CAKE BASKET

Given as a Premium for a Club of 9 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 50 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)



New pattern; latest design, quadruple plate, well and strongly made. Satin-finish, hand-chased and bright cut. This basket is considerably superior to the one we offered last year, and we guarantee it will more than please those who receive it. It is a beautiful piece of tableware.

PICKLE-JAR, No. 133

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.15. Boxing and Express, prepaid, 50 cents extra, whether Premium or purchase. (By Mail, postpaid, at same rate.)

This Pickle-Jar is superior in manufacture and design to the one we used last season. The jar is of clear glass.

It is carefully packed, as is all of our hollow plated-ware, in strong, wooden locked-corner boxes, which permit of the goods being safely sent to any part of the country.

Price, \$1.65, by Express (or mail) prepaid.

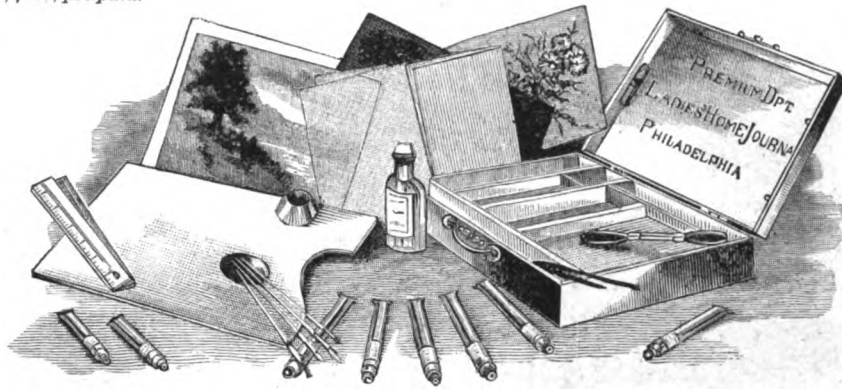


THE YOUNG ARTIST'S SKETCHING BOX

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Postage and packing, 35 cents extra. Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

This outfit consists of: Polished Wooden Box with Brass Handle, containing Wood Palette, Tin Palette-cup, 8 selected Artist's Oil-Colors in tubes, 1 bottle Pale Drying-oil, 2 Flat Bristle Brushes, 2 Round Fitch-Hair Brushes, 1 Brass Crayon-Holder, 2 pieces Oil Sketching-Paper, 1 piece each of Im.ession and Tracing-Paper and 12-inch Folding Rule. We also send a collection of Colored Studies mounted on card-board. This box is put up for our special use, and the materials are such as we can recommend. The Colors are those we keep in stock, which are first-class.

Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

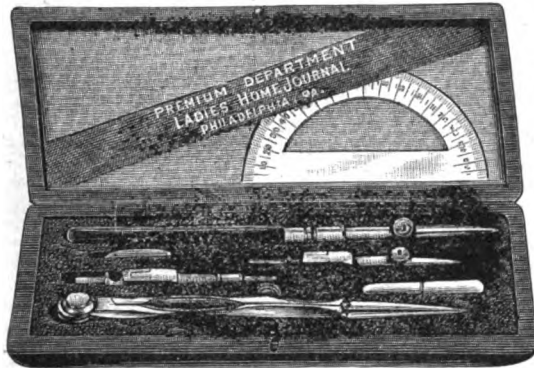


NICKEL-PLATED DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each, and 15 cents additional. Price, 85 cents, postpaid.

This Set of Instruments is manufactured in Europe to our order, and put up specially for our use. We guarantee it to be very superior in every respect. They are of Brass, Nickel-plated. The Dividers are fitted with removable steel needle-points. The Pens are of a new, patented variety. Adjustable Lead-holder. Both Pen and Pencil parts are jointed. The Set is packed in a velvet-lined box, of a special pattern, which is closed with a rod passing sideways through the box. The box closed is only 7/8 of an inch in thickness and 2 3/4 inches wide, and is made to permit of its being conveniently carried in the pocket. We offer it as the best low-priced Set of Instruments in the country. By reason of the greatly increased foreign importation duty, the cost this year, to us, is much higher; our selling price, however, will not be changed.

Price, 85 cents, including cost of postage and packing.



NEW OIL PAINTING OUTFIT

Given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and \$1.25 additional. Price, \$3.50. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.



This Outfit includes a most complete assortment of materials for Oil Painting, all of which we can recommend as being first-class in quality. The box is of Japanned Tin, size 6 x 11 inches and 1 1/2 inches deep. The details of the Outfit are—12 tubes of first quality, finely prepared Oil-Colors, Mahogany Palette, Palette-knife, Bottles of Rectified Spirits-of-Turpentine and Pale Drying-oil, Tracing and Transfer-Papers, 4 Artists' Sable and Bristle Brushes, Blender, Japanned Tin Palette-cup, 1 Academy Board and 4 Colored Studies. The regular retail price in all art supply stores is \$4.00. We can supply it for \$3.50. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

FOUNTAIN PEN

Given as a Premium for a Club of 5 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 3 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.75, postpaid.

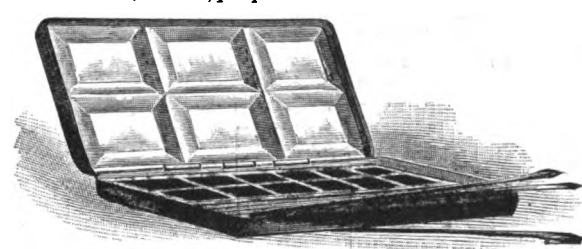
The Pen we offer, we have tested by practical use, and believe it to be as successful a working Fountain Pen as any offered. It is simple, durable, handsome and easily adapted to a writer's wants. The holder is of Vulcanized Rubber, of an ornamental chased design, and is fitted with a fine quality of gold shading-pen of regular pattern, which, with proper care, ought to last a life-time.

The Pen fits in the centre of the holder, and the feed is on top of the Pen. It is without complication, having no springs, valves or delicate parts to get out of order. We unconditionally guarantee every Pen, and will refund full purchase money in every case where it does not give satisfaction. Full and simple directions, and a filler, accompany each Pen.

The retail price at which this Pen is sold in stationery stores is \$2.50. Our price, \$1.75, postpaid.

ARTISTS' MOIST WATER-COLORS

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Price, 40 cents, postpaid.

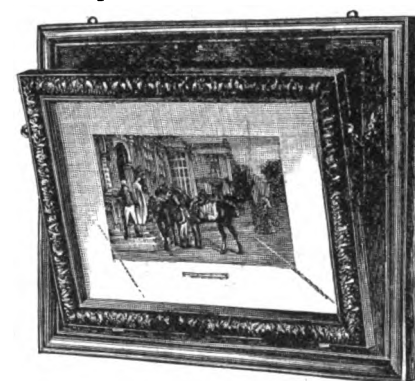


First quality French Moist Water-Colors. Metal case, japanned black on the outside and white on the inside. The lid of the box is arranged in six mixing-trays, and, when open, affords ample room for mixing the paints. A ring in the bottom of the box itself, permits of the box being held in the hand and conveniently used as a palette. There are twelve colors in the assortment, each inclosed in a tin tray. Three good brushes, of different sizes, complete the set. With each box we send a sheet of instructions regarding the using of colors and the mixing and blending of tints. Boxes of this character are usually retailed at 50 cents each.

Our price, 40 cents, including cost of postage and packing.

A NOVEL WALL-POCKET

Given as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.25. Must be sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether purchased or secured as a Premium.



New goods—new idea. This combines all the utility of a capacious Wall-Pocket, with the beauty of a fine line Engraving in a massive Carved Frame. When folded flat against the wall there is nothing to indicate the Wall-Pocket. The pictures are very fine, and the subjects pleasing.

They are under glass. The Frames are of Polished Oak—3 inches deep. The picture itself, inside the frame, measures 12 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches. The outside Frame measures 18 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches. Price, \$1.25. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver.

CRAYON PORTRAITS



Our friends and subscribers will order of us Crayon Portraits with a feeling of assurance that they shall not be swindled. We do not propose to furnish "Crayon Portraits Free!!" and sell you a frame (at ten times its value). We shall do nothing of the sort. We shall have the portraits executed by an Artist we have secured for the purpose. We shall adopt your selection of style of frame.

The portrait will be executed and framed as promptly as good work and careful finishing will permit, and lastly, you will receive the portrait and your original photograph. Those who have had dealings with fraudulent Crayon Photograph "Companies" will notice several differences.

The portraits are to be copied from photographs which you will send us. The size of the Portrait itself will be 16 x 20 inches. The frame will be 5 inches wide, handsome and well made.

You will have your choice of Bronze, Gilt, Oxidized Silver, or any or all in combination. The picture will be under glass. It will come to you in a strong, wooden crate, well protected from damage. You will pay the freight or express charges on receipt. You will secure the Portrait on the terms plainly explained below.

In sending photographs to be copied, write your name and address on the back of the card. Select just the color of frame you wish (the pattern will be the same as is shown in our cut). Give plain directions for shipping the Crayon and returning the photograph.

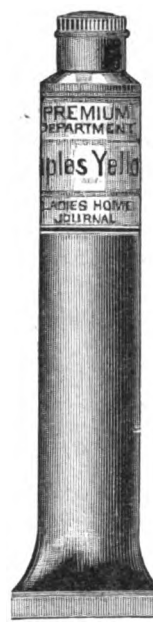
TO OBTAIN A PORTRAIT AND FRAME

Send us a Club of 20 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, 16 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional; or, 12 Subscribers and \$2.00 additional.

Price, \$5.00, including cost of boxing. Forwarding charges to be paid by the receiver. Pastel Portraits, \$3.00 extra.

OIL-COLORS IN TUBES

One dozen tubes sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, 10 cents per tube; or, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Selections may be made from the following:



- American Vermillion
- Indian Red
- Light Red
- Rose Pink
- Brown Pink
- Brown Ochre
- Venetian Red
- Crimson Lake
- Carmine Lake
- Geranium Lake
- Scarlet Lake
- Purple Lake
- Prussian Blue
- Indigo
- Permanent Blue
- New Blue
- Chinese Blue
- Antwerp Blue
- Burnt Sienna
- Burnt Umber
- Raw Sienna
- Raw Umber
- Chrome Yellow
- Light Naples Yellow
- Medium Naples Yellow
- Deep Naples Yellow
- Gamboge
- Chrome Green, No. 1
- Chrome Green, No. 2
- Olive Lake
- Emerald Green
- Zinnober Green, Light
- Zinnober Green, Medium
- Zinnober Green, Dark
- Vandyke Brown
- Sepia
- Mauve
- Neutral Tint
- Cremnitz White
- Flake White
- Zinc White
- Ivory Black
- Cork Black
- Blue Black
- Lamp Black
- Megilp

Medium Chrome, Chrome Orange, Yellow Lake, Deep Chrome, Brilliant Yellow, Yellow Ochre. Price, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid; in quantities less than one dozen, 10 cents per tube, postpaid.

KENSINGTON PAINTING OUTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 3 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 25 cents additional. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.



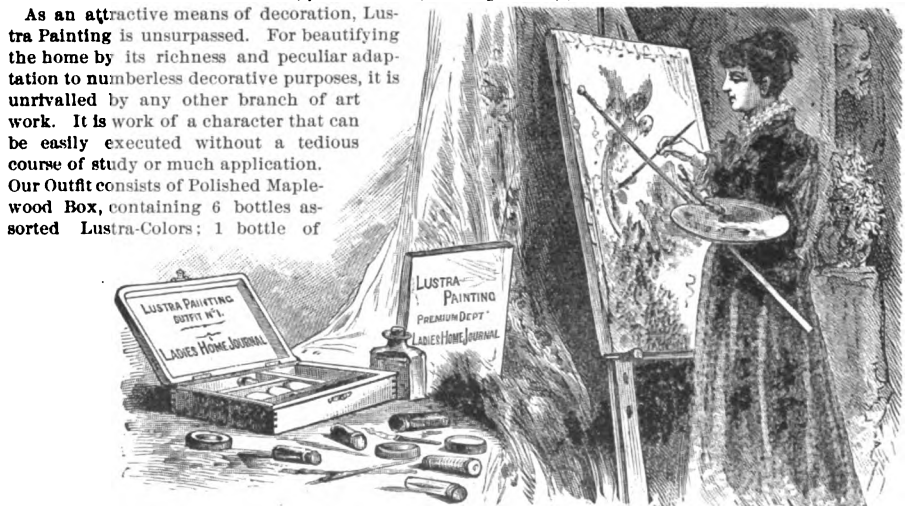
Kensington Painting maintains its place as one of the most popular forms of Artistic Decoration. With a little practice, guided by instructions, correctly given, very excellent work—in a close reproduction of embroidery in the Kensington Stitch—may be done. It is less expensive than Embroidery, and can be rapidly executed.

Our Outfit includes a collection of Perforated Stamping Patterns, with Powder and Distributer; a half-dozen Tubes of Oil,

Colors, and a Brush; 4 Kensington Painting-Pens; a Felt Banner, stamped and all ready for painting. We also send an Illustrated Manual of Instructions. Price of Outfit, \$1.00, postpaid. Price of extra tubes of Kensington Oil-Colors, ten cents each.

LUSTRA PAINTING OUTFIT

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 4 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 2 Subscribers and 50 cents additional. Price, \$1.00. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra.



As an attractive means of decoration, Lustra Painting is unsurpassed. For beautifying the home by its richness and peculiar adaptation to numberless decorative purposes, it is unrivalled by any other branch of art work. It is work of a character that can be easily executed without a tedious course of study or much application. Our Outfit consists of Polished Maple-wood Box, containing 6 bottles assorted Lustra-Colors; 1 bottle of Medium; 3 China Mixing-cups and an assortment of Camel's-hair Brushes. We also send an Illustrated Manual of Instructions. Price, \$1.15, postpaid. Extra bottles of Lustra-Colors, and Flitters in all Colors (for Iridescent and Brocade Painting) 15 cents each, postpaid.

ALL PREMIUM GOODS FOR SALE AT THE PRICES QUOTED

OUR SEWING MACHINE

Latest Style, High Arm with Automatic Bobbin-Winder



A cut and offer of a Sewing Machine in our Premium Supplement is somewhat of a novelty. There have been lots of them offered to us, and the most extraordinary inducements held out. But we have been afraid of them. They all appeared to be made for catalogue use and advertising purposes. All this time we have been receiving inquiries as to "What Sewing Machine we could furnish, etc.," and for two years we have been looking into the matter, and have investigated the claims of a great many machines. After a series of practical tests we have adopted a Sewing Machine on which we can

Save you from Thirty to Forty Dollars

With one of the most reliable Sewing Machine manufacturers in the United States, we have placed a contract by which he is to furnish, under a guarantee as to standard and quality, a large number of machines, finished especially for our use.

For obvious reasons we withhold the manufacturer's name. Its publication would interfere with the trade of regular agents. However, the name is unimportant—the Machine is what we are interested in.

We Guarantee

our machine to be absolutely first-class in every particular, and equal to any retailed at fifty or sixty dollars. Our own name appears in three places on each machine as a guarantee of our faith in what we supply.

ANY MACHINE NOT PROVING SATISFACTORY AFTER 20 DAYS' TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME CAN BE RETURNED AT OUR EXPENSE AND THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED

Can anything be fairer than this? There will be no salesman or operator near by for the purpose of concealing defects and enlarging on its merits and advantages. With perfect confidence in the machine we send, and a full knowledge of its merits and character, we leave the entire matter to your own judgment. We take no risk in making this somewhat exceptional offer. The machine once in your home will stay there.

Each Machine is Warranted Against Defects for Ten Years

Each one is made by skilled mechanics under the supervision of experts, and as all the wearing parts are of the best case-hardened steel, and every machine is carefully tested on all grades of work before shipment, we have no fears on this score.

WE PREPAY FREIGHT

to any Railroad Station east of the Rocky Mountains. Every one in ordering, knows just what the cost of the machine will be, delivered at the nearest railroad station.

Leading Features

Our machine includes every valuable improvement used by all the high-priced machines: Heavy, Nickel-plated Hand-wheel, five large Drawers, Extension Drop-leaf, a very High, Roomy Arm and is mounted on Patent Castors.

AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—So simple that a child can operate it. Winding the thread automatically on the bobbin as evenly and regularly as the thread on a spool; also, a device whereby the bobbin can be wound without running the machine. This saves unnecessary wear of the machine and the trouble of unthreading and removing work and attachments while the bobbin is being filled.

THE DOUBLE-FOUR-MOTION DROP-FEED—Extends on both sides of the needle, and permits a greater variety of work than any other. It has great power, and never fails to perform its duty; will feed the lightest and heaviest goods with equal precision, and will cross seams and hard places without changing length of stitch or missing stitch. **STITCH REGULATOR, WITH SCALE**—Showing number of stitches to the inch; located on bed-plate directly in front of upright arm, out of the operator's way. **A SPRING-TENSION CYLINDER SHUTTLE**—Holding a bobbin that carries a large amount of thread. There is no hole to thread through, making it the most easily threaded shuttle in use. The tension may be changed without removing the shuttle from machine. **NEEDLE**—Self-setting, short blade, large shank and is not easily broken. **LIGHT RUNNING**—On account of the simple mechanical devices employed in its construction, it runs lighter and with greater speed than most machines, and is almost noiseless. **TABLES**—Are made of built-up wood, composed of seven different layers, insuring great strength without any danger of warping out of shape. Fitted with a large, sliding center drawer, conveniently arranged for needles, bobbins, attachments, etc. A great improvement over the ordinary small sewing-drawer.

STAND—Driving-Wheel and Treadle hung on adjustable case-hardened center, insuring great wear.

With each machine is sent 1 Hemmer and Feller, 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Quilting-Gauge, 1 Screw-Driver, 1 Oil-Can (filled), 1 Cloth-Gauge, 1 Thumb-Screw, 1 Latest Improved Tucker, 1 Set of Wide Hemmers, 1 Ruffler, 1 Binder, a Shirring-Plate and a Book of Complete Directions.

We can furnish either Antique Oak or Black Walnut Case, as desired.

A practical experiment has shown us that any woman acquainted with the ordinary sewing-machine can, in five minutes after our machine has been taken from the case, successfully operate it to her own perfect satisfaction.

How to Secure a Machine

We send one, FREIGHT PAID (to any Railroad Station east of the Rocky Mountains), as a Premium for a Club of

80 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each;	or, for 40 Yearly Subscribers and \$10.00 additional;
or, for 70 " " and \$2.50 additional;	" 30 " " " \$12.50 "
" 60 " " " \$5.00 "	" 20 " " " \$15.00 "
" 50 " " " \$7.50 "	" 10 " " " \$17.50 "

We Offer the Machine Outright for Cash for \$21.00

(Freight paid to any Railroad Station east of the Rocky Mountains.)

Our readers secure the advantage of our ability to buy from first hands, in immense quantity, at the lowest possible price, and are thus enabled to save an Agent's Commission. Many Sewing Machine Agents will tell you our Machine is a poor, mean affair. Of course they will. They want the commission.

Order one. Try it. If the Agent is right, return it. It will be our expense, not yours. We know you will be glad to keep it.

COLLAR-BOX, CUFF-BOX AND GLOVE-BOX

Given as a Premium for 2 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each. Postage and packing, 15 cents extra. Price, 70 cents, postpaid.



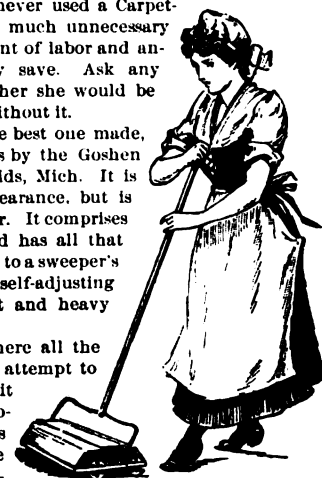
tion of antique leather—a most acceptable present for either a lady or gentleman. We have used many thousand sets. The price at which we sell the three pieces is very low—70 cents, postpaid. We cannot break the set.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL CARPET-SWEEPER

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 5 Subscribers and 50 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.50. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver, whether secured as a Premium or purchased.

Housekeepers who have never used a Carpet-Sweeper do not realize how much unnecessary work they do, nor the amount of labor and annoyance they might easily save. Ask any woman who has one, whether she would be willing to try to get along without it.

The Sweeper we offer is the best one made, and is manufactured for us by the Goshen Sweeper Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich. It is not only handsome in appearance, but is made in the very best manner. It comprises some very new features, and has all that has yet been invented to add to a sweeper's convenience or utility. It is self-adjusting to any carpet, and to light and heavy sweeping.



On an Ingrain carpet, where all the dirt lies on top, it makes no attempt to dig into the carpet: when it touches a Brussels or a Moquette, the pliable bristles force their way between the threads, taking out every particle of dirt without raising dust. No necessity of pressing the Sweeper down to do good work. It is absolutely noiseless, and has a Rubber Furniture Protector. A Pure Bristle Brush, set in such a manner that it is impossible for threads to wind up on the bearings and stop it. A new and convenient automatic Spring Dump. Not necessary to hold the pans open.

The price is \$2.50. Sent by Express, charges to be paid by the receiver. In order to save money for those of our subscribers who order these Sweepers, we carry a stock here in Philadelphia, and also in several other cities, and we ship from the point nearest the town from which we receive the order.

STEAMLESS AND ODORLESS COOKER With Iron Base

Given as a Premium for a Club of 7 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and 75 cents additional; or, for 3 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.75. Must be sent by Express or Freight, the receiver to pay the charges.



With this Steam-Cooker neither steam nor odor escapes into the house—both pass into the stove, and so up the chimney. It can be very conveniently handled, and will do the work of several iron kettles. It is easy to clean. We consider it one of the most practical and useful household inventions we have ever seen, as it can be used as a common Boiling-Kettle and Steam-Cooker at the same time.

We have given this Cooker a practical cooking test, and can confidently recommend it. Twenty quarts capacity. Price, including one tin extension, \$2.75, by Express or Freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

A FRUIT, WINE AND JELLY-PRESS

Given as a Premium for a Club of 10 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 6 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.25. Sent only by Freight, charges to be paid by the receiver.

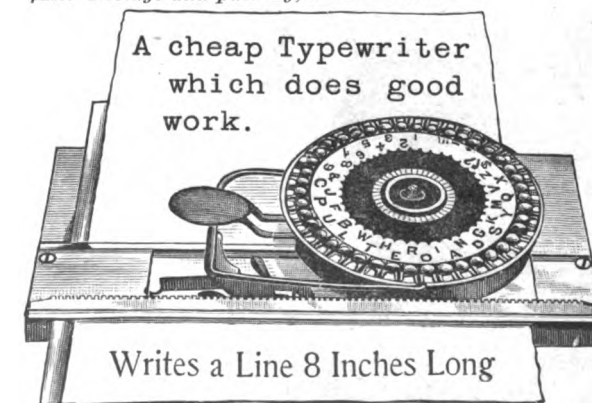
With this Press can be extracted the juices from every kind of fruit and berry. We have used it for years with the most satisfactory results. Wines, jellies, fruit butters and syrups can be made from anything that has juice. The seeds and skins are discharged perfectly dry. Nothing is wasted.



Can be used as a perfectly satisfactory Lard-Press. Price, \$2.25. These Presses must go by Freight; the charges are to be paid by the receiver.

A PRACTICAL TYPE-WRITER

Sent, postpaid, as a Premium for a Club of 8 Yearly Subscribers at \$1.00 each; or, for 4 Subscribers and \$1.00 additional. Price, \$2.25. Postage and packing, 25 cents extra.



This is not a Toy. A fair trial has proved to us that it is a Practical Writing Machine. We use a number of them here in our offices on index work, which cannot be done on the large, expensive machines. It is portable, durable and easy to operate. Any size of paper can be used, and the letters written can be copied on a letter-press. It does good work, and a speed of thirty-five words per minute can be attained by practice. It is a Practical Type-Writer at the price of a toy.

Price, \$2.50, including cost of postage and packing.