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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE LITTLE STEPMOTHER.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

Poor Essie found then that her trouble had just begun. She must go about the house, and see to things as well as she could through her tears, and prevent the children from disgracing themselves, for their grief came in surges at odd moments, and at other times their necessity for amusement was above everything else. Rose and Virgy, too, clamored to be allowed to wear mourning, and, as that was not to be thought of, they insisted on stringing various parcels of black and white beads to wear on the day, when it seemed to Essie that heaven and earth would come together in blackness, and she hadn't even the heart to call them heartless; while Nellie, finding her opportunity in the general gloom and lack of oversight, ran away to play dolls with a long since forbidden companion, and was discovered by Mrs. Putters, and delivered into Kate's hands, together with the opinion that it would take all the neighbors now to keep the children straight; and the next day the same worthy woman came up from the wharf with Peter and Johnny struggling at either hand, and assured Mr. Nevers, who came out to receive them, that she didn't know what in the world he would do without herself next door to mind these children's pranks. Peter and John were shut up in the attic to amuse themselves, since amuse themselves they must, with its hoarded relics; and when Essie saw next day hung from the window a board on which they had scrawled in black paint, and crooked childish script, the words "Funeral Here!" it seemed to her her cup could hold no more. For the rest, when the dark final day came, the children were subdued and decorous enough, the twins forgot about their black beads, Peter and Johnny were very white with twitching faces as their father led them out, and Nellie cried aloud and would not be comforted till Essie cried with her. "Just as pitiful a sight as lives," said Mrs. Putters to her gossip. "Those motherless children and he so helpless and adrift. I'm sure it's a duty for all of us to be a mother to them. And a

if she had always been there than with one of any surprise.

Not so the children. Realizing nothing of the condition of the sick one, from whose room they were of course carefully excluded, they regarded Mrs. Priters as an intruder and an usurper, and without putting their emotions into such strong language, as an outrage on decency and common sense. Mrs. Putters made them finish their toilettes in the morning before they came to breakfast; she would not listen to their chasing the cat down stairs and out doors and across the yard just as they got out of bed; she made them eat like christians, as she called it, instead of barbarians; she objected to their spilling things on the cloth, she would not have a word of quarreling at the table, she would hardly have a word of any sort in the house for fear of exciting Essie. "It's always Essie, Essie!" sobbed Rosy. "I shouldn't think the rest of as were of the least consequence." If they dropped crumbs on the floor, she made them pick them up; she made them wipe their feet on coming into the house, hang up their hats instead of throwing them down anywhere, wash their hands and comb their hair before coming to dine; Johnny had a reading lesson every day, and Peter had to write a cony. down anywhere, wash their hands and comb their hair before coming to dine; Johnny had a reading Jesson every day, and Peter had to write a copy, and Rose and Virgy had to sweep and dust their own room, and Nellie was obliged to wash the breakfast cups, and on the whole a peace and quiet reigned in the house that it had never known before, and poor Mr. Nevers had time and space to indulge his grief undisturbed by anything else than his solicitude for Essie. But it was placid quiet only sub ense, quiet emphasized by a clutch of Johnny's shoulder and a shaking that made him uncertain if the world were upside down or not for the moment: by a ringing, and space to indulge his grief undisturbed by anything else than his solicitude for Essle. But if was placid quiet only sub ense, quiet emphasized by a clutch of Johnny's shoulder and a shaking that made him uncertain if the worldwere upside down or not for the moment; by a ringing, and doubtless deserved if illegitimate, box on the ear for Nelly; by a war of words with Rosy behind closed doors; by a shutting of Virgy in a dark closet; by a general refusal of gingerbread and pie except on good behaviour, and by a rigid seening of Mistress Kate's comings and goings which reduced that young woman to a mere mankin. "It's mestil that'll niver be stapin's account month in the place," she said. "All' and be with the condition of the matter. The now, get out wid ye for a couple o' loons, which reduced that young woman to a mere mankin. "It's mestil that'll niver be stapin's account month." It's mestil that'll niver be stapin's account month. In the place," she said. "All' and the noise." In mana we have the move hand for a long white afterward, drs. Putters and their father were hanging over been for your learning how to do all those things, fast, was the lister ward, the lifter the calm intelligence of old, forgetting the bewildered fright of them drev their own in peace till those soft dark even you wanted to, and doubtless deserved if illegitimate, box on the ear for Nelly; by a war of words with Rosy behind closed doors; by a shutting of Virgy in a dark closet; by a general refusal of gingerbread and pie except on good behaviour, and by a rigid specific provided and pie except on good behaviour, and by a rigid specific provided and pie except on good behaviour, and by a rigid specific provided the provided of the provided the provided that young woman to a mere mankin. "It's mestil that'll univer be stapin's account months account management of them drev their own in peace till those soft dark even we not for them drev their own in peace till those of them drev their own in peace till those of them drev their own in p

this sturdy handmaiden who had never been so put about and obliged to do what she was paid for doing in all her life. "She'll be here for good an' all, the divil fly wid her, sure's yer ma's cold in her grave, God rest her sowl, the swate cushla machree. Arrah, an' what he will that she will. An' marry your pa she will. She's afther no less." "Oh, Kate, Kate!" sobbed Rose and Virgy in a breath. "Mrs. Putters—in dear mamma's place

"Your father and I." There was something ominous in the words, and the snapping of her small black eyes seemed to seal their fate. She never would dare treat them so if she wasn't going to be their step-mother. "I don't care," whimpered Peter. "She isn't bigger than a pint of cider. I heard father say so once. And I won't have to be so very much bigger myself before I'll be big enough to make her stand round. She'd

-a step-mother—oh, we'll ask papa ourselves—
le never—never—to—''

"He can't help himself. He has to have somebody kape his house. There'll none o' ye's ever
learn to do anything but turn it upside down, an'
that blissid angel of an Essie goin' the same way
wid her ma, wirra, wirra! An' it's not mesilf'll
be stayin' here an' be put about by that little
sperrit,'' said Kate, tossing her head after her
tears were dried. "She'll bring yer up nate and
respectable, never fear, an' ye'll be a credit till
her. But she'll be a foine little step-mother, an'
it'll do the heart in me good to see somebody
a ather makin' ye step round. Faix, an' maybe
that's the reason they do be called step-mothers.''
"She shan't! She shan't! She shan't!"
shrieked Virgy. "She never shall! I'll—I'll—"
"Ye'll mind her like a buke. That's what ye'll
do. An' ye'll come down to Shamus an' me,
Saturday afternoons like, if she lets on to lave
yer go, that is, an' ye'll say—"
"You're not really going away?
You won't really leave us to this dreadful
woman?"
"Faith an' I will, unless ye quit foolin' wid me
flour-scoop. An' I will apware if follin' wid me
better look out!" And he snapped his apple tree
twig as if every snap were felt by Mrs. Putters.
But hothing in her absorption did Mrs. Putters
are for Peter or his apple tree twig. He would
be lucky if the tables were not turned, and he
sucaped the smart himself. For he occupied his
sweet leisure that morning in whipping the supposed moths out of Mrs. Putters' pet fox-skin rug
is drey faith the smart himself. For he occupied his
sweet leisure that morning in whipping the supposed moths out of Mrs. Putters' pet fox-skin rug
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is drey faith shart himself. For he occupied his
sweet leisure that morning in whipping the
sup for he same way
and Virgy appropriated her grandmother's old
china that was worth its weighting law is wetter look out!"
And he snapp

last through the freemasonry of the kitchen word had come to Kate. "An' it's as I towld ye," said she. "The little step-mother do be comin' sure's the wedding cake is afther baking. Me own eyes caught sight of her buyin' raisins in the shop today. Lave alone yer howlin' now, Peter, ye great gossoon, ye. Ye've a right to be shamed o' yesilf, ye have. Sure Shamus O'More's not the only man in the world that cares to marry. A man's a poor contimptible object with no woman to the fore. Troth, an' sorra a bit o' me'll care, more betoken it sets me free entoirely to do as I will, fer the's the ould woman of her own to bring over with her, an' it's a bitter folly to be kapin' up two houses when the one 'ud do. Ye've heard say before this that the shovel and tongs to aich other belongs. Sure, it's me own b'y Shamus'll be glad o' the intilligence this night!"

But Shamus was the only one glad of it. When Mr. Nevers came home that evening, he paused a moment at the door to look back on the dying blush of sunset and the stars glowing and growing out of the purple twilight, and see the beauty of the hour that now only served to mark and accentuate loneliness and sorrow, and he thought how deep was the peace, and that death like war made a desert and called it peace. It was a scene, that hurly-burly in the isting-room, that would have made him laugh if he had not felt like crying. Rosy had been holding forth on the enormity of step-mothers, and had drawn such a dark picture, painting in the lurid local color of Mrs. Putters so freely, that Peter was to be seen through the gloom prostrate on the floor in noisy wee, Johnny and Virgy were wailing in each others unwonted arms, and as for Nellie in her wretchedness, Niobe was nothing to her.

"What is all this?" asked the father with his head on the door.

arms, and as for Nellie in her wretchedness, Niobe was nothing to her.

"What is all this?" asked the father with his hand on the door.

"Oh, papa, papa!" they cried in chorus, starting up to meet him. "Is it true that we are going to have a step-mother?"

"A step-mother? What is that?" he asked?"

"Somebody—oh somebody—to fill mamma's place, dear mamma's place!"

"Nobody could fill mamma's place," said he gravely.

gravely. "There, Rose Nevers! I told you so!" roared

"Nobody could fill mamma's place," said he gravely.

"There, Rose Nevers! I told you so!" roared Peter.

"But it is true for all that," said Mr. Nevers, "that you are going to have a little step-mother."

"Oh! there, there, there now!" came the general cry again about the poor man's ears. "You see it's Mrs. Putters!" said the father gently. "You must be careful when you use a lady's name so. Who said anything ab. ut Mrs. Putters!"

"Oh, you needn't suppose we don't know! Kate told us, and everybody in town says so! Everybody in town says you asked her to be our second mother! She told them so herself."

"Really," said the father, sitting down and taking the forlorn Johnny on his knee. "Well, the person who is to be your little step-mother, and whom I expect you to obey implicitly, is a small woman who was so anxious to help her mother that she learned to iron before she was tall enough to stand at the ironing table; learned to make bread and cake and pies and preserves and coffee; to roast a joint and broil a steak; to make beds, to dust, to fill the vases and give the house cheer for those who were sad; who staid at home from picnics and pleasure parties to watch the dressmaker cut and baste and help her on the long seams; who gave up her childhood and became a woman for love of her dying mother; who has but lately see ped from death herself," he said, reaching up an arm for Essie, who had been waiting at the door to slip her hand in his as he came in, "and who now," continued Mr. Nevers. "is going to take the house in charge,—with Shamus's Kate coming every Monday to wash and every Saturday to serub—on condition that you help her out and mind every word she says just as if she was a real step-mother, and under penalty, it may be, of a possible step-mother if you don't!"

"He,—he—means,—he means our Essie!" cried Virgy. "Papa! oh, papa! is that truly what you mean?" and they were beside him and about him and over him, like bees over a comb of honey.

"He,—he—means,—he means our Essie!" cried Virgy. "Papa! oh,

I wouldn't marry the Patriarch of Russia if he I wouldn't marry the Patriarch of Russia if he was father to you five! But let me tell you now, Miss Rosy, if it hadn't been for me setting Essie on to learn how to manage a house, somebody'd been your step-mother—for a house can't manage itself. I marry again, and have a man tramping my carpets and oversetting all the bureau drawers! No thank you. Once is enough for me!"

And yet, such is the perversity of human nature, so true is it that few find out sooner than a bereaved husband does that it is not good for man to be alone, that had you passed that way the year after the little step-mother was married, and Peter had gone to college, and the other children were

after the little step-mother was married, and Peter had gone to college, and the other children were getting on the last of their armor in the struggle of life, helped by her hand at many a buckle and rivet, you would still have seen a little stepmother sitting by the fire, knitting silk socks for her son John, and looking at him with loving if not snapping black eyes; and if it was no longer Mrs. Putters, at any rate it was not Essie.

The End.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL)
OUR FOURTH AT PLYMOUTH.

BY JEANIE DEANS.

Early in June I said to my brother, "Where shall we spend the Fourth? Don't let's stay in the city as we always have every year since my remembrance, drive out after dinner amid a shower of torpedos, fire-crackers, and everything shower of torpedos, fire-crackers, and everything else that will explode, and frighten Dolly; go with to the Common in the evening in that tremendous and for the fireworks. I say, Ned, let's betake out yes to some rural district, quite out of the way, and by the sea. If we can hit on such a place, we'll go the week before, and settle for a few weeks, before kewport or Saratoga. We'll take plenty of good reading, you your fish-pole, and I worsted and crocke hook, and we'll make life happy. Have you thought Somewhere away from dress and people."

"Away from dress and people. I don't know, "But you always know. You are equal to anything."

thing."
"The North Pole, then."

"Oh, Ned!"

"The South Pole!"

"How can you?"

"But you asked for a place where fashion and people were not. I know of nowhere clse, unless I mention the moon."

"I have it! Ancient Plymouth —Cape Cod!"

I mention the moon."
"I have it! Ancient Plymouth,—Cape Cod!"
"Historic ground. Birth-place of a nation, but
do you suppose fashion has not a foothold? and
where's your hotel without people?"

"You are the most exasperating brother I ever

do you suppose fashion has not a foothold? and where's your hotel without people?"

"You are the most exasperating brother I ever knew."

"Probably, since I'm all you ever had."

"Well, it's settled. We shall go to Plymouth the week before the Fourth. I'm sick and tired of city life, the Hudson, Mountains, Niagara, in fact everywhere I've been before, tho' I suppose we must jaunt round to some of those places before the season's over. Mamma, you know," and a little sigh escaped.

"Yes Sis! But you shall have your wish. We'll go to Plymouth," and with this he kissed his sister, a lovely girl of nineteen years, and bounded lightly down the steps of his stately city home. Ned and Susie Wilton were the only children of the late Christopher Wilton, Eag., a man of much wealth and position. Years before their mother had died, and a second came to preside. Then the stately mansion became a rallying place for pride and fashion, for the second Mrs. Wilton was no more nor less thau a woman of the world. Susie shone, and her star not yet to its zenith was bright and clear, but the hollowness she was easy to discern; fashionable life held little for her; it had never been anything to Ned, and these two were more and more drawn together. Besides, the little sigh Ned noticed, and the wish to get away from everywhere had a cause, and he, bless his heart, understood without being told. Susie's happiness was his first pleasure, dearer to his heart than his own, and though no word had been spoken he knew that John Seymour and she had "broken off," and that a European steamer, months before, had taken him to the Old World. "And now she says, Plymouth, Cape Cod. Bless the child, she shall go! But does she expect to get away from herself there? and John? Well," he mused, "I suppose they know. But I know John Seymour through and through. We were in college together, have travelled together since; been like brothers. I know he is true as steel, but set as the rocks and a will of iron, yet I have trusted him always. I trust him still. his down-town office was reached, and he disappeared, this aristocratic young man with the world at his feet, for which he cared little, and half the handsome maidens, or I might say all, (with few exceptions) in the same place, for which he cared less, and far away across the Atlantic pacing his room with troubled brow and anxious countenance was John Seymour, the one to whom Susie Wilton had promised her love less than a year before, and whose betrothal ring had circled her finger. But sensitive natures—and they were both that—are quick to resent, and without a word of explanation, though he thought sufficient cause had been given, he left his home in a large eastern city, and the next steamer bore him to his present destination. The voyage had given him time for reflection, the consequence of which culminated as he now paced the room, in the expression:

the expression:
"What a consummate fool I have been!"
And Susie—bright, irrepressible, irresistible,
was in doubt and mystery with a terrible wound in her heart. Bravely was she doing battle. Ned knew. He could understand without being told. The one thing she dreaded and abhorred was the fashionable worid. Away—away from it was her desire, especially on this gala day, birthday of the nation, for oh! how faithful was memory, distinctly did she recall where and how the last anniversary was spent. It had been one of the happiest days in her life, and now—how different! She would not stay in the city, and she would be bright ahd cheerful and crowd down the bitter heart-ache. She would be brave, and mamma should not suspect, and,—defiant Susie that she was—should never, never wed her to the handsome Count whose praises she was ever sounding. Away to the shores of sandy Cape Cod "people" never came. There she would go, and with Ned, in her heart. Bravely was she doing battle. Ned

some Count whose praises she was ever sounding. Away to the shores of sandy Cape Cod "people" never came. There she would go, and with Ned, dearest and truest of brothers—forget.

What happened and how she "forgot," or remembered, we will let Susie's journal tell.

July 1. Here we are nicely settled in Plymouth—"Ancient Plymouth, Cape Cod,,' I told Ned when I planned the journey, but I find it is not on the Cape at all though lying adjacent, as the next county is Barnstable, which just embraces Cape Cod. And how delightful it is here. Here is the ocean, a never-failing source of strength

and admiration; fair and large in its calm con-

and admiration; fair and large in its calm content, for I have never seep its fury.

The town is indeed "ancient," It being one of the first settled in the New World, and its history is without end. A short distance from me is Plymouth Rock—"birth-place of a nation," indeed, as Ned says. Here also is Memorial Hall filled with relics of the early settlement of the town; it would seem, one could almost view the Mayflower as it rode at anchor in Plymouth Bay.

The place is replete with relics of early New Eng-The place is replete with relics of early New England life, and the present is also here; active restless, purposeful, effective people. So hospitable and kind, I like them thoroughly, heartily.

It is true there are hotels and fashion creeps in, but above and beyond there is a grandeur, that I

but above and beyond there is a grandeur, that I like—that rests and contents me.

July 4. I hardly know just where to begin, I have so much to say, and my little book mus. have it all, but I think I will begin where my last entry ended. The morning of July 2, opened with strong wind and heavy sea. The swell was very strong, the sallors said. I visited the beach in the morning, and before noon the rain fell in torrents. What a storm came on. How the wind blew and the sea rolled and roared! For the season it was almost unparalled. The "line gale" some old sailors assured me seldom was so severe. Thro' the day and night of the second, the storm raged, and the morning of the third broke "o'er the wild waste of waters." Ned and myself were carly at the beach. Crowds were there, for far o'er the deep came the steady "boom, boom," of a ship in distress. No aid could reach the sinking steamer for such it proved; but toward noon, the wind and tide somewhat abating the life-boat was manned.

The steamer was reached which proved the was manned.

The steamer was reached, which proved the latest from England bound for Boston blown from her course and stranded on the rocks. Many of the passengers were nearly exhausted with watching and exposure. Oh, if the life-boat had not reached them! The terrors of the sea I realize as negral hecks.

There were two beautiful children sent by their parents from London to relatives in New York. One of them had an arm broken clinging to the

parents from London to relatives in New York. One of them had an arm broken clinging to the rigging; another nearly perished in the water. These were carried to a fisherman's cottage, and Ned, with a very sober face, asked me if I could stay by, and care for them awhile. The people of old Plymouth have opened wide their doors. Nearly all the steamer's passengers and crew are in a condition of suffering or want. The government officers also do their duty well. The relief corps are here. A christian land indeed is our noble country of which to day is its anniversary. I sat by the children until evening, when Ned came for me with a new nurse for them. They were doing well however. The doctor has telegraphed their friends and they will be here soon. After resting at our boarding place I began to feel restless. The old feeling of discontent crept over me. And the Ill-fated steamer had crossed the Atlantic—left old England perhaps ten days before, and left—ah, yes—. Just here Ned came asking if I would walk a little to another cottage, another passenger needed me. We went. I entered the little chamber, and there pale, tired, a fractured arm and leg and bruises untold, but with a cheerful smile and eyes that no storm

cottage, another passenger needed me. We went. I entered the little chamber, and there pale, tired, a fractured arm and leg and bruises untold, but with a cheerful smile and eyes that no storm could dim, with a light in his face that was never on land or sea, was John Seymour!

I think I made a faint sound and turned to leave the room; but he said, "My darling, come to me," and presently I was passionately weeping, while his well hand stroked my hair. I could remain but a short time he was so weak, and Ned told me after, suffering untold pain with every breath, but he drew my face to his and said, "Susie, everything shall be explained, to-morrow I shall ask your forgiveness," and then Ned took me away. I was trembling so I could hardly walk. He told me he was the first to discover John wounded and faint on the shore. That thro' his efforts many lives had been saved, among them the children I had tended. That for some hours his recovery was considered doubtful, but at last consciousness was restored. He recognized Ned and his first inquiry had been for me. Last night I slept but little, and was I believe, conscious of but one thought—John had returned, and was still my own.

This morning, July Fourth, opened early. At the first break of day the cannon and guns boomed

I slept out little, and was I believe, conscious of but one thought—John had returned, and was still my own.

This morning, July Fourth, opened early. At the first break of day the cannon and guns boomed thro' the air, while bells in the steeples were rung with the spirit of seventy-six. Young America is irrepressible here in Plymouth as well as elsewhere, and fire-crackers and torpedoes made the air melodious, while the vessels in harbor floated the nation's banner from masthead. The town itself has been gay with banners, music, and processions since early morning. Ned laughingly says, "Sia, will you go to Greenland or further north next year, to get away from people? You are not out of the world."

"And I don't want to be," I reply.

There is a picnic beyond "Great Hill," a place "where the Indians used to live," one little girl informs me. Ned and myself were invited, by these kindly people, but I gathered a handful of beautiful roses with the morning dew still resting on them, and swiftly took my way to the fisherman's cottage at the beach.

John has told me all, and I believe I am the happiest woman the earth holds. More sharply now does my wretchedness appear, in contrast with my present happiness.

I was thinking of this a moment to-day, and then, with a little of the old pride, that John says has been one-half our trouble, I thought I will never let him know just how little life held, when he took my hand again pressing it to his lips saying, "Ah, Susie, I see! your face tells me what your life has been without me."

Until late that afternoon I remained. The wise old doctor said he thought J ohn would gain faster with me than without, and I'd better stay late and

old doctor said he thought John would gain faster with me than without, and I'd better stay late and come early next day, which I certainly shall.

And now the sunset guns are booming. Far and wide o'er these ancient rocks and hills the echoes reverberate. The nation's birthday is almost over, and to me how much of joy it has brought.

brought.

Ned has just left me. He says I am constant in praises of Plymouth. He does not understand it, for are there not people here? and then adds soberly, "Susie, dear, was it not of yourself you were weary? It was not the people in the world, its pride or fashion, tho' we understand to some extent I believe what these mean, you were so anxious to run away from, but your inner self." "Oh, Ned," I said, "you read too truly. But now—"

"Oh, Ned," I said, "you read too truly. But now—"
"Yes, now the radiancy of life has returned. Love,—human love, is the highest attribute, the dearest gift of life. But when that is denied we can live, we can work, not for ourselves alone as the braces Here less now he knows the truth. Good-night."

"Oh, Ned," I said, "you read too truly. But now—"
"Yes, now the radiancy of life has returned. Love,—human love, is the highest attribute, the dearest gift of life. But when that is denied we can live, we can work, not for ourselves alone dear, but for the many—the world around us. That was what John was trying hard to do, when he believed you false, and I think he will do it no less now he knows the truth. Good-night."

And from that day on I have resolved to set self

more and more aside; weak my first attempts may be, but they shall be made. I shall try no more to make a world wherein to be happy, but be happy in the world already made.

And here the journal ends, but not the life so truly, so nobly begun.

Truth, goodness, christian love, may be and is, just as active in one place as another, if the heart is only tuned aright, and July Fourth was not only the nation's birthday, but the day of birth for a new life with Susie Wilton.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] ROUND CORNERS.

She was sitting on the edge of the wood-box, rubbers on her trim little feet, and her skirts shortened with a stout clastic page.

Chairs, boots, chip basket and other movable furniture and rubbish, that is apt to lumber the floor of a farm house kitchen, had been removed or elevated, before the thrifty little housewoman had commenced her brisk, thorough raid with mop and clean floor cloths.

Her task was finished, and perched on the woodbox, she waited to rest and let the freshly mopped boards dry past danger of tracking before replacing furniture and laying the dinner table.

The air of the wide, sunny kitchen was a bit steamy and sudsy, but delighful with its assurance of well mopped surface and wholesome, well turned corners.

turned corners.

turned corners.

The smooth yellow painted boards glistened as though painted with iresh coats of varnish. No grey seams left between the bricks of the broad hearth, no gurry or mop rag shreds hiding behind table and stove legs, no furry wads of dirt accumulations in the square, sharply turned corners that carelessness so quickly converts into swooping round corners whether that room be parlor or kitchen. kitchen

kitchen. Aunt Lucy, an old neighbor, tip-toed across the entry floor so softly, that the little housewife perched on the wood-box, did not hear her approaching footsteps, and was surprised in tears. "What! Carrie! Crying this beautiful, sunny March day? What is it, child?"

"Oh, Aunt Lucy!" she cried, starting up in confusion. "I did not mean for you or any one else to see these foolish tears, but—I was crying over my corners."

over my corners.'

over my corners."
"Corners! Carrie, what do you mean?"
"Just look at them, auntie, don't they look wholesome! Not only the four corners of the room, but all the corners; by the dish cupboard, and safe and sink, and in the little square turned jogs where the door frames meet the floor. I have just wiped them all clear of dust and dirt, these and the upp board just as methors truth the visible. just when all clear of dust and dirt, these and the mop board, just as mother taught us girls, not with a clumsy linty rag of the mop, but with a clean, moist floor cloth, and they are square turned corners, just as the carpenter left them, and not made round with accumulations of dirt. I was crying because I know they are the last square corners I shall see till next December."

"Why so Carried Do you intend being slove." Why so, Carrie? Do you intend being slov-

"Why so, Carrie? Do you intend being slovenly?"

"No, Aunt Lucy, but the farm hands will commence the Spring's work next week, and when we board our men I must have help in my housework, and with so much extra cooking and washing to do, I cannot attend to my mopping, and these young girls are careless about it, and soon contrive to have my pretty kitchen finished with round corners. Why do not their mother's teach them how to do housework properly?"

This is just the question I also want to ask the mothers? Are you sufficiently painstaking with your girls? Are you teaching them how work should be done, whether that work be kitchen work, sewing, or any branch of housework?

From time to time we have hired girls to help us carry the work of our numerous household,—girls out of good American families, whose mothers, often, are excellent housekeepers, but

giris out of good American ramilies, whose mothers, often, are excellent housekeepers, but the shadow, even, of their mantle has not fallen on their daughters. To all appearance, they have wholly neglected teaching and training their girls in housewifery skill, neatness or thrift. And because of this inexcusable neglect, the families who employ them must bear with "round corners," unless these daughters will consent to learn away from their home, how to do things "decently and from their home, how to do things "decently and

Experience leads us to think that very many of Experience leads us to think that very many of the young American girls who "work out," are teachable and ambitious to learn right ways of doing work, but pride compels them to hide their chagrin over ignorance and blunders committed, under the cloak of an "I don't care" spirit, though the cloak is only skin deep. But when a self-willed woman of thirty or forty

years, persists in washing silver in strong suds, and pouring water over your knife handles, and in spite of remonstrance and expostulation, will put your milk pans away unscalded and half dried,

put your misk pans away unscalled and hall dried, there is no hope for her. She and "round corners" will walk to the grave together.

Only yesterday, a bright, pretty girl of eighteen years spent the day with us. A girl with a neat, trim figure, and stylishly, even daintily dressed, and from a home where thrift and good house-keeping are not strangers. Yet, after the noon meal, when she insisted on helping with the meal, when she insisted on helping with the dishes, she clattered the dinner plates into a heap just as they were, covered with grease, and crumbs and scraps, which a five year old child ought to know should be scraped into the refuse pan, at the commencement of clearing the table, and popped them into my dish pan of hot, clean water. The consequence you can guess. Up to the surface came floating a thick, greasy scum, dotted with bobbing crusts, and rinds and peelings—a dreadful mess, not fit to wash even dripping pans and kettles, yet the silver forks and spoons were washed (1) in it.

washed (?) in it.

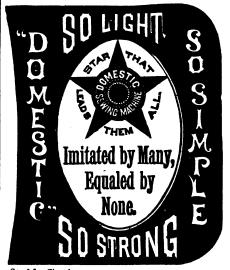
If girls were taught, and required at home to do housework properly, why is it in an employer's home, they will scrabble the table silver into the dishpan along with butcher and chopping knives, empty dust pans of floor sweepings into the chip basket, or flirt it out of sight behind the wood box.

basket, or first it out of sight behind the wood box, scrape iron dinner pots with their finger nails, and leave their dish cloths in a wet, grimy, twisted wad behind the water pail?

If mothers did not shamefully neglect the housewifery training of their daughters, would they, when they go away from their homes, commit such offenses?

Helen Ayre.

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"H. M. J." advises mothers to use magnesia powdered through a fine bag, for heat eruptions or chafe, as it does not cake as other powders do.

FOR BROKEN BREASTS:-Double handful nice FOR BROKEN BREASTS:—Double handful nice hops, two teacups water, one teacup of fresh lard or butter. Stew until water evaporates. Squeeze the grease thoroughly from the sack of hops. Use the ointment while hot. Rub as briskly as possible, and keep a fiannel wet with the ointment over the inflamed parts.

Doc's WIFE.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I wish to add my testimony to the worth of Horlick's food, as mentioned by a friend in the "mother's corner" some time ago. When my baby was born she was a plump little thing, but I was unable to nurse her, and several foods were tried for her. When two weeks old an ulcer came in one of her eyes, which reduced her strength quickly. The doctor said unless her strength was increased she could not live. My druggist recommended Horlick's food, which I tried, and found it agreed with her. From that time to this she has had nothing but the food mixed with one cow's milk, and in spite of living in a dark room six months, she is healthy and strong, is eighteen months old, weight 29½ lbs., has twelve teeth and one eye tooth almost through, and, as the saying is, is as happy as the day is long.

and, as the saying is, is as nappy as the day is long.

For the benefit of those mothers who do not seem to know whether to cuddle their babies or to put them to bed awake, I would say, I let my little one run around and play in the evening until she appears tired, when I take her in my lap, undress her, cuddle her and kiss her, and prestol she is asleep, when I lay her in her crib beside my bed, and although some night she toeses round considerable, she rarely wakes until daylight.

Mrs. H.

ED. LADIES' HOME JOWNAL:—I find many things in the L. H. J. to admire, and many sage suggestions. But in the JOURNAL for September are some notes from "Thorny Poppy" about the treatment of children, diet, etc., that are set so far out of line with the teachings of our best writers on Hygiene, as well as "14 years with five children," that 1 am tempted to say a word myself, even if 1 am a stranger.

Her point against "castor oil, cordials, soothing syrups," etc., is well taken, but when she speaks of the coffee and butter, and "a good deal of cream and sugar added," I am reminded of something somebody said—was it Gen. Grant?—about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Doctoring

somebody said—was it Gen. Grant?—about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. Doctoring and dosing children is unnecessary and often hurtful, but I submit that "catnip tea" is less hurtful than the "coffee" which is not "bad for the bowels," according to Thorny Poppy, but by such eminent authors as the great physiologist and phrenologist, O. S. Fowler, is bad for the bowels. I know a person (adult) for whose bowels it is bad. Fifteen years ago one cup of coffee for supper would cause diarrhea with tenesmus by four o'clock next morning. To-day it would produce constipation, and render a purgative indispensable.

duce constipation, and render a purgative indispensable.

This "butter," "sugar," and sweet things thickens the already very thick blood corpsules, and makes the child more liable to take any prevailing disorder. If, as our sister says, nature starts them right, and her dietary is good, and just the thing, what locks the liver and renders necessary "something that will change the secretions and rouse the liver to action." What say our best modern authors? Purgatives cause constipation, on the same principle that "the horrors" follow swift on the heels of the "hilarious spree."

rors? follow swift on the heels of the "hilarious spree."

Infants need little or no medicine. A proper regard to diet is generally sufficient. Of all things they should not be permitted to eat much of is grease, GREASE; whether as butter or meat. Those "two or three ripe apples" that gave Mr. Poppy a "severe attack of bilious colic," were they eaten just before, during, or just after a meal? As a rule children require no other or better liver regulator than ripe fruit, if grease, indigestible grease, and the other etceteras are kept away. For example: Rice contains 35 per cent of nutriment, and the fattest bacon only about 35 per cent, and yet a bed-ridden invalid can eat rice, but who would give them bacon? Why is this? No wonder grease and bacon "stay with us," "stick to the ribs," as the phrase is. They must stay if ever digested. After all, it depends much on temperament and heredity what food is wholesome and best for us and our children. "One's meat's another's poison."

meat's another's poison."

Now I expect this will raise the battle cry against me, for "Poppy" is immensely in earnest, and has the courage of her convictions. But I think she is candid, in seeking light, and in favor of fair play, and will not regard this as a criticism. If we are honest and in earnest we will welcome the truth the? It test in the way of some of our the truth, tho' it get in the way of some of our pet "notions." Bell.

reign in the hearts of the little folks during some hours of long shut-in days, and the mother's pa-tience and tact is tried to the uttermost in trying to overcome the inclinations for such mischievous fun as plaguing.

Mothers are more apt to speak and write of the mothers are more apt to speak and write of the lovable traits of their children, than of their trying, hateful ways; but is it not wisdom to frankly admit the latter and by exchange of thought, learn from those with richer experience and greater tact how to uproot from the little hearts the proneness to dispute and tease?

Children should never be allowed to hector and dispute sech other.

dispute each other.

dispute each other.
Very easy it is to write and read this statement, but I do not find it so easy stamping out among my little flock the inclination, long, stormy, tiresome winter days, to "plague" each other. "How beautifully your children get along together, Helen! I believe they never quarrel!" Yes, honor true, this has been said to me;—not often, but once, sure, and I wish the types could put it in red ink, so all the sisters would be sure to see it, for my laurels as a disciplinarian are not many.

many.

Out doors, in the sunshine, or out of doors anywhere, our little folks have few if any differences, but trot together from one play to another, happy and sunshiny faced and voiced all day long, but its not always so, when snow drifts bank the window ledges, and the mercury runs down into the twenties, for that means indoor unoccupied life for them.

Such days, when every amusement has been exhusted and peevish cunvi sways their wills, nothing is too trifling over which for them to "pick a fuss." and nothing they seem to relish so well as to pick it and engage in brisk, sharp disputes that unless promptly quelled is sure to end in angry sobs.

putes that unless promptly quelled is sure to end in angry sobs.

"And you allow such disturbances in your nursery! Oh! John's Wife I am astonished!"

No, dear, chiding sister, I do not, "but," as a good woman once wrote, "I don't allow, I simply tolerate till I can put my foot on the thing that destroys household peace."

And now I come to you, asking your happiest and quickest way to put your foot on all hectoring, nagging and disputing among your little people. When I have leisure and am rested, it is not hard. Simply start them on some new tack of

When I have leisure and am rested, it is not hard. Simply start them on some new tack of amusement or gather them round my rocker and with the help of a pictured story, tell them some interesting, tender tale, calling frequent attention to the picture, and with their little heads bent together over the page, the spirit of tormenting mischief and retaliation flies away, and they listen thoughtfully to the pathetic happenings that are sure to fall to the little child in the story who is unkind to his little playmate.

Occupation is a panacea for childish troubles as well as for our own.

But in hurried hours, when the work drives and there is no time for stories or new plays, I have

But in hurried hours, when the work drives and there is no time for stories or new plays, I have learned the quickest and happiest way for me to snuff out wrangling, is to promptly banish the child who "began it," into another room, there to remain till he promises he will be good.

Solitary confinement takes all the back bone out of the stubborn will and pertness, and it is not long before a crack creaks open in the doorway and a shamed, supple willed little child creeps out, saying, "I'll be good, mamma. I promise I'll be good."

Sometimes, when no second room is warmed and it would be imprudent to send a child from the fire, I squelch budding quarreis by forbidding the little, bristling, would be disputants from speaking, either aloud or in whispers, and as a dispute cannot very well be carried on without words, either spoken or written, the enforced silence quickly snuffs out any threatening insurrection.

But it is the love of hectoring and disputing that I find headest to proceed.

But it is the love of hectoring and disputing that I find hardest to uproot.

How can it be done?

JOHN'S WIFE.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] ANOTHER MOTHER'S VIEW.

BY MRS. CLARA D. ARMSTRONG.

I am a subscriber and an appreciative reader of your valuable paper, and especially do I enjoy the Mother's Department. I feel I must "speak out in meeting" since reading Mrs. Emma C. Hewitt's article in regard to the religious training (or rather neglect of training) of children. I imagine it is a "make up" story, as the children say, to merely advance a theory. If true, I fear that mothers will regret her plan of neglecting to "train her children in the way they should go." I admit there is danger of going too far in this as in other matters. Does this mother overlook all rudeness and fault in her child to wait until it is old enough to understand? Does she withhold her kisses and love from it, and not expect love in return for fear it will become irksome to the child? She says the children in her home often made "light" or fun of prayer, etc. Has she never heard the little rebellious tongues saying "I don't love mamma cause she don't love me," or, "I'm doin' off to find anodder mamma," etc., etc. Will a loving and conscientious mother let these words go unreproved for fear her love will become irksome to the child, and it will not reverence her? No, no, she hastens to undo these words and cause the little heart to repent. She says at home they were forced to say certain words of thanks at the table, and when they felt in a rebellious mood the words were jerked out ungratefully. This was natural. We should never lorce a prayer from a child any more than we should force that child to kiss us and say that it loved us when we could see rebelliou in its heart. force a prayer from a child any more than we should force that child to kiss us and say that it loved us when we could see rebellion in its heart.
Just so it should be in teaching it of Jesus. Make
his love ever bright and attractive to the child,
never irksome, and God will take care of the result. I am the mother of six children, two have been "called home;" oh! how I should chide myself had I allowed Claribel and Marguerite to BELL.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

PICKING.

I know of no better term to designate the thousand and one out-croppings of petty jealousies that sometimes exitats between children of the same family;—a mischievous jealousy that shows its green head in the way of hectoring, nagging disputes, and nettling exultations, usually strongeat between any two of the children whose ages are nearest.

"Eh! I know something you don't!" In childhood, many of us grew familiar with this phrase, and some of us who now have active, young broods of our own, are renewing acquaintance with the hateful, old expression with its upward, exseperating inflection and implied, tantalizing secrets.

I wonder if there are households beside my own in which the spirit of teasing mischief seems to

Mamma soon called the meeting to order, and had one speak at a time. A glance in our neighbor's yard revealed confusion there also. The father, who is proprietor of a saloon, and mother were out, and their little ones talking quite as excitedly as our own. We quictly drew the little ones in and had an explanation. Our little ones had delivered a prohibition speech to the neighbor children, and wound up with 'Oh Myrtle, won't you and your little sister beg your papa to quit selling that mean whiskey? Don't you know it causes the papa's to get drunk, and go home and beat the mammas, and put their little children on hot stoves, etc? Besides, Myrtle, God's book says no drunkard shall 'enter into the Kingdom of Heaven,' and it is as bad for him to sell it to them to drink as for them to drink it, and he won't 'enter into the Kingdom.' I'll go and get the Bible and read it to you." Myrtle solemnly promised to beg her papa to quit, and from appearances we suppose she would. The Book says "a little child shall lead them." How could a child lead without its first being taught the way? add who is the best one to teach it but mother? Does that mother fear to teach her child of Santa Claus? I often wonder why parents should make a hero of Santa instead of Jesus, when in a few years the story is dispelled and such sad disappointment follows, while the story of Jesus' love, coming, and good gifts is true, and becomes a part of our own lives, and a joy at thought of realization.

That mother when asked by her father, "Have wonder wanders over femall godly in father, "Have wonders were femall godly in father, "Have wanders were femall godly in father, "Have wanders were femall godly in father." Mamma soon called the meeting to order, and

part of our own lives, and a joy at thought or realization.

That mother when asked by her father, "Have you drawn away from all godly influence?" answered, "No, I am as good a church woman as I ever was." That may be, but is she a true christian, leaning upon Jesus, day by day, asking His guidance, upon her knees? Her words impress me with the thought, that the task had become irksome to her, and the evil one, ever ready to make excuses for own failings, had suggested own this daugerous theory.

make excuses for own failings, had suggested own this dangerous theory.

[By way of note we would say that every instance related in the article referred to, is true to life, and not a mere figment of the imagination "invented to sustain a theory." It is from these, and such as these, met with in the course of a long experience, that the theory has been evolved. In regard to another matter, I can truthfully and thankfully say, that I have never even overheard my children make such remarks of their mother, (or of any one else whom they loved and respected) as those above quoted; nor can I even imagine it as those above quoted; nor can I even imagine it possible that a child, not absolutely vicious by nature, taught from infancy by daily experience to love and respect its parents, (so many parents lose sight of the latter necessity in child training) should even think such things.—ED.]

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] WHY?

"Why?" asks the child, "Why is it right?"
"Because I say so," answers the mother. All wrong, mother; nothing in the world was ever right because you said so. You are making an untrue statement, and laying up trouble for yourself in the future at the same time.
"Children should accept the dictum of their parents, unquestioning."

But do they? That is the question.
Your child comes into the world without any preconceived notion of the kind of world it is, or the kind of people with whom his lot has been cast. Everying must be tested by him (you among the rest) from the time he begins to use his first reasoning powers, and while it would be more convenient, for a period, that our troubles should not be increased by our being obliged to answer questions about every little thing continually, don't you know that it is this very thing that builds up in the boy the judgment of the man? If you simply say to a boy "Don't do that." "Why?" "Because I say so," you give him a rule for that particular occasion but nothing that can be of any service to him at any future time. Remember, that the majority of children are sharp-witted and clear-seeing, and if you want them to be of real, solid, use to you, give them reasons for their actions, so that they may act from reason and principle, and not from blind obedience to another's will. There come plenty of times, even in a child's life, when neither parent is at hand to guide or command. If such children have been accustomed to blind obedience, they have no fund of judgment on which to draw, and are utterly at a loss how to act.

The relation between parent and child should be that between a loving counsellor and one seeking knowledge—not that existing between master and slave. Children only gain such knowledge as they seek, and their ever expanding brains are constantly seeking wherewith to be filled.

Remember, too, that until they have questioned within themselves or aloud, as to the motives of your actions, they are not sure that you always have a good reason.

If you have p

Be careful to avoid giving orders for which you have no particular reason beyond the caprice of the moment, when that order affects your child's

comfort.
Your children will judge of you as men and women, and their respect is naturally much les-

women, and their respect is naturally much lessened for a parent who has no other reason than "because I say so," (even if they be your own offspring) and woe to the parent who proves an autocrat instead of a loving counsellor.

If you say "Don't go out this morning, Henry," "Why, mother?" "Because I say so." To-morrow, and each succeeding day, you will be tried with the same question. "Say, mother, can't I go out this morning right after breakfast?" until your patience is exhausted, and your son's temper and sullenness, if he possess those qualities, are aroused. But if you say to him in answer to "Why?" "Because, at this season of the year the dew is very heavy, and you will get your feet very wet. After ten o'clock the sun will have dried it all off, and then you can go out every very wet. After ten o'clock the sun will have dried it all off, and then you can go out every day." The matter is settled, the child is satisfied, and he knows without further question as each "to-day" turns up, that he is not to go out till ten o'clock because the grass is not sufficiently

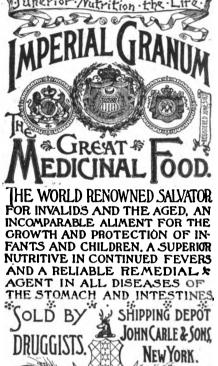
dry.

Do your best to inculcate reason and principle, and don't be too tired, or too cross, or too dignified to answer a respectful "why."

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLE-WORK.

"Mrs. John Pace" requests directions for making a quilt called the "Tree of Liberty."

Can any one send directions of Insertion to match Fluted Lace with edge, given in January No., 1886?

Interested Subscribers will find plainer directions for pineapple edge in July number of JOURNAL.

"Ida Sloan" can finish her lambrequin with a chenille cord, or pretty fringe, either of chenille or silk. M. F. K.

Will any of the lady readers send directions of Crochet Oriental Lace? Also how to make a feather edge cap for child two years old.

Will some subscriber to the Journal give directions for knitting lady's mitt, with fancy back, giving number of needles and silk used? Numerous subscribers :- The stars in Palm Leaf

Welch Lace pattern mean to repeat what is writ-ten between the stars, as many times as the di-rections tell you.—ED.

Putting thread over the needle makes 1 stitch, putting thread over the needle twice makes 2 stitches. Hope the above is plain to "Mrs. C. B. N.," the meaning of "make 2." Any one having correct directions for ladies' knitted underwear, either separate or combined, will confer a great favor to many subscribers, by sending them to the editor of L. H. J.

"S. G." can procure stamped hat bands at reasonable rates, by sending to Partridge & Richardson, 17 and 19 North Eighth St., Philadelphia, Pa., who keep a full supply of fancy work articles.

"Adele H. Randolph."—We will be grateful for any directions of fancy work you please to send. Have had both Tunisian Lace and Insertion in the L. H. J. The directions for lace are in the Oct. No., 1885.

Brainerd & Armstrong's knitting silk 300 is the right number for knitting lace. In selecting patterns, avoid those with sharply defined points at the edge, as they are apt to curl up. Scalloped the edge, as they are apt to curl up. Scalloped edges with round or shell shaped outline suit best.

or F, of Brainerd & Armstrong's twist, and crochet in Afghan stitch, a watch guard 4 stitches wide, (wider if desired) I think she will find it satisfactory. It will wear about one year. Directions for knitting Afghan stitch are in the Journal of March 1886.

Jenny Wallis.

Grandmother's Edging.

15 stitches. 1st row. Kn 2, over twice, purl 2 together, kn

7, over, narrow, ku 2.
2d row. Purl all but 4 stitches, over, purl 2 tog, kn 2. All even rows same as 2d.



Kn 2, over twice purl 2 tog, kn 3, narrow, kn 2,over, narrow. row. 5th row.

over twice, purl 2 tog, kn 2, narrow, kn 2, over, narrow, kn 2.

narrow, kn 2.

7th row. Kn 2, over twice, purl 2 tog, kn 1, narrow, kn 2, over, narrow, over, narrow.

9th row. Kn 2, over twice, purl 2 tog, narrow, kn 2, over, kn 1, over, kn 3.

11th row. Kn 2, over twice, purl 2 tog, narrow, kn 1, over, kn 3, over, kn 1, over, narrow.

13th row. Kn 2, over twice, purl 2 tog, narrow, over, kn 5, over, kn 3.

4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 14th rows are all like 2d.

When thread is put over twice before purling, the effect is only one loop over the needle, if the previous stitch is kn plain, as in the fagotting above.

Kn means knit.

JENNY WALLIS.

Apple Leaf Tidy.

Allow 20 stitches for each pattern, and 6 extra stitches for edges, (3 plain at beginning, and 3 at ending.) kuit across plain before commencing the pattern. 86 is a good number, providing the yarn is coarse, and a wide border is used.

1st row. Seam 1, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, narrow; repeat from edge.

narrow, over, knit 3, narrow; repeat from edge. 2d row, and every alternate row, purl across. 3d row. Seam 1, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow; repeat.

7th row. Seam 1, narrow; repeat.

7th row. Seam 1, narrow; over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 7, over, narrow, over, knit 3 tog, repeat from *until the 4th from the end, then over, knit 1.

11th row. Knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 3, narrow, seam 1, narrow, knit 3, over, over, knit 3, narrow, seam 1, narrow, knit 3, over,

over, knit 3, narrow, seam 1, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over; repeat, and then knit

1.
13th row. Knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2, narrow, seam 1, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 1; repeat, and narrow in the place of knitting 1 at the end.
15th row. Knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow,

15th row. Knit 3, over, harrow, over, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, seam 1, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2; repeat.

17th row. Knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, seam 1, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, harrow, over, harrow, over, harrow, over, harrow, over, knit 3; repeat.

19th row. Knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow over, knit 3 together, over, narrow, over, narrow over, knit 4; repeat.
Use 50 spool cotton, and No. 16 or 17 needles.
Box 144, Carrbon, Maine. E. Gray.

Handsome Crochet Edge.

So many of our subscribers having had diffi-culty in working the pineapple edge from Feb. No. of L. H. J., we print what we hope will prove to be very explicit directions of that pattern in this number. And right here let me say we can-not furnish new subscribers with directions for not furnish new subscribers with directions for edgings that have already appeared in our columns. Should they wish them no farther back than January, 1886, on receipt of five cents in stamps we will mail you the number you desire. But we cannot supply you with copies previous to that date.—ED.

Make a chain of 6 stitches.

1st row. Miss 4, 3 d c in 5th loop, ch 2, 3 d c in same 5th loop; this forms a shell, 1 d c in last stitch of chain; turn.

2d row. Ch 3, shell in shell, 1 d c in loop at end of first row; turn.

3d row. Ch 3, shell in shell, 1 d c in loop at end of 2d row; turn.



Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

Repeat 2d row 'til you have a strip of 10 shells. Under this strip a scallop is to be worked with the pineapple in the centre. This begins on the 11th

row.

11th row. Ch 1, miss 2 shells, make a shell under the ch 3, which is between the 8th and 9th shells in strip, ch 4, miss 3 shells in strip, make a shell, under ch 3, between 5th and 6th shells in strip, ch 4, make a shell under ch 3, between 2d and 3d shells in strip; chain 5, fasten with sc in last loop of strip; turn. There are now 3 shells along the edge of strip of 10 shells. A row of shells is to be worked in the 1st and 3d of these shells, while the middle one forms the foundation for the pineapple.

shells, while the middle one forms the foundation for the pineapple.

12th row. 10 s c under the ch 5, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 4, 10 d c under ch 2 in 2d shell, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 5, fasten with s c in ch 1 of preceding row; turn.

13th row. Work along the ch 5 in slip stitch, to the 1st shell, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 4, 1 s c between 1st and 2d d c, ch 2, 1 s c between 2d and 3d d c, and so on through the 10 d c's, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 5, fasten with s c in ch 1 of 12th row: in shell, ch 5, fasten with s c in ch 1 of 12th row

14th row. 10 d c under ch 5, ch 1, shell in shell ch 3, 1 s c under 1st 2 ch *ch 2, 1 s c under next ch 2; repeat from * until there are 8 s c, ch 3, shell in shell, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 1 in 13th row;

turn.

15th row. Work along the ch 5 in slip stitch, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 3, 1 s c under 1st ch 2, *ch 2, 1 s c under next ch 2; repeat from * until there are 7 s c, ch 3, shell in shell, ch 5, fasten in ch 1, in 14th row; turn.

16th row. Like 14th row, except there are only 6 s c in pineapple instead of 8.

17th row. Like 15th row, but 5 s c instead of 7.

7.

18th row. Like 16th row, but 4 s c.
19th row. Like 17th, but 3 s c.
20th row. 10 s c under ch 5, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 3, 1 s c under 1st ch 2, ch 2, 1 s c under next ch 2, ch 3, shell in shell, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 1;

ch 3, 1 s c under 1st ch 2, ch 2, 1 s c under next ch 2, ch 3, shell in shell, ch 5, 1 s c under ch 1; turn.

21st row. Work along the ch 5 in slip stitch, ch 1, shell in shell, thread twice round the needle, put the needle between the 2 s c at end of pineapple, thread over draw it through two loops, thread over draw it through two loops, thread over draw it through two loops, shell in shell, ch 5, fasten with s c in ch 1 of last row; turn.

22d row. 10 d c under ch 5, fold the whole pineapple together lengthwise, so the 2 end shells lie against each other; put the needle through the centre of both shells, and join with 1 s c; open out your work, ch 5, fasten with 1 s c in ch 1 of last row; turn.

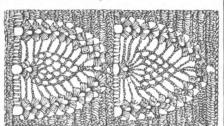
23d row. Work along ch 5 in slip stitch, then turn, and put 10 single crochet in large loop, I slip stitch in ch 1, and so on till you have filled in the 6 loops, ch 1, shell in shell, join with s c at end or row; turn, and continue as at first, until you have 10 shells, when you start the 2d scallop by repeating from the 11th row. The first 4 loops on the edge of each scallop are to be joined in the working to the last 4 loops of the previous scallop, drawing the loop through, and finishing the 10 s c as usual. Slip stitch is to put your needle in each of the 5 stitches, thread over the needle, and draw it through the stitch on the needle.

Pineapple Insertion.

Make a chain of thirty-two stitches, turn, make double crochet into each stitch of chain, commencing with fourth stitch from the

chain, commencing with fourth staten from the needle, thus making a double chain of twenty-eight stitches; turn.

2d row. Ch 4, d c in next 2 stitches, ch 2, d c in 3d stitch from needle, d c in next 7 stitches, ch 2, d c in 3d stitch from needle, d c in next 7 stitches. ch 2, d c in 3d stitch from needle, d c in last 2 stitches. last 2 stitches; turn.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

3d row. Ch 4, dc in 1st stitch of 2d row, dc 3 times in ch 2 of preceding row, ch 2, dc again 3 times in same loop, which forms a shell, ch 6, make a shell in next loop, ch 6, shell in next loop,

d c 2 times the 1st stitch in second stitch from

4th row. Ch 4, dc once, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 4, dc 8 times with 2 ch between each dc, in the middle shell, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 1, d c

ch 4, dc 8 times with 2 ch between each dc, in the middle shell, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 1, dc twice; turn.

5th row. Ch 4, dc once, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 4, sc in first loop of 8 dc, ch 4, sc in next loop, and so on till the last, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 1, dc twice; turn.

6th row. Ch 4, dc twice, the second stitch in ch 1 of preceding row, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch 4, shell, ch 1, 3 dc.

7th row. Ch 4, 3 dc, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch, 4, shell, ch 1, 4 dc.

8th row. Ch 4, 3 dc, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch 4, shell, ch 1, 4 dc.

9th row. Ch 4, 5 dc, the 4th and 5th stitches being in 1 ch of preceding row, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch 4, shell, ch 1, 6 dc, the 1st and 2d stitches in 1 ch of 8th row.

10th row. Ch 4, 7 dc, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch 4, shell, ch 1, 6 dc, the 1st and 2d stitches in 1 ch of 8th row.

10th row. Ch 4, 7 dc, ch 1, shell, ch 4, go across as before, ch 4, shell, ch 1, 8 dc.

11th row. Ch 4, 9 dc, ch 1, shell, ch 4, fasten, ch 4, make only half of the next shell, then fasten it to the last shell made, make the other half of shell, ch 1, 12 dc.

13th row. Ch 4, 11 dc, 2 dc in first two stitches

shell, ch 1, 12 d c.

13th row. Ch 4, 11 d c, 2 d c in first two stitches of first shell, 2 d c in last two stitches of next shell, then 12 d c, begin with 2d row.
MRS. CARRIE SMITH.

PERU, IOWA.

Terms in Crochet.

Ch—Chain, a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one. SI st—Slip stitch; put hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the stitch on the hook. S c—Single Crochet; having a stitch on the needle (or hook) put the needle through the work, and the stitch on the needle. D.C.—Double Crochet; having the stitch on the needle, put the needle through the work, and draw a stitch through, making two on the needle. Take up the thread again, and draw it through both these stitches. T c or Tr—Treble Crochet; having a stitch through, making two on the needle. Take up the thread through, making three on the needle. Take up the thread and draw it through both these stitches. T c or Tr—Treble Crochet; having a stitch on the needle through the work, and draw the thread through, making three on the needle. Take up the thread and draw it through two, then take up the thread and draw it through two, then take up the thread and draw it through the two remaining. Stc—Short Treble Crochet; like treble, except that when the three stitches are on the needle, instead of drawing the thread through two stitches twice, it is drawn through all three at once. Ltc—Long Treble Crochet; like treble, except that the thread is thrown twice over the needle before inserting the latter in the work. The stitches are worked off two at a time, as in treble. Extra Long Stitch—Twine the cotton three times round the needle, work as the treble stitch, bringing the cotton through two loops four times. P—or picot; made by working three chain, and one single crochet in first stitch of the chain. of the chain.

Terms Used in Knitting.

K—Knit plain. P—Purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. Nor K2tog—Narrow, by knitting 2 together, Over—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting it in the next stitch. This makes a loop which is always to be considered a stitch, in the succeeding rows, or rounds. Tw—Twist stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knit as usual. Sl—Slip a stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip SI—Slip a stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip and bind—slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped one over it, exactly as in binding off a piece of workattheend. *Indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. "sll, kl, pl, repeat from *3 times"—would be equivalent to saying sll, kl, pl,—sll, kl, pl,—sll, kl, pl,—sll, kl, pl. Tog means together.

Crazy Rugs.

Perhaps some one will like my way of making rugs. I use coffee bags, or feed bags; cut them the size wanted, turn the edge and hem; crochet hook about the size of a pen holder, bone or steel; material, gay colored worsted yarn, rags, old stockings, anything with color. Push the hook through the foundation, bring up the yarn in loop, repeat until hook is full, then slip off; repeat until finished, then cut the loops, shear them, and line the rug. For crazy patterns, I put the materials in irregular patches, any shape my fancy takes. Have one with bars across each end, of solid color, crazy centre, also make flowers, leaves, initials, etc., by chalking them on the mat, run with needle and thread, then fill with colors appropriate. These mats look like plush, when sheared, and wear well. Some one try, and report. It is fascinating work. For any puzzled sister sending address and 6 penny stamps I will make a piece and fully describe it. Wish other sisters would make the same offer, when describing anything. I often want to know more.

G. R. P.

Box 1200, New Brunswick, N. J.

Child's Crochet Collar.

Use No. 30 thread, chain 163 stitches, theu turn. Use No. 30 thread, chain 163 stitches, then turn, and into every 4th st make 3 d c, separated by 3 ch. Turn, ch 4, make another row like this, except you put the 3 d c in the 3 ch. 3d row like 1st and 2d, only put 4 d c in the 3 ch. Make 12 or 15 more rows same way, and finish the edge with a scallop of 8 d c, and on the edge of that, put an edge by 3 ch put in every 2d st, and fastened with s c. To finish the neck, tie your thread at one corner, ch 9, and put treble crochet into same stitch you put 3 d c, ch 3, and t c again, and so on across; turn, and 5 d c in every second space. Run a ribbon in the row of t c.

Gent's Shaving Paper Case.

Take a piece of felt 13 inches long, and 81/2 inches wide, pink it all round, and work a pretty design on it. Take a piece of wire the width of felt, and sew it on the under side 2 inches and aand sew it on the under such a house and a-half from the top. Then get about 75 sheets (or less) of soft paper, 8½ by 4½, with holes punched on each side of top, and tie it on the wire. Hang by a cord or ribbon. This is both pretty and useful.

Seat and Back-Rest for a Garden Chair.

Can be worked on strong material. The design is worked in coarse, colored wools on horse girthing, which can be procured in various colors at any saddlers. These strips of girthing, when worked, are to be joined together firmly, and worked over each other with herring-bone stitch.

DON LUCAS.

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BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DEC-ORATION.

NEW SERIES-NO. VII

BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON.

Charcoal and Crayon Drawing, Materials and Methods in Use—Painted and Embroid-ered Discs for Decorative Work— Hints, Queries, etc.

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Charcoal may be used with such ease and rapidity as to recommend it to all students and art lovers. Of late, it has been adapted to decorative work, with pleasing results, but aside from this, as a preparation for painting in oil, or in colored crayon, it is invaluable. By its use, a freedom and skill may be attained, of very great advantage in every branch of art work.

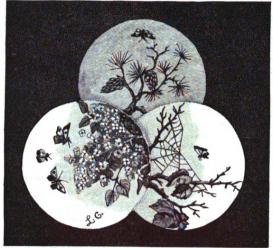
The materials are few and inexpensive. An easel is quite indispensable, as the sketch should stand nearly upright, it being necessary to step away from it often, in order to form a correct opinion of it as a whole.

Many draw, or paint, upon a desk or table; a bad practice, as it is difficult to do good work in this way, besides the risk of injuring the eyes, there being much greater strain upon them than if the copy stood in an upright position. The best paper for charcoal drawing has nether too coarse nor too fine a grain. Laisaune's and Whatman's are both good, and a white or cream that is generally preferred in a mounted upon a stretcher as for oil painting. If heavy, it may be simply tacked upon a frame, or stretcher, without backing. To do this it is laid flatly upon a table, right side down, after being dampened evenly with water, using a sponge, with care not to wet the right side, which would cause spots difficult to remove. White thus damp the stretcher may be laid upon it, and the edges tacked all around, stretching evenly and as firmly as possible. It is well to be expeditious in mounting the paper while damp, as it cannot be properly stretched when dry. Sometimes it is necessary to back the drawing with cotton cloth, or muslin.

This is done by covering the frame with the cloth, tacking it on just a carachy motover the whole back of paper, but around the edges only, pressing smoothly and lapping nearly over the frame. In order to do this successfully, it may be necessary to give the decay of the paper merely tacked upon a frame with the cloth, tacking to ny proper merely tacked upon a frame with the paper merely tacked upon a frame

will penetrate the paper. It should be allowed to dry slowly.

It is all-important to fasten the drawing in this way, in order to give it permanence and solidity. It is desirable to sketch out of doors, a camp stool and an umbrella, should be added to the composer, as charcoal, or pastel, which as to a spiked stick, is a very useful, but an expensive article. An ordinary umbrella may be made to do duty with some such contrivance as the genius of busband, or brother may suggest. This is alteged their indispensable to the out of door equipment, as a picture drawn in the sunshine, or the flickering shade of trees, will be found very unsatisfactory afterward. An even, steady light is a first consideration, either in doors or out. Having all necessary material, the method is the next consideration. The pupil naturally inquires:

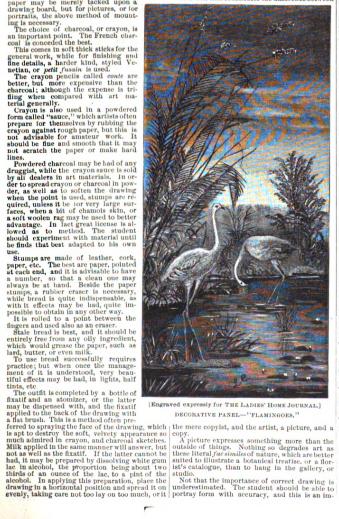


[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

"How shall I begin?" "What is the best subject?"
This is not of so much consequence as that it be simple. Any of the various surrounding objects may be chosen, where it is purposed to work directly from life.

If a flat copy is preferred it may be sketched in outline off-hand, or a stamping pattern used, "pouncing the design," as the process is termed. This is simply to fill a thin muslin bag with the powdered charcoal, and rub over the perforations, which transfers the outlines to the paper. In March number of "Brush Studies" directions will be found of use now.

The subject should be viewed as a whole, and treated in this way, rather than in detail. The object of the student should be, not as so many erroneously suppose, to copy Nature, but to interpret her, to suggest, rather than to imitate. It is this that constitutes the difference between



"What is meant by value?" some one asks. The artist would answer that value signified the comparative relation of tones regardless of color. Then the question naturally arises, "What is meant by tones, and what difference between tone and value!"

A picture is spoken of as brilliant in tone, or quiet in tone. This is a way of expressing an opinion of a picture as a whole. The prevailing tint is either bright or subdued. But when values are mentioned, it has reference to the difference in the tones, their comparative relation to one another. As for mstance in the illustration of decorative panel here given, the value of the birds as seen against the foliage is lighter than the foliage, whilst the ferns and foliage are darker in value than the sky. This is an excellent subject for a charcoal or crayon sketch; and next month the scheme of color for both oil, and pastel, will be given, with manner of handling for both. The pupil will do well to enlarge this sketch to about 37x13 inches, copying in charcoal. The gradation of light and shade may be well executed in delicate grays, lights taken out with the bread forumb, or in finer details with the rubber eraser; while for large spaces a soft rag may be used to better advantage than either.

The large masses of shadow are worked in at first with the soft charcoal, or with the exapon sauce, which may be spread on with the stump. The half thus are covered with a softer and more delicate tint; the blending may be done with the stump, or with the finger, which is often used to advantage after practice.

Details are atterwards drawn with the pencil, or conte point. The pupil will be able to experiment more with charcoal, as there is not the disadvantage of wasting paint, or spoiling canvas, as in other work. The whole method may be briefly summed up as follows: Block out the masses of light and shade, broadly; the more simply the work is treated the better. Put in the deepest shadows heavily with the soft charcoal, or crayon. If too much is used, it may easily be renoved with a soft rag, or piece of chamols. In the half thus it is more difficult to remedy this decepted that so the supplied to the present! but in masses of light and shade, broadly; the more simply the work is treated the better. Put in the deepest s

be filled in with the natural colors, as preferred. Kensington stitch, or what is familiarly known as that, for any stitch taught at the South Kensington school, might with propriety be so styled, is suitable for all flower designs, as the natural colors may be blended thus very harmoniously, with an artistic regard to shading and form. The stitches in embroiders will sometime be explained more fully as space permits.

HINTS AND QUERIES.

"M. C. A." informs us how she has ornamented the queen Annue table, described in May number of Journal.

"I covered the top with olive felt, and run in a blue, and an olive satin ribbon in the drapery, which is crocheted of common seine twine, only sixteen cents a skein. It took but little over two skeins. I procured a bottle of Japanese lacquer for 35c, and put on a coat. Next day I put on another, and it took but little. It is black and glossy, and pots on a coat. Next day I put on another, and it took but little. It is black and glossy, and pots on set of finishing table. The ready mixed black for ebonizing may be had of most dealers in artists' supplies.

"Eleanore" does not state whether she wishes to paint her vases in design, or not, or whether she intends to do the work in mineral, or in oil colors. If she wishes to use the latter with enamel, for a tint alone, a delicate robbin's egg blue will be very pretty for one, and a delicate peachy pink for the other vase. For the blue, use cobalt or Antwerp blue, silver white, black, and a trifle eadmium. For the pink, vermillion, white, a trifle madder lake, toned with ivory black. The request as to pottery decoration may be compiled with at some future time.

"F. F."—The sketches you send are feathery was a first grant and the contamination of the series of the series of the series and geranium. The parette for elematic was distanced geranium. The parette for elematic was distanced by the series and geranium on the handows. That for germinally unwere of "Brush Studies." "That for germinally unwere of "Brush Studies." "The sketches you

would be used. If a purplish tone is desired a little cobait may be added. A very delicate salmon pink may be painted with madder lake, or ose madder, white, a little light cadmium, and a trifle black.

"Mrs. K. W." will find ber queries as to green leaves fully answered in last No. of JOURNAL. Wild roses have also been fully deserbed.

"Subscriber:"—The palette for morning glories in natural colors, for the pink flowers would be madder lake, white, a little light cadmium and invory black. The white centres and stripes are painted with white, a trifle cadmium and madder lake. To paint the rich purple flowers, mauve may be used to paint the rich purple flowers, mauve may be used. Will madder lake, white, and ivory may take the plane of the pink flowers and stripes are painted with white, a little raw urnber, and burnt stome of gray with white, black, yellow ochre, and a trifle madder lake. The high lights are painted with crisp touches of white, and the least trifle madder lake. The high lights are painted with crisp touches of white, and the least trifle madder lake. A little ochre and black may be used in the shading. By observing directions already given for red, pink and blue flowers, the different varieties may be painted without further detail.

"Mrs. C. L. F."—To paint orange blossoms, which are a creamy white, you will need for the local tint, white, yellow ochre, a trifle madder lake and cobalt, toned with ivory black. In the shadows use a little burnt sienna. The yellow stamens are painted with cadmium, white, a little yellow ochre and black. To paint a drop of dew, you will need to observe carefully its relation to your subject. If upon a red, or pink flower, for instance, being transparent it partakes of course of the color seen through it. It is necessary therefore, to give it the same tone made lighter and grayer, in fact a light gray, with a spot of brilliant high light in the centre. For a dew drop seen against red. or pink, or yellow flowers, you would use the same colors as for flowers, qualify

scribers to JOURNAL FLOWERS, FLUID STATE LANDSCAPE, etc. The long panel "Flamingoes," 37x13 inches, now ready, All studies are full size, and in color. Address all letters or queries relating to this department to LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON. PLEASART VALLEY, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y. Money Order Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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that it will be readily understood how to do this fasci-nating work. The instructions for HAND PAINTING gives Directions for Painting on Silk, Satin, Plush Velvet, Fet, Bolting, etc. This book is FULLY II. LUSTRATED with artistic designs. Price only 25 Cts. 5 for \$1.00. Circulars free

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL.

MRS. LOUISA KNAPP, EDITOR.

Mrs. Emma C. Hewitt, Associate Editor.

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Renewals can be sent now, no matter when the subscription expires, and the time will be added to that to which the subscription is already entitled.

Notice is always sent of expiration of subscrip-tion. If not renewed it is immediately discontinued. No notice is required to stop the paper, and no bill will be sent for extra numbers.

Receipts.—The fact that you receive the paper is a proof that we have received your remittance correctly. If you do not receive the paper promptly, write us that we may see that your address is correct.

Errors.—We make them; so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you will write to us. Try to write us good-naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us any way. Do not complain to any one else or let it pass. We rant an early opportunity to make right any injustice that we may do.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 180 BROADWAY W. S. NILES, MANAGER.

Our New York Office is for the transaction of business with New York advertisers.
Subscribers should not address any letters to that

Philadelphia, July, 1886.

It is easier to run up a bill than a hill. And it is easier to run down a hill than a bill.

The husband may boast of "holding the reins," but it's generally the wife that says where the wagon is going.

Whenever you meet a woman who can tell you all about the weak points in her neighbors, you will find one who needs as much watching as an

Men always twit women with reading all the advertisements, even if they are not in need of

anything. Not in need of anything!"

When does the time come when the head of a household is "not in need" of something! if not for her children, her house, or herself, at least for

Of such we say, wise women! to read the advertisements.

To such, whether going or sending, we say, go, or send without hesitation, to any establishment you may see advertised in our columns.

We strive to keep our advertising list free of fraud, and we carefully examine into the merits of each before we allow the name to enter our columns. By this means we are able to guarantee to our readers that the article which they need to our readers that the article which they need,

shall be as represented.

Therefore we say again, go or send, as the case may be, feeling perfect confidence in the result.

Bernardin de St. Pierre, the great French writer, (the immortal St. Pierre of "Paul and Virginia" renown) in one of his most excellent Virginia" renown) in one of his most excellent works on nature, relates an anecdote of a certain tyrant, who obliged his subjects to fit a bed of certain dimensions. Of those who were too short, he had the legs stretched; of those who were too long, he had the legs amputated. For, meet the requirements of that bed they must.

It seems like a very ridiculous story if told for truth, does it not? But as a fable (or an allegory rather) it seems especially able.

The same process is going on daily, has been for centuries, will be for cycles, should the world last so long.

last so long.

last so long.

If we bear enmity toward a fellow being, impartial as we may be, justly as we may desire to judge him, do we not expand his failings and curtail his virtues, in order that he may better suit our ideas of what he is?

If we possess in another an ideal of goodness, do we not try our best to belittle his faults to ourselves, and enlarge his good qualities, in order that he may exactly fit the dimensious by which we have chosen him to be measured?

Virtue and vice have no actual standard of

Virtue and vice have no actual standard of

writte and vice have no actual standard of merit; people possesss no intriusic worth which every one will acknowledge. Each one measures and weighs his kind by what they are worth to him, individually, and, if they fail to comply with the requirements, then something is women.

something is wrong.

It is all a mistake, if one only knew in what

way to correct it.

The habit of reducing all human attributes to a cert-in fixed standard by which we judge, is a grave fault, and one which each should strive

hard to kill out in him-or-herself.

To allow other people, unmolested, to have tastes and opinions which we can neither com-

tastes and opinions which we can neither comprehend or appreciate, is one of the hardest lessons to be learned in life. The feeling that prompts "What do you do it that way for? I don't do it so," is one to be rigidly rooted out—the sooner the better.

The sooner we learn that people may neither eat, drink, sleep, dress, nor even think as we do, and still be neither fools nor miscreants, the better, not only for all around us, but for ourselves.

POSTAGE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

A discrimination in the rates of postage to city subscribers is made between weekly and monthly periodicals, to the great disadvantage of the latter; for, while the weeklies can be mailed to city sub-scribers for one cent per pound, monthlies can not be mailed to city subscribers for less than one not be mailed to city subscribers for less than one cent for each two ounces, except where the subscribers go to the post-office for their mail. And, as the Journal in its present form weighs over two ounces, we are, therefore, obliged to ask for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post-office to be called for, or to any P. O. box.

post-office to be called for, or to any P. O. box.

post-office to be called for, or to any P. O. box.

post-office to two ounces, except where the subscribers (austic, old age; while our daily addressed a discontented, caustic, old age; while our daily addressed a discontented, caustic, old age; while our daily addressed a discontented, caustic, old age; while our daily write to Janeuzky & Weber, 1125 Chestnut St., dealers in art materials, they will furnish you with required article.

The true "way" to a successful life, however, is neither an aim-less one, nor yet one which is pale. Turman: "—The hand sewing machine for which you inquire, may be obtained of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, corner 8th and Market Sts., Phila. Price, \$5.00.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after September 1st, 1886, the subscription price of the Ladies' Home Journal will be fifty cents (50 cts.) per year, either for single subscriptions or in clubs. We intend some great, and expensive improvements the coming autumn. such as a little better grade of paper, more and better illustrations, more reading matter, and the employment of a number of new contributors, (with whom we are now negotiating) whose names and reputations, are the best known in this country. Such a paper as we propose to give our readers can not be afforded-permanently-for less than fifty cents per year. We feel that the JOURNAL will be so greatly improved, and so far superior to any other domestic journal yet published, that the small sum of fifty cents will be as cheerfully given for it as the old price of 25 cts., in clubs. It will certainly be WORTH DOUBLE its price, to any woman interested in domestic af-

We shall continue, until September 1st., to receive subscriptions at 25 cents per year, in clubs of four or more, and our readers will do well to take advantage of our present extremely low price, to secure large clubs, before September. Remember, that all who join your club before September, will receive it for one whole year for only 25 cents, so small a sum of money that clubs of 100 can easily be secured in any small town, by simply showing a copy of the paper, and telling the low price.

Will the sisters kindly aid us in extending our circulation, by showing this notice to their neighbors and friends, inducing some one of them to act as club raiser if they are unable to do so themselves. New subscribers this year at 25 cts. each, means renewals next year at 50 cents each. That the JOURNAL is a wonderful success is attested by the fact that one hundred thousand new subscribers were received the first four months of this year, and that it has a total circulation of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand, secured in less than three years. Can we not make it a round three hundred thousand by September? We can if you will help us.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

On and after September 1st., 1886, the rates for advertising in the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will be one dollar per agate line (14 lines to the inch) each insertion. The circulation of the JOURNAL

each insertion. The circulation of the Journal is over two hundred thousand (200,000) to paid yearly subscribers, independent, and exclusive of any short term trial subscribers, or sample copies. Proof of circulation is given by sworn statements of our paper manufacturer, Mr. Alex. Balfour, our printers, Ferguson Bros. & Co., who run four presses nearly a month to print our large edition, and John F. Busch & Son, our binders, all of Philadelphia; also post-office receipts for papers mailed, and open subscription books to any one who will call upon us, or send a representative to our office. sentative to our office.

A WORD TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

When our correspondents have received a communication from us, which necessitates an answer on their part, if they would kindly enclose our communication in their reply, it would make all business between us a matter of much shorter time, for two reasons. First: each communication which leaves the office is signed with the in-itials of the writer, as well as the stamp of the office. Consequently, when the reply comes, if the communication to which it is in answer, be the communication to which it is in answer, be sent at the same time, the reply can be handed immediately over to the party who has had the business in charge. Second: the person having the matter in charge, seeing the original letter, can tell exactly what it is all about. Merely having received an answer, in the multiplicity of letters which are written, the writer may very readily forget, from one day to the next, just what his or her questions may have been.

Therefore, to aid us in sending prompt replies to your letters, if we have first communicated with you, please enclose that communication in yours to us.

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

"Where there's a will there's a way," spells the

"Where there's a will there's a way," spells the school boy slowly from his reading-book.

He has read it so slowly that he has failed to grasp the meaning, and the teacher kindly explains to him that it means that all things are possible. That if one only has sufficient will for their accomplishing, a way will finally but surely be opened. And the boy immediately sees himself President of the United States, (that one ambition of American youth) and only in after life, when he grows old enough to reflect that, if all the boys desiring this boon should receive it, we would either be obliged to change our president about a thousand times a day, or some of the boys would be several thousand years old before they reached the goal, does it occur to him fore they reached the goal, does it occur to him to doubt the absolute truth of his teacher's state-ment in its fullest sense. With the best intentions in the world, there

are some things absolutely impossible from the very nature of circumstances; and to accept an adage like this literally, is often to strive after the adage that this interaity, is often to strive after the positively unattainable; to store up for ourselves a discontented, caustic, old age; while our daily path has been spread with discomforts to others who have been sacrificed to our indomitable will.

The true "way" to a successful life, however,

failure of accomplishment is a matter of indiffer-

Does this sound paradoxical? It is not.

A lady once said, in speaking to a younger

person:
"You talk like a sage. Had I at your age, felt as you do, I would not now be, as I am, a soured, discontented, woman. I thought when I was younger, that life was so evanescent, time so short, that there was no room for plans; that one must accept the duties of the day and be content if they were fulfilled. Consequently, my life has been a failure."

'Take no thought for to-morrow," never meant

"Take nothought for to-morrow," never meant do not not plan for to-morrow;" it meant do not sorry about to-morrow.

Let every young man or young woman starting in life, start with a settled aim; leave details to circumstances, but let there be an aim. True, it may never be reached, but if one has an objective point in view (an objective point in view (an objective point in the life in abevpoint in view, (an objective point held in abey-ance, not one that is constantly prominent to the discomfort of one's fellow creatures) one is much better prepared to catch at and make his own, any passing straw. Often men have lost what were the opportunities of their lives, for want of a defi-nite plan whereby these opportunities would have been available.

Have a will to do a thing by all means, and do all in your power to accomplish it, but if, having done your best, you see all possible hope of achievement fled, do not spend your time in idle regrets, but start in afresh. If your efforts have failed to carry you successfully to your desired end, they have certainly gone a long way towards carrying you to some other goal (for no efforts are absolutely lost). Look around you carefully to discover what this goal may be, steer your bark in that direction, and the chances are ten to one that you reach the haven successfully. Having done you reach the haven successfully. Having done so, be content to enjoy what you have; don't waste time regretting the impossible. There have been more good turns missed in life from want or aim than from want of will.

SCRIBBLER'S LETTERS TO GUSTAVUS.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

Your remark, my dear Julia, that "Gustavus requires as much waiting on (and more) as one of the children," betrays a certain state of things absolutely wrong, but left almost too late to correct. When people are married, especially if they rect. When people are married, especially if they board, at first, the wife is apt to consider that the aim, end, and chief joy of housewifely existence is to wait upon her husband. She hardly allows him time to comb his own hair, (unless he is especially averse to being made a baby oi) and he finally becomes a peculiarly helpless biped. It is customary to speak of old bachelors in a pitying sort of way, as "helpless mortals," whereas, a bachelor accustomed to look after himself, isn't half so helpless as a married man who allows himself to take no thought for his daily needs.

There is no more sense in a woman running

There is no more sense in a woman running upstairs for a pocket handkerchief than there is for her blacking his boots, (some women I believe do that even, in their desire to show how perfect to their supervive to their light lend). "But for her blacking his boots, (some women I believe do that even, in their desire to show how perfect is their subservience to their liege lord). "But they never can find anything. They always mess things up so in the bureau drawer that I'd a great deal rather go get them myself," I hear you say, in common with hundreds of others. Now, my dear Julia, that is all nonsense, (excuse my plainness). Gustavus is not an idiot, is he? When you say, "Gustavus is not an idiot, is he? When you say, "Gustavus, your hankerchiefs are in the right hand end of the upper bureau drawer," is there any reason why he should not find it? He certainly knows his right hand from his left, he knows the meaning of "the upper bureau drawer," and if you have put them there, there is nothing for him to do but go right there and get them. I know exactly how Gustavus does. I've seen him. I had charge of him once, you recollect, and I said to myself: "My fine gentleman, you'll wait on yourself for a little while, and perhaps you'll appreciate the steps Julia takes in your behalf." So, when he wanted a shirt collar, one day, I called to him from below, that they were in the middle drawer in the left hand end. Of course he didn't find them, for he took the second drawer and scratched things up. Then I told him again, and this time he got the right drawer.

course he didn't find them, for he took the second drawer and scratched things up. Then I told him again, and this time he got the right drawer, but because they happened to be put neatly in a box, he was perfectly helpless. If they had been in the drawer loose, and had undergone the process of scratching that he gave the second drawer, they would have been useless. When he was dressed, and came down stairs, he was "weary." He looked as if he had had a tussle that had vexed his soul. Of course I had not been there to hold his collar and necktle. till he wanted them, nor his soul. Of course I had not been there to hold his collar and necktie, till he wanted them, nor to hand him the hair brush, and find the comb for him when he had laid his soiled handkerchief down on it. However, when he remarked, in rather an expectant manner, "There! I've come down without a handkerchief," I looked serenely unconscious, just as if he hadn't hoped I'd jump up and say, "I'll go get you one, Gustavus." I made up my mind that Gustavus was quite as able to run up stairs as I, at my age, and he is a good deal more able to do it than you are. You who are obliged to run up and down stairs a hundred times a day to wait on the children.

You began at the wrong end, in the beginning, my dear. The only thing is for you to retrace

my dear. The only thing is for you to retrace your steps. You can do it in whatever way you think best, but do it by all means; and above all, bring up your children to wait on you, not you on them. I've seen boys who expected their mothers and sisters to wait on them as they afterwards expected their wives to do. There are certain things that are a wife's exclusive duty. It is her business to see that her husband's clothes are in absolutely perfect order, and in their appointed place, and after that it is his duty to find them, when he wants them. You can tell Gustavus this with my compliments.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"E. L. M.:"-Any book store can provide you with what you want.

"Mrs. W. W.:"—Yes; any one having sent in one club of four, can at any time add to it single names at club rates.

If "Mrs. B. G. Clancy" will refer to the March No. L. H. J., she will find out all she wishes to know in regard to her canaries.

A SUBSCRIBER, Bradbury, Ills.:—If you will write to Janentzky & Weber, 1125 Chestnut Sc., dealers in art materials, they will furnish you

"INQUIRER:"-Pure alcohol is injurious to the hair, but it can be used with impunity if three parts water be added. A further addition of quinine and glycerine, (thirty grains quinine and one tablespoonful glycerine to one plut of mixture) makes an excellent tonic for the hair.

EDITOR. L. H. J.:-Can a woman learn to do her own cutting and fitting for herself and chil-dren, from instructions accompanying chart? What chart is most reliable? Please answer, and oblige a Subscriber.

[1. Yes. 2. Any of the charts advertised in JOURNAL will give satisfaction.—Ed.]

JOURNAL will give satisfaction.—ED.]

EATON RAPIDS, MICH., May 1, '86.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—I want to write you a few lines in prise of your little paper. I commenced taking it in December, and liked it so much thought I would get up a club. I sent in 30 names, and now send you a few more. I think it improves all the time, and if you keep on, I am sure by the commencement of another year, your circulation will be twice what it is now. I never heard anything praised as it is. I had some trouble in getting subscribers. They were afraid they would not get it, for they had sent before for publications, and would receive perhaps two numbers, and then not hear anything more from them. I think I will get all these for you another year. I am a lady over 60 years old, but read a great deal, and do more fancy work than most old ladies do. Wishing you success in the paper, I am Yours with respect.

MRS. L. A. Story.

Salado. Bell Co., Texas, April 25th, '86.

SALADO, BELL CO., TEXAS, April 25th, '86.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Seeing so many letters from sisters in other States, I have (at last) concluded to represent Texas, thinking perhaps if I should contribute my mite 'twould not be cast aside. I would like to ask (through the columns of our ever welcome visitor) some of the sisters how they manger their small children the sisters how they manage their small children through the long hot summer months, especially those who have fat little ones, like my little Leta. she is four months old, and weighs twenty pounds, and out here in the Lone Star State, where we have such warm weather during the months of July, August and September, she will almost suffocate with heat. As this is the only one I have, of course I do not know how to manage her as others do. I will do all I can for your valuable little gem, L. H. J. As I am a farmer's wife I cannot secure as meny subscribers as there as wife, I cannot secure as many subscribers as those who live in cities, but will do all I can. Yours, with many wishes for the success of the L. H. J. MRS. ALICE P.

BOONSBOROUGH, MO., May 5th, 1886.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Tell "Mrs.
E. Kittredge," a remedy for her moulting canary birds. Do this: Put a little oxide of iron, (iron birds. Do this: Put a little oxide of iron, (iron rust from the drug store) or let a couple of lath nails be in the water they drink; take away their bath so they cannot get anything to drink but their medicine. In another water cup immerse a little saffron. Saffron gives color to the incoming feathers. The iron braces their system while moulting. Here is another recipe to make a rich food for mocking birds. Mix thoroughly together corn meal and pea meal, each one part; moss meal, half a part; add to this enough melted lard not to make it too fat or greasy, and sweeten with molasses. Now fry this mixture in a frying-pan for about half an hour, stirring it all the time, being careful not to let it burn. If not fried enough it will not keep. When properly made it will keep in a covered glass jar for several weeks. Mocking, and other birds of similar nature, are fond of this food.

Respectfully, RICHARD JONES, M. D.

Tombstone, A. T., April 12th, 1886.

TOMBSTONE, A. T., April 12th, 1886.

DEAR EDITOR L. H. J.:—Among all of the interesting letters in correspondence, I have never yet found one from Arizona, therefore, rather than this "sun kissed" land should remain dumb, I will speak, or rather write, myself.

I have long wished to say what a help I find your Journal to be in every way. Miss Clarkson's articles are such a great help in their line, and I hope that she does wear a No. 30 corset, for I am sure her mind and soul are in due proportion.

line, and I hope that she does wear a No. 80 corset, for I am sure her mind and soul are in due proportion.

I feel that I ought to tell the sisters of something I use to lighten the labor of wash day, and find it a wonderful help. This is "Thurbus Electra." Use it according to directions on paper. It is certainly worth trying.

Until quite recently the number of ladies doing their own washing, was very limited indeed; but now that the Chinese question is being agitated—in fact is the all-absorbing topic of the day—wash tubs, clothes lines and pins, are being bought, and it is considered quite the correct and honorable thing to have your clean clothes hanging out in your own back yard, instead of at the Chinese laundryman's.

Now that the Anti-Chinese club has been formed (which meets weekly with speeches, music, etc.) the undesirability of the Chinese element among us, is being thoroughly ventilated. Every one having the welfare and prosperity of a place at heart, realizes what a curse the Chinese are. For instance, this place, Tombstone, having apopulation of about four thousand, supports nearly four hundred of these almond eyed heather; and in return they drain the country of all, or nearly all, the money paid them for their ser-

nearly four nundred of these amond eyed heath-en; and in return they drain the country of all, or nearly all, the money paid them for their ser-vices as house servants, laundrymen, gardeners, etc., sending it back to China; for it is a well known fact that they spend next to nothing with us; supplying their wants from China. Now. the anti-Chinese reason in this matter, and very sensibly, too, that if these four hundred Calestials were not here their please would see

Celestials were not here, their places would soon be filled by white men and women, boys and girls, whose wages would be kept in circulation, there-

whose wages would be kept in circulation, thereby greatly benefitting our business men, and the community at large.

Those among us who see the matter in this light, have been prompt to discharge their "heathen chinee" and replace them with Christian helf. But the queerest part is, that the people who defy the A. C. club,—more than that, hold them up to ridicule, and in the meantime cling to their Chinese (whom they evidently love better than Christian men and women)—are our leading church members. They not only sustain them as help, but at the same time pay them better wages than they would be willing to pay their sister women, and of whom more work would be expected.

It is certainly true, that in many respects they

would be expected.

It is certainly true, that in many respects they fill the bill better than a woman, however competent, could do. For instance, they never see the skeleton which many of us have hidden in our closet, or if they see, none make any remark.

If the head of the house finds it convenient to come house intoxicated the neighbors will never

come home intoxicated, the neighbors will never learn of it from the Chinese house servant; so, you see, female domestics might take some hints from them. But I really am encroaching; will therefore stop.



HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, CONTRIBUTED BY JOURNAL SISTERS.

DID you ever use soda to clean your granite iron ware? If not, try it.

"M. J. R." says, a good way to make paper stick to a whitewashed wall, is to wash the wall before papering, with vinegar and water—one pint vinegar to four quarts rain water.

Would some one like to know how to clean a coffee pot? Fill it with nice wood ashes, and then with water; let it boil a few minutes each time. Be careful to rinse out all the ashes and you will have a coffee pot good as new.

I find it a good plan to look over raisins as soon as they are brought home, then, if they are forgotten till the last minute, they are still ready in time for use.

GRANT, IOWA, April 5th. 1886.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—I have been a subscriber to your dear paper for two years. I could not get along without it, it is so instructive and interesting—tells just how to do everything. As spring is coming on, I want to tell the mothers that read the L. H. J., how I take grass stains out of my little girls white clothing. I rub each spot with lard before placing in suds, and they come out white as ever.

out white as ever.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 11, '86.
EDITOR L. H. J.:—If "Mrs. W. S. Smeet" will make her starch with bluing water instead of clear water, she will have no cause to complain of the shirts looking white after ironing. The same trouble may be avoided in dark brown calicose by making the starch with strong coffee.

I have found a capital remedy for ink stains, which are so annoying on aprons, etc. Soak the stained part in the whey that rises on sour milk. Rub gently, and soak again, and soon the stain will disappear.

I am much pleased with your JOURNAL, and if it continues as good as it is at present, I shall renew my subscription.

Will you, at some future time, publish directions for ladies who desire to become graceful horseback riders?

DEAR DISTERS:—Here is a nice way to repair

borseback riders?

DEAR SISTERS:—Here is a nice way to repair children's stockings, when they have grown thin at the knees. Cut them off at the ankies, turn the leg round, and sew the foot on again. And to wash baby's flannel petticoats. Rub no soap on them, unless there are spots that cannot be removed without. Have a warm suds, squeeze and press them with the hand; do not rub, for that fulls the flannel. Rinse in warm bluing water; roll up in a towel, iron in about an hour on the wrong side. Hang up to air, and dry thoroughly before using. Flannels treated this way will look like new, until worn out.

Will some one please tell how to wash black's tockings so they will not fade?

Ladies of the Journal:—I don't really feel

LADIES OF THE JOURNAL:—I don't really feel capable of writing a regular letter to the JOURNAL to to feel see little things to which I feel as if I would like to reply. To a subscriber who wishes to get rid of fleas, I would say, use plenty of fresh cedar. I use it all the time, gathering it fresh frequently, and I never see a flea, moth, nor ant. It is a good thing to rid one of all these household pests, and the dirt it makes is "clean dirt." I throw it under the beds and all the other large pieces of furniture, gathering fresh when I think the virtue is pretty well extracted from the old.

oid.

In regard to mice, I would say to "John's Wife," use a good smart trap baited with bread and butter. I never succeeded in catching a mouse with cheese yet. Every autumn I am troubled with them for a little while, but the trap soon catches them all, and I have no more trouble for another year. for another year.

for another year.

In regard to "getting holders mixed." If all the sisters would use Mrs. Pott's cold-handled sad-irons, that difficulty would not trouble any of them. I have found a piece of burlaps, of convenient size, to be the nicest thing for handling hot pans, covers, and the like. It can be washed, too, an advantage over a regularly made holder. I am an old subscriber to the Home Journal, having taken it from the first, and I really do not know how I should get along without it.

CRAZY PATCHWORK

[One of the best cloths to have for handling hot

[ONE of the best cloths to have for handling hot kitchen utensils, is a square of old winter kuit underwear, a convenient size.—Ed.]

MASON CITY, IOWA, April 29th, 1886.

EDITOR L. H. J.:—The letter on the butter question, from "M. E. F.," calls forth from me a few points on which I think she is not quite right. When I hear one say that there is no churn so easily worked or cleaned, as the old-fashioned "dasher," I am safe to conclude that that person has never used a Davis swing churn. In this dasner," I am sare to conclude that that person has never used a Davis swing churn. In this progressive age there are improvements in all things, and in the way of churns, there is nothing equal to the one above mentioned.

equal to the one above mentioned.

As to the exercise of working a churn dasher being healthful and graceful, women on a farmusually have plenty and to spare, of such work, and an easy way of churning would be, to most, a blessing.

If "M. E. F." and many others, knew how much more thoroughly butter could be washed in a churn, they would discard the old mode of washing it in the butter bowl. With the Davis swing churn, the buttermilk is drawn off at the bottom, then cold water dashed in, and a few swings of the churn washes the butter evenly and well—we mentally wash in three waters, or until the water looks quite clear. The butter is then left to drain in the churn a few moments, taken up and salted.

We always use Ashton salt, it is best for keeping We always use Ashton salt, it is best for keeping

We churn our cream at 62 degrees, and never have the least trouble with it. With the Davis swing churn the butter always comes granulated,

have the least trouble with it. With the Davis swing churn the butter always comes granulated, and in tiny particles like grains of wheat.

If one always uses a cream thermometer and determines the exact temperature of the cream, they will have less trouble. If the cream is too cold, set the pan or vessel containing it, into a pan of hot water until the temperature is gained. If too warm, and one has not ice, place can in a tub and keep up cold water around it.

The milk strainer we use is perfection, instead of using the cloth as "M. E. F." does, and have it slipping down into the milk, ours has a band of double tin fitted exactly on the rim at the bottom, with just room enough to allow a four doubled piece of cheese cloth to be laid on, then the ring pressed on. Thus the wire strainer catches all the coarse particles, and there is never a cow hair in our butter. The sister will find this a vast improvement on her way, if she will try it.

I think "M. E. F." is wrong in her condemnation of butter coloring. I know there is nothing wrong in Wells & Richardson's vegetable coloring matter, and how delicious a golden roll of butter looks, whereas a pale, white appearance detracts half the daintiness, and, (it actually seems to me) the goodness. We have used butter color four years, when needed, and know it is not injurious in the least.

"M. E. F." idea on cleanliness is correct—cleanliness is imperative.

I trust she will not think me hasty in arguing

"M. E. F.'s" idea on cleaniness is correct-cleanliness is imperative.

I trust she will not think me hasty in arguing the question thus early—her way may be good, but I believe mine is better. This question is one of importance to us who are burdened with the dairy business, and we ought to lesson the labor all in our power, and with all be as neat as possible.

sible.
The L. H. J. is a welcome visitor, and I enjoy the letters from all the sisters very much. Too much cannot be said in praise of our JOURNAL.
FERN.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SERVANT QUESTION.

"So you're going to lose Bessie, are you, Mrs. Yates."
"Yes. Isn't it dreadful! I don't know what I

Yates."

"Yes. Isn't it dreadful! I don't know what I shall do without her. Aren't girls fools, though, for all."

"What do you mean, just exactly?"

"Well, now, here's my Bessie, for instance. There never was a girl better treated,—quite one of us in fact—nice large airy kitchen to work in this hot weather, nice room all to herself upstairs, hardly anything to do in the afternoon, after her dinner dishes are washed, and yet, what is she going to do?"

"I don't know," answered Miss Hall. "I only heard this morning that you were going to lose her."

"Going to leave me to go into a factory. Well, they never do know when they are well off. Excuse me a moment."

There was a little colloquy in the hall between Mrs. Yates and the said Bessie; then the mistress returned to her guest, a vexed, disturbed look on

her face.
"I never did see anything like Bessie's family!" she exclaimed petulantly, "some of them are always sick and sending for her. She just came to tell me that it is her mother this time. She wanted to go home to stay all night, but she has been home one night this week, when they thought her little brother was going to die. It suppose they found it so easy for her to go then, that they will be sending for her every little whipstitch, but they'll find that I'm not to be imposed on. Let me see! What was I saying—Ol about Bessie going into the mill. I'm sure it would be a great deal smarter to stay in some nice family and learn to keep house, than to go into a nasty, hot mill. Dear knows, few enough of them know anything about decent housekeeping. If they'd only stay in some nice families they would be trained for good wives in their own class, if they want to marry." "I never did see anything like Bessie's family!"

trained for good wives in their own class, if they want to marry."

"But, dear Mrs. Yates, do you think—now you know I'm only an old maid, and a boarder all my life, at that, and so I'm not supposed to know anything about such things, but, really, I sometimes think that people of my lik have a better opportunity of getting at the true inwardness of things, from the very fact that we are not mixed up in them. But, as I was saying, do you think, or don't you think, rather, that when a young man of their class looks for a wife, he generally looks among the factory girls, or those who do something else than "work out" for a living. If they are to do kitchen work with that goal ahead of them," and she laughed, "I'm afraid there is poor encouragement."

of them," and she laughed, "I'm afraid there is poor encouragement."

"Well, I don't know but you are right in that respect, people are so foolish. Look at most of the young girls. Nothing but gad, gad, gad, all the time, and every cent of money they can rake or scrape, put on their backs."

"I judge from something you said the other day, that you don't allow any 'followers."

"No indeed! not I; that is one thing I put my foot down on. My girl has two evenings every week, when she can go home and have her 'followers' if she wants, and I have nothing to say, providing she is in by ten o'clock."

"No, they think it is a big thing to go into a mill and make more money, but they don't take into consideration the fact that they have their board to pay out of it, and very indifferent board at that, while if they live with some one else their board—and good board, too—comes around board, too-comes around board—and good condity to condity without their paying for it, or having any concern about where it comes from. Do, my dear Miss Hall, use your influence with Bessle, and tell her what a foolish thing she is doing. She thinks the 'world and all' of you as her Sunday school teacher."

Miss Hall did not answer at once, and seemed a little embarassed, much to Mrs. Yates' per-

a little embarassed, much to Mrs. Yates' perplexity.

"Will you?" she asked finally.

Miss Hall drew a breath as if of fresh courage, and answered bravely, "I couldn't, conscientiously, Mrs. Yates."

It was Mrs. Yates." turn to be embarassed.

"Why not?" she asked quickly, her face flushing.

"I don't mean anything against you, as a mistress, or your kitchen, or anything personal. I only mean on general principles. We outsiders can see that the mode of life, as you say, is better for them as far as their individual selfish good goes, perhaps, just as a dose of medicine is 'good for' an invalid. But I have every sympathy for a girl who gives up living in somebody's kitchen for an invalid. But I have every sympathy for a girl who gives up living in somebody's kitchen and undertakes an occupation which will enable her to live at home. Here is just an instance. I don't mean anything invidious, but here is Bessie's mother sick. She sends for Bessie. Naturally Bessie cannot be spared. Now if she were working in a mill, after the mill door was closed, Bessie would be a free agent till mill time next

morning, and her nights could all be spent waiting on the sick ones, if she wanted to do so. Now wait a minute till I finish; you asked me and I am just going to say what I think," as Mrs. Yates seemed inclined to interrupt. "Now Bessie is a young girl, fond of company and a good time. Isn't it, must it not naturally be far pleasanter to her to be at home, where one friend after another can drop in? It is all innocent enjoyment, but it is such as you nor no other mistress could have in her kitchen in the evening, but Bessie, at home, is 'the young lady of the house.' Now about the money. No doubt when it comes to a question of actual board, if she had to pay it, she makes as much in your kitchen as she does in the mill. But then she does not have to. It goes into the general fund, and helps the family to live; and no doubt she would far rather use it so, and help the family to get their inferior food, than to be without it, and live on the fat of the land at your, or some one's else table. They are creatures like ourselves. Mrs. Harmon told me once she had such a nice girl—only seventeen, steady as an old woman. Didn't care to go out, at all, very rarely even went home. Now, do you know I did not like that in that girl. I happened to know that she had a comfortable home, and hardworking, kind parents, and it seemed to me that she lacked proper feeling for them when she shut herself up in Mrs. Harmons kitchen, evening after evening, reading or writing to amuse herself, when she ought to be longing to go home to see her old father and mother.

No, I can't say that I agree with you, Mrs. Yates. If girls have no homes, I can understand

sce her old father and mother.

No, I can't say that I agree with you, Mrs. Yates. If girls have no homes, I can understand their making their homes in some one's house, and being very happy, contented and useful, but if they have families and a home, and a proper affection for them, the affection that every human being should possess, uo matter what the grade in life. I can understand and sympathize with their preferring to do factory work to 'living out.'"

HOME COOKING.

ORGINAL RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY THE JOURNAL SISTERS.

COCOANUT DROPS:—One pound dessicated co-coanut, half-pound powdered sugar, white of an egg. Work all together, roll into little balls in the hands, and bake on buttered tins. K. R.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING:-Pare and quarter tart BIRD'S NEST PUDDING:—Pare and quarter tart apples, set them around in a dish, put in a little water, and stew them. For crust, take one-half cup buttermilk, one-half cup cream, one-half teaspoon soda, salt, flour to make as stiff as soft cake, and spread over the top of the apples. Bake, then turn bottom side upwards in a deep dish, put on butter, sugar, and plenty of cream, (milk will answer, but is not so rich) and set into oven to warm. S. E. P. ven to warm.

oven to warm.

FLOATING ISLAND:—One quart milk, four eggs, beaten separately, four heaping tablespoonfuls white sugar, two teaspoonfuls vanilla or essence of almond, one-half cup currant jelly. Beat yolks well, stir in sugar and add to the hot milk—not boiled—a little at a time. Then boil until it thickens. When cool flavor and pour into a glass dish—first stir well. Heat meringue, made of the beaten whites and one-half cup jelly gradually beaten in dots with bits of jelly.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE:-Make a sponge cake of CHARLOTTE RUSSE:—Make a sponge care of four eggs, one cup sugar, one cup flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream tartar. Bake in a thin loaf. When cool cut into rounds with a jumble cutter. Take one pint of cool, sweet cream, whip with Dover egg-beater, add sugar, and flavor to taste. Place the rounds of cake upon a dish, and pile cream upon each. This will make cream enough for ten.

will make cream enough for ten.

CHEAP CREAM PUFFS:—One-half cup butter, one cup cold water boiled touether, add one cup flour, simmer a short time. When partly cool add three eggs, one at a time, without beating. Drop on a pan a desert spoonful, bake thoroughly in a very, very hot oven. When cool fill them with cream, made of two cups of milk, one cup sugar, two eggs, two small tablespoons flour, flavor to taste.

LEMON JELLY:-One quart water, four heaping LEMON JELLY:—One quart water, four neaping tablespoons cornstarch, one cup sugar, three or four lemons. Dissolve the starch and sugar in the lemon, pour in the water. Boil several minutes, stirring constantly. This may be moulded and the white of an egg beaten with two tablespoons of sugar spread over the top.

spoons of sugar spread over the top.

RAISIN PIE:—Grate the yellow from one lemon, discard all the white rind and seeds; chop remainder of lemon, and one cup stoned raisins. Add to these a little salt, piece of butter size of wainut, one-half cup molasses, one cup brown sugar, two cups water. Boil all together five minutes, then thicken with five tablespoonfuls flour. Bake between two crusts. This makes two medium-sized pies.

M. F. W.

MADE MUSTARD:-Pour one quart each, water made Mustard:—Four one quarter and vinegar, overone-quarter pound best yellow mustard, add a pinch of salt, and if you like, a piece of calamus root the size of a pea. Boil 20 minutes, stirring constantly. While boiling, add one teaspoonful flour, and just before removing from the fire, one teaspoonful sugar. Bottle when cold; cork tightly.

STUFFED BEEF STEAK:-Take a thick slice of round, and sew the edges together, leaving a place at one end. Fill the hollow roll thus formed with stuffing, and finish sewing together. Have ready a stewpan with one or two slices of pork, and an onion or two fried crisp. Take out the and an ouion or two fried crisp. Take out the pork and onions, lay in the steak and brown on every side, then put in two gills of water, sprinkle well with salt, cover close, and stew steadily an hour and a-half. Add water as it becomes dry. When done lay on a platter, thicken the gravy if not thick enough already, and pour over the meat. Cut into slices through the roll.

Cut into slices through the rofl.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS:—(By request)—The night before they are wanted, for instance, Friday evening, carefully pick over a quart of the best pea beans, rinse and place in an iron kettle with plenty of cold water, for they swell and absorb a great deal. In the morning, pour off that water, add fresh cold water, and put the kettle on the stove to come to a boil gradually. Cook 'til the skins show signs of cracking, and before they break. Then with a skimmer put them into a deep brown earthern bean pot, with about three-quarters of a pound of fat salt pork, scored

HALFORD W * SAŬCE. THE GREAT RELISH.

through the rind. All but the rind should be covered by the beans. Add a tablespoonful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, and pour over all, hot water enough to cover. Do these things in the morning, as soon after breakfast as convenient, and place the pot in the oven. Water should be added occasionally, as it evaporates, and when the top is browned, cover it. The fire should not be too hot, but steady. Long, slow baking is the secret. They will be done just right for Saturday night's supper, and of a rich brown color, fragrant and appetizing, as we have proved weekly, with exceptions in hot weather, for many years.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] SUMMER STYLES.

New Features in Late Fashions—Pretty Toli-ettes for Various Occasions—Favored Fabrics—Graceful Mantles.

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

The skirt of to-day is naturally made longer in the back, than usual, to admit of wearing the braided wire bustle, which has been generally adopted, because it is lighter in weight, and cooler than the hair or wool cushions of last fall. These shapely bustles are made to fit in above the run-in steels, which are now used in all the skirts to make them stand out; and the combined result of steels and bustle is generally such as to create the desired hang of a fashionable costume.

A total change has taken place in the cut of bodies; a change prompted no doubt by the jersey bodices so much worn lately. Jersey's have not breast seams, and lined bodices are, many of them, cut on the same plan. The necessary sharp curves are given to the lines in front, and of the side pieces. This style, however, is only suitable for bodices with plastrons, or when waists are made of striped fabrics.

It is predicted that draperies will gradually acquire a more simple character; indeed even now they are rarely complicated, and in nine cases out of ten they are not voluminous; however, there are countless numbers of methods of draping, and variety in the shape of tunics, so that every lady has the privilege of selecting a becoming style, be she stout, slender, or medium in size. The mid-summer fashions, like those of the spring, are most convenient, for they enable one to make over outgrown, or partly worn dresses, so that the renewed garment can hardly be distinguished from one formed of all entirely new material. One sensible young lady has utilized two defaced dresses in the following manner. She has used an old, dark green velveteen skirt for the underskirt of her new dress, after brushing it and steaming it. Over this are gracefully arranged draperies of Nile green cashmere, which she washed in the new Ingersoll's soapsuds, and ironed it. The velveteen basque looks new after being refreshed by the application of waist revers in fresh velveteen, and trimmed down centre of corsage, with a spiral cascade of narrow cream lace, inte

is trimmed with loops of Nile, and dark green velvet.

Another lady had a dress of garnet boucle woolen material which she ripped to pieces and cleaned, and then made up with surah in a suitable shade, which cost her 85 cents a yard. To the plaited skirt of boucle, she added a ruffled side piece or plastron of surah, a puff apron front, and graceful draperies in the back. The boucle corsage is made to open in front over a chemisette of surah gathered at the neck and mounted on a velvet collar, and this ends in a long stole plaited front, laced to the edge. The sleeves are of surah with velvet wristbands. The "Maggie" dress is pretty. Its plaited surah skirt is covered with a lace flounce. Full blouse of surah plaited into a yoke beneath a surah ruche and then left free. Plaited scarf and drapery at the back of surah. Plaited sleeves, satin bows on scarf, sleeves and shoulders.

Plaited scarf and drapery at the back of surah. Plaited sleeves, satin bows on scarf, sleeves and shoulders.

A pretty summer suit is of spotted foulard, made with a puffed skirt and draped tunic. The plain waist is finished with velvet collar and cuffs. With this dress is worn a visite of richly beaded gauze, with double coquille of lace in front, and deep lace flounce round the edge, headed by beaded passementerie. High collar formed of jet band. The high hat of fancy straw is trimmed in the back with loops of velvet and gauze ribbon, and is further decorated with two or three jet wings. Another stylish dress is of printed jersey silk, with skirt draped on the right side, and ornamented on the left with a long pointed panel of velvet. Jacket of fancy cloth, the back tight-fitting and the fronts loose and straight, stitched on edges, plain buttons in front and on sleeves.

Exceedingly pretty is a garden party gown of white Calais lace or drap de dentelle over copper strah silk, trimmed with butterfly bows; shoulder knots, and sash belt of fancy Ottoman ribbon. Ruffle and jabot of pearl lace. Bonnet of white lace, with bunch of laburnum. Transparent parasol of lace tipped with a cluster of loops in narrow ribbon, over which hovers a humming bird with brilliant plumage.

For seaside wear, there is a neat dress of chamoise colored linon figured in blue and red coral designs, and trimmed with braces and flowers of mauresque lace. Shoulder knot and neck band of red velvet. Fancy straw hat faced with red velvet, and trimmed with a huge bow of muslin

mauresque lace. Shoulder knot and neck band of red velvet. Fancy straw hat faced with red velvet, and trimmed with a huge bow of muslin wrought with white or red and blue cotton. For country wear, a novel dress has shoulder cape and redingote of biscuit bege, checked with brown, and trimmed with puffings and plattings of plain crepon wool, surrounded with ruby velvet ribbon and bands. The becoming bonnet worn with this dress is of straw, has puckered coronet of red velvet, and is trimmed with bunch of field flowers and lace.

and lace. This is a pretty style to copy in making up a dress of plain and fancy etamine. Have the skirt of plain etamine, rather plain in front, and full and plaited at the back. Overskirt of etamine with fancy horizontal stripes on one edge of the material, which is made the full depth of the skirt. The left side is draped a little showing the skirt. The left side is draped a little showing the edge of the underskirt; the right side is plaited, and the plaits are held together by pointed tabs of velvet fastened down with large buttons. Plain breadths at the back, caught up to form a puff far back on the right side. Plain corsage with deep basques, and narrow plastrons of the fancy stripe, front and back. Collar of velvet, parements of velvet and fancy stripe. The straw hat is of fancy lace braid, and is trimmed with etamine or gauze ribbon, velvet, and colored tips.

As etamine is one of the favored materials for As ctamine is one of the favored materials for midsummer wear, it will be well to describe a toilette of spotted etamine, made over a foundation of cheap silk; the skirt bordered with narrow plaiting. Overskirt of etamine falls in plaits at the side and back, draped tablier in front, and long draped puff at the back. The pretty Russian blouse of etamine over plain silk, is fastened with a buttoned tab in front. Narrow turn down collar, and full sleeves mounted on wristbands.

A light weight mantle is of surah. The wrap A light weight mantle is of surah. The wrap is entirely plaited and made up on a plain bodice lining, and confined at waist line by a sash of ribbon, which is tied on the left side. Deep full collar of black lace, forming a yoke, and caught in at the shoulders with the epaulettes, made of similar lace. Plaited pagoda sleeves, trimmed with lace, and to be worn with a pretty bonnet of lace, adorned with ribbon and light weight ornaments of jet. Another stylish mantle has sleeve portion of beaded grenadine, with back and front of surah profusely trimmed with ruffles of lace, and jet pendants. and jet pendants.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

portion of beaded grenadine, with back and front of surah profusely trimmed with ruffles of lace, and jet pendants.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Miss E. A. S.," Rootstown, Ohio:—You can have your hat made of shirred satine, but you will be better pleased if you use crape, or one of the light weight secrsuckers, crinkled, or crazy crape, in place of satine. Why not get a becoming hat of straw, natural color, or navy blue, and trim with loops of straw colored, and navy blue ribbon; the combination will be stylish.

"Cora B.," Chicago:—Yes, the child's dress will be really beautiful, embroidered as you suggest in colors, but neither cotton or zephyr will do to use on the cashmere. Get Brainerd & Armstrong's wash silk, which comes in all shades and hues, and retains its color after being subjected to warm water and strong soap. The price is 5c. a skein. From the same company you can get 12 applique embroidered figures or flowers, in different shades and colors, for 50 cents. Yes, we could get the articles for you, but it will save time and trouble if you enclose mentioned price, and send for wash silk and appliques, direct to the Brainerd & Armstrong Co., 621 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., and please mention that you saw this in answers to correspondents L. H. J.
"Mrs. F. H.," Montezuma, Ga.—Demorest's magazine contains reading matter, as well as fashion information. Butterick's is a reliable authority on points of style.

"Mrs. M. W."—For boys a year and a half old, large straw hats, with face finish of lace, and high trimming of ribbon loops and feathers are very fashionable; or he would look well in one of the pretty small hats of fancy straw. Make your serge dress with plaitings at one side, and plaitings on lower skirt edge on other portions. Apron front, and graceful looped drapery in the back. Basque with box plaited back, cut up high over hips, and pointed in front; finish with velvet collar and cuffs.

"Jack's Mother," New York:—By all means if the boy is fond of minerals send and get him one of the Rocky

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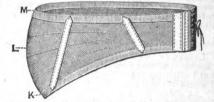
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Are the most thorougly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty, and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width, and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece. None genuine unless rolled on a yellow "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are dyed in two standard shades of black.



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

One of the prettiest little winter bloomers for the sitting room window is the Cyclamen. It is quite easy of cultivation, and therefore well deserves to be the favorite it is with those who have aliking for variegated plants will probably admire P. variegata more than the plain good many nearly round leaves, olive green above, marked with gray, and a dull shade of red below.

but be very careful, at first, about watering. Use a fine spray, or the tender plants will be washed out of place, as their roots have not gained much of a foothold in the soil. When the plants have made three or four leaves, prick them off very carefully from each other, moving each into a place of its own, so that, later, it can be taken up and potted without seriously disturbing its roots. When about an inch high, pot into small pots. When the soil is filled with roots—you can tell this by inverting the pot and slipping the earth out—shift to larger pots. As a general thing they require about three shifts, the last one being to a six-inch pot, which will be large enough for a developed plant. You will have to be very careful to keep the aphis down. He likes to feed on the soft, tender leaves, and very often, before you dream of it, you will find, on lifting a leaf, that hundreds of aphides have domesticated themselves there and are robbing the plant of its life blood. I would advise giving a tri-weekly bath in weak tobacco water. Dip the plant in, and let the tobacco flavor dry on its leaves.

PANDANUS VARIEGATA.



The flowers are borne on longer stems than those supporting the leaves, and are of a curiously twisted appearance, The centre is generally of magenta; from this the petals, which are rosy white, are sharply reflexed, and the tips of them are curved about the stem in such a manner as to suggest the closing of a convolvolus flower. They are quite fragrant, and are borne constantly and profusely through the season. It is not a showy flower, but it is a very pleasing one, and any one who loves flowers for real beauty and modest merit, will be delighted with it. I pot mine in a compost of well rotted manure and turfy loam, made very light with sharp sand. The bulb should be pressed down into the soil about half its depth, and never covered. Keep the soil moist, and syringe the leaves above and below twice or three times a week. The plant blooms until April or May. Then, when they show signs of wanting to rest, withold water, and let the bulb remain as nearly dormant as possible through the summer. In September, repot in fresh soil, give more water, and a new growth will soon begin. There are several varieties, differing more in the size of the flowers than in any other respect. The old C. Persicum is one of the best.

THE CINERARIA.

The cultivation should be the same as that recommended for P. ntilis.

Answers to correspondents.

"K. S. M."—The bulbs or tubers which you send me, are, I think, those of the plant advertised under the name of Cinnamon Vine.

"Subscriber:"—The branch sent is from Calycanthus, or "Sweet Scented Shrub."

"S. W. H."—This subscriber to the Journal thinks he has been humbugged. I agree with him. When a travelling dealer in plants comes to you with blue Roses, and bushes on which syou want them ever so much. There is no blue Rose, and the only way in which you can grow mo twisted appearance. The centre is generally of magenta; from this the petais, which are rosy white, are sharply reflexed, and the tips of them are curved about the stem in such a manner as to suggest the closing of a convolvolus flower. They are quite fragrant, and are borne constantly and profusely through the season. It is not a showy flower, but it is a very pleasing one, and any one who loves flowers for real beauty and modest merit, will be delighted with it. I pot mine in a compost of well rotted manure and turfy loam made very light with sharp sand. The bulb should be pressed down into the soil about half its depth and never covered. Keep the soil moist, and syringe the leaves above and below twice or three times a week. The plant blooms until April or May. Then, when they show signs of wanting to rest, withold water, and let the bulb remain as nearly dormant as possible through the summer. In September, repot in fresh soil, give more water, and a new growth will soon begin. There are several varieties, differing more in the size of the flowers than in any other respect. The old C. Persicum is one of the best.

THE CINERARIA.

A correspondent asks for some information about the Cineraria, and its cultivation. This is a most charming plant when well grown; and though, to grow it well, more attention is demanded than is given most window plants, it will consume the constantly and the chief of the wild grown; and though, to grow it well, more attention is demanded than is given most window plants, it will consume the chief of the wild grown; and though, to grow it well, more attention is demanded than is given most window plants, it will not the chief of the wild grown; and though to grow it well, more attention is demanded than is given most window plants, it will not the same than the proposed of the constantly and the proposed of th

amply repay one for all the care expended on it. The flowers, which are mostly in brilliant shades of purple, maroon and violet, are borne in enormous clusters, spreading well, and nearly flat on top, like those of the Verbena. Young plants can be procured of florists, who grow them from seed, or you can buy a package of seed and raise them for yourself. The seed should be sown in July. It is fine as dust, almost, and must have a very light covering. My plan is, to make the soil in the box or pot where the seed is to be sown, smooth on its surface by pressing it down with a plate, or the hand. Then scatter the seeds over it as evenly as possible, and sift a very little soil over it, after which cover the pot or box with a pane of glass, to retain the moisture which evaporates from the soil, until the seed has germinated. As soon as the plants appear, remove the glass,

tions are sold by most dealers. It you want anything in the Chrysanthemum line write directly to the headquarters of this magnificent flower, Hallock, Son & Thorpe, East Hinsdale, N. Y.

"A Subscriber" finds fault with me because I advise amateur florists of confine their attention to half-se.

me because I advise amateur norists to confine their attention to half-adozen varieties. She says she grows at least fifty, and succeeds with them. That may be. But it is probably true that she has a great deal more time to cultivate them in than the average woman has. I was writing about "the average woman," not the woman of leisure. She says her pinks always fail. I connot tell why, unless the climate of Texas is not adapted to

climate of Texas is not adapted to them. Some northern flowers will bloom wonderfully in Florida, others not at all. I root Roses, Honeysuckles and other plants of that character by bending down a shoot, making a half break in it, and fastening it in the ground. Cover the bend with earth, and let it alone for a time. In most cases roots will form readily. You can tell when they have done so by digging the soil away from the place where the break in the shoot is. In fall or spring, cut the young plant away from the old one by running a sharp spade into the soil between them. Never having raised the plants you name, from seed, I cannot say how old they must be to bloom. I do not know anything about the peculiarities of your Texas climate, therefore am unable to say whether the Clematis will succeed with you or not, but think it will, as C. coccinea is, if I am not mistaken, a Texas plant. You say you have little As soon as the plants appear, remove the glass, taken, a Texas plant. You say you have little

snow, but severe cold weather in "sudden spells."
Lay your Clematis down, and cover with leaves, or evergreen branches, as we do at the north, and I think you will succeed in wintering it. Thank you for the seeds sent.
"Mary G."—See the June number of the Journal for instructions in Fuchsia growing. This plant is more easily killed by cold, than any Geranium. I would advise you to start cuttings in clear sand, keeping it warm and wet until the plants have rooted. Then transplant into better soil. I have no experience in making pits, but will endeavor to find out how to construct the kind you speak of, andlet you know how to make one, before it it time to house your flowers next fall.

"Jessie Bent:"-The "loveliest of all Pansies" "Jessie Bent:"—The "loveliest of all Pansies" are—those that suit one's individual taste best. I prefer the pale yellows, the blues, and the whites. You might think the black ones, or the magnificently colored purple-and-gold ones finer. They are all fine—so fine, indeed, that it is hard to choose between them. I want all kinds, and so will you, when you see them in bloom. Sow at once, in a half-shady place, and some of the plants will be likely to give you a late bloom. Cover when cold weather comes with evergreen branches, or leaves, and next spring you will have flowers from them early in the season. And you will think you never saw anything more beautiful, if they bloom well.

flowers from them early in the season. And you will think you never saw anything more beautiful, if they bloom well.

"Mrs. M. D. W."—Don't pinch the buds off your Fuchsias, expecting that you will make them bloom in winter by not allowing them to bloom now. The Fuchsia is properly a summer bloomer. It may give an occasional flower in winter, but usually it will not. Let them bloom now, and grow other flowers for winter use, putting the plants in the cellar after they show signs of wanting to rest. Speciosa is the only variety that I know of that can be depended on to bloom in winter. This is almost always in bloom.

"Nellie G."—Do not take up your Tulips after they have blossomed. They will do better if left undisturbed. Dig some well-decomposed manure into the bed, above the bulbs, in September, and cover the bed well with litter or leaves, in November, leaving this covering on until the frost comes out of the ground.

"S. H. S."—This subscriber says she has a Geranium which has blossomed well for four years, but as she has been told that young plants bloom better than old ones, she asks if I would advise her to start a new plant, and throw the old one away. No, I would not if the old one blooms well, and shows no signs of giving out, what more does she want. Those who talk so much about new plants being better than than two or three year old ones, don't know what they are talking about, or they don't give their old plants the right treatment. I have the best success with old plants, and never depend on young ones for many flowers.

"Mrs. F. A. R. Wharton," Raymond, Miss., writes that she will exchange, or sell, the plants

plants, and never depend on young ones for many flowers.

"Mrs. F. A. R. Wharton," Raymond, Miss., writes that she will exchange, or sell, the plants to which she referred in a late number of the Journal. She also has the Gandanensis, or hardy variety of Gladiolus, which she will exchange for bulbs. Anyone wishing to exchange plants would do well to correspond with her.

"A Subscriber" writes that she has an eight year old Rhododendron, which fails to bloom satisfactorily, and wants to know what she shall do with it. Not knowing how she has treated it, I cannot say. It is possible that she has not given it the right kind of protection in winter. A loose covering of evergreen branches is best of anything for this class of plants. What is needed is shelter from sunshine more than from cold, experienced Rhododendron growers tell us. She would probably be able to get the most reliable information about caring for her plant by writing to Parson & Co., Flushing, N. Y., our most extensive growers of this class of plants. In writing, tell them just how you have cared for it, and then they can diagnose its case, I think. "Rose L."—The natural season of blooming for the Pelargonium is spring, and you cannot get it to bloom earlier without forcing it, and this I would not advise you to do, for you will not have as fine a crop of flowers by the process, and your plant will be left in a weakened condition. After blooming, set the plant in some half-shady, airy place, and through the summer give only enough

plant will be left in a weakened condition. After blooming, set the plant in some half-shady, airy place, and through the summer give only enough water to keep it from drying up. In September repot it, cutting it back at least half. Your Cy-

repot it, cutting it back at least half. Your Cyclamen ought to bloom in the winter. Perhaps you do not start it into growth early enough in fall. Repot it in September.

"Mrs. E. H. L."—It never "pays" to try to grow exotics in an ordinary living room. By that, I mean that it is never satisfactory. The attempt is pretty sure to end in failure. Confine yourself to such kinds as you know can be grown there, and let the florists who have all the conveniences for plant-growing grow the exacting kinds.

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For ten cents in stamps we will send a book containing, First: the complete words of the Mikado. Second: the music of all the best songs. Third: etchings of all the characters in the opera. These facts make it the best Mikado book published, but we send with it ten beautiful chromo cards besides, not defaced by having advertisements printed on the pictures. MACK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 528 & 530 Washington St. New York. ington St., New York.

"I once knew a steamboat down South that was not much larger than a dry goods box, but it had a steam whistle as large as any you ever saw on the Mississippi River. But every time the engineer blew this whistle the boat stopped, because all the steam had been used up in making the noise. Now that reminds me of lots of Chrstians who are all whistle, who make lots of noise, and who stop right there."

A beautiful complexion is one of the most charming A beautiful complexion is one of the most charming attractions woman can possess; and from time immemorial, tollette articles of various descriptions have been used to beautify the complexion. The Pastilles de Florence, of various tin's, made by Madame Lewennehers, have met with great success, and have proved nearer perfection than any similar preparation, being used either as a cream or powder. It has the endorsement of the most eminent chemist, for purity and good effect on the skin, which makes it a very de-irable, as so many powders are poisonous and dangerous.

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[FOR THE LAD IES HOME JOURNAL.] COUNTRY ENTERTAINING.

To the resident of a country town or neighborhood, summer brings with it delightful possibilities in the line of al fresco entertainments. The dweller in citles is forced to rely upon acquired accessories for making receptions, teas, and parties of all kinds pleasant. The would-be hostess must have an exceptionally commodious and well-furnished house to be able to provide the attractions which she finds ready at her hand in the rural districts. There is a charming unpretentiousness about out-of-door fetes that disarms criticism and predisposes the guests to an amount of gratification which more elaborate parlor parties would never furnish. Elegant toilettes, heavy suppers, expensive amusements, are misplaced at these simple reunions, and the informality inseparably connected with them brings them within the reach of persons of moderate means and quiet ways of living. Those people who have country homes are wise when they choose the summer months instead of the winter for social pleasures.

choose the summer months instead of the winter for social pleasures.

As has been said, simplicity is to be desired above everything else in open air parties. The end of their being is defeated when they vie with city receptions in rich costumes and refreshments, or when expensive artificial means are resorted to in the endeavor to heighten enjoyment. Such attempts at once provoke comparison, and a long purse is required to raise matters to such a pitch of perfection that no contrast is to be feared.

Much has been written experient the

feared.

Much has been written against the American passion for display, nor can it be denied that competition and the rage for making a fine appearance, are at the root of much unwarranted expenditure. Lack of pretension can never be absurd, while the struggle after unattainable elegance is a thousand times more apt to provoke ridicule than respect, even from those whose opinion is least valued. Let the woman, then, who lives in a village or on a farm, make no effort

ridicule than respect, even from those whose opinion is least valued. Let the woman, then, who lives in a village or on a farm, make no effort to compe e with metropolitan fashions when she wishes to entertain her friends, but strive rather to have everything in keeping with her usual mode of life. Much enjoyment can be derived from common, every-day surroundings when judiciously employed, and a little careful study of ways and means will produce wonderful results from unpromising materials. The proverb that "it is wise to make one's head save one's heels," can be somewhat altered, and the brain made to spare the purse at the cost of slight extra exertion. When there is a grove of trees adjoining a house, or it is furnished with an ample piazza, the hostess has the most charming of drawing rooms ready at her hand, one, too, which possesses the advantage of being easily furnished. The simple chairs and ottomans appear much better, arranged on the grass or on a porch, than when in the house. The business of providing seats is a comparatively trifling affair when there are to be young people present, who prefer clean turf or the piazza steps to any more luxurious lounging place. For the older guests, less unconventional accommodations may be devised. Light rockers, camp chairs, wooden or wicker settees are pretty, and in harmony with the rustic nature of the reception. It is well, also, to have rugs or strips of carpet laid about, for the benefit of those who dread the dampness that some imagine rises from the ground even in the midst of the most obstinate drought. Cushions are invaluable at such carpet laid about, for the benefit of those who dread the dampness that some imagine rises from the ground even in the midst of the most obstinate drought. Cushions are invaluable at such times, whether used as footstools for the more delicate guests, to soften porch steps, or to convert stumps and grassy knolls into divans, for those who like low seats, but yet have a due regard for their bones or dresses. A charming, and thoroughly rustic style of seat, can be formed of dry, sweet hay. Tossed up in generous piles, to make couches, or heaped against the trunks of trees to simulate arm chairs, they provide resting places that are not only luxurious, but uncommon. The costliest upholsterer can furnish no chairs or sofas more softly padded or more deliciously perfumed than these. With rugs or shawls thrown over them, to guard the garments of their occupants from any possible injury from moisture or from crushed insects, they are all that the most fastidious could demand. Hammocks, also furnished with cushions, are always comfortable and picturesque, while screens are valuable additions to the furniture of this open air drawing room. Covered with cretonne, felt, or paper, of any shape and size, these are almost indispensable ior shielding from draughts in breezy weather, or sheltering from obtrusive sunlight on sultry days.

It should be clearly understood by those who are invited to such affairs as these, that elaborate dresses are in bad taste. Simple muslins, lawns or cambrics, at the most, grenadines or summer silks, fill all the requirements of the toilette. Handsome costumes that would serve admirably for city balls or kettledrums, are as unsuitable here for women as swallow tail coats and low cut

Handsome costumes that would serve admirably for city balls or kettledrums, are as unsuitable here for women as swallow tail coats and low cut vests would be for men. The very character of the party indicates this. Easily injured dresses would be entirely inconsistent with out of door pastimes and accommodations, while wash fabrics, or those that would receive slight detriment from being tumbled or soiled, are thoroughly appropriate.

propriate.

Pretty effects may be sought by a hostess with-Pretty effects may be sought by a hostess without detracting in the least from the unpretentious
tone of the entertainment. If the "pink teas,"
of which so much has been heard lately, are pretty
when given in the house, they would be doubly
attractive when held in the open air. Girls in
pink gowns would create brilliant spots of color
against the green background of turf and shrubbery. Covers of pink silesia for cushions, pink
Japanese paper mats and napkins, for the tables
on which the refreshments were served, pink
Japanese lanterns hung among the lower branches
of the trees and in the piazza arches, great bows of the trees and in the piazza arches, great bows and streamers of pink cambric adorning hammocks and seats, knots of narrow pink ribbon on the handles of cream pitchers and sugar bowls, cakes with pink icing, strawberry cream and ices,—all these and many other rose-colored ornaments could be devised to give a touch of originality to an open air supper.

nality to an open air supper.

Those who are sufficiently wealthy to give the charge of their refreshments to a regular caterer, the arrangement of their adornments to a professional decorator, probably do not need such instructions, but the number who can afford to do this is small, compared with those who have to take their choice between managing such things themselves or leaving them undone altogether.

And it is tolerably certain that the people of more limited means generally have the better part of the two. While they may be forced to assume more labor and responsibility, they feel far more complete gratification when successful results are achieved, than they would do if they had not put

the work of their brains and hands into the effort. The question of amusement is one that instantly presents itself when the matter of giving, even a small party, is under discussion. At open air festivities, dancing is seldom practicable, for in spite of the enthusiastic descriptions given by poets and pastoral writers, of the delights of "dances on the green," the reality falls far below the bliss claimed for it by its eulogist. It may serve for those unsophisticated creatures who have never known the adjuncts of polished floors or dancing crash, but to those who have once made acquaintance with these luxuries, the inequalities of even the smoothest lawn present almost inof even the smoothest lawn present almost in-superable obstacles. Square dances may possibly be indulged in moderately, but waltzing is usually

out of the question.

The tendency of social circles in small country places is generally towards games, sometimes, it may be said regretfully, of a decidedly romping nature. When this element of "horse play" is nature. When this element of "horse play" is permitted to be introduced, there is invariably an instant and very perceptible lowering of tone and loss of refinement. That real pleasure and boisterousness are incompatible seems incomprehensible to some minds, whose highest idea of "a good time" seems to consist in unlimited loud laughter and rough amusements of the roll-and-tumble order. There are plenty of occupations, however, that bring equal enjoyment, and that leave no bitter taste behind in the remembrance of actions that could never have occurred except of actions that could never have occurred except when the perpetrators were flushed with excite-

When there is a tennis court on the grounds, When there is a tennis court on the grounds, there is little difficulty in providing pastime for a portion of the guests, either as participants, or lookers on, and even the generally disregarded croquet has its devotees, who prefer an amusement which calls for less violent exercise than that required by its fashionable rival. Neither is ring toss or "ship coil" to be despised, while archery, though less of a craze than it was a few years ago, is always charming. If the givers of the fete champetre are so fortunate as to have boating facilities near them, one of the most delightful modes of recreation is already at hand. Even a flat bottomed scow, provided it does not leak, may be transformed into a very presentable pleasure boat by the judicious application of rugs, seat cushions, and flags or streamers.

Music is always a great addition to the attractiveness of parties beld out of doors, and is really pleasanter there, when softened by a little distance, than in a parlor, where its imprisonment within walls causes it to place an efficient embargo upon connected conversation. There are few country neighborhoods which do not possess.

tance, than in a parlor, where its imprisonment within walls causes it to place an efficient embargo upon connected conversation. There are few country neighborhoods which do not possess some amateur musicians who are gratified at the request to bring violin, guitar or banjo with them for the benefit of their fellow guests. A piano may be moved near the open window, where its notes can be clearly heard by those outside. It is seldom that any other diversion is desired on a warm day, than that furnished by bright skles, fresh surroundings, and congenial society. But if more is craved, cards may be produced, or some of the many pencil and paper games that make calls upon theingenuity and quick wittedness of those who take part in them.

In choosing an evening for which to issue invitations, it is unneccessary to say that it is best to select a time when there will be moonlight. Still, if one wishes to honor a guest who makes her visit when the moon is on the wane, its absence can be partially supplied by lanterns, Japanese or otherwise, reflector lamps, and the like. If a head light can be secured, so much the better. The twilight of summer evenings lasts so long that a brilliant illumination is not needed.

The greatest drawback to preparations for garden parties is the uncertainty one must always feel about the weather. Few things are more trying than to make all one's arrangements for a charming open air gathering and have them set at naught by a steady downpour, or a succession of hard showers. Two courses are open to the hostess. Either she may make the acceptance of her invitations conditional upon the weather, and announce that in case of storm the guests will be expected upon the following day, or she may so dispose matters that, if necessary, the company may adjourn to the house or plazza. The first course has the serious objection that unhappy results may arrive to the destructible portion of the refreshments, should the bad weather last more than the anticipated length of time. Moreover, it is felt to

with rain within twenty-four hours. There are, naturally, drawbacks to the second course, but still it is preferable to the other, and if the hostess is prepared for the contingency, the party may turn out to be very agreeable, after all.

A piazza tea may be rendered a pleasant affair. Pots and boxes of flowers may be ranged along the edge, where they will look pretty under any circumstances. The small tables which should be placed about on the lawn for use at supper time, may readily be transferred to the porch or parlors. The skies seldom fail to give sufficient warning when a storm is approaching to allow the chairs, hammocks, cushions, etc., to be brought under cover before it breaks.

In the matter of refreshments, although individual taste may be allowed free scope, a few suggestions may not be inopportune. To keep up the uniform simplicity which should characterize the whole entertainment, an elaborate menu must be avoided. A number of hot dishes, such as would be savory and appropriate in winter, are unseasonable and unappetizing in summer. Rich pastry, too, should be abjured. Something lighter and less heating will prove tempting where heavy food would be without relish. The prejudice against eating oysters and shell fish "in the months without an R?" is an unreasonable one that is fast disappearing. Raw oysters, prejudice against eating ovsters and shell fish "in the months without an R" is an unreasonable one that is fast disappearing. Raw ovsters, served in the shell, and surrounded with finely cracked ice, pickled oysters, eaten with olives and crisp crackers, or with thin bread and butter, oyster, lobster or salmon salads surrounded with fresh lettuce and covered with mayonnaise dressing, cold meats, jellied tongue, roast chicken, boiled ham, or beef a la mode, cut in delicate slices, and garnished with sprigs of parsley, piles of light rolls, ready buttered, dainty cakes, fancy and plain, berries heaped in pretty glass or china dishes that have first been lined with cool green leaves, or when berries are out of season, custards, jellies, or trifles. Care must be taken with jellies to secure their firmness. If too large a proportion of liquid to the amount of gelatine used is avoided, and if the jellies are put into a cold place to form, they will be tolerably sure to be clear and solid even in the most muggy weather. Ice cream and water ices are delicious in warm weather, but these are sometimes not easily purchased in the country, and many housekeepers shrink from the labor involved in manufacturing them at home. When they are available, however, they are more popular than any other kind of refreshment. An abundance of cool drinks should be on hand, iced lemonade and coffee, Russian tea, claret cup, and the endless variety in the months without an R" is an unreasonable

of non-intoxicating beverages which are grateful to those heated with exercise or conversation. If a less expensive and troublesome style of

It a less expensive and troublesome style of entertaining is desired than a regular supper party, the ever delightful afternoon tea furnishes a pleasant mode of giving a reception to a generous number of guests, at a small outlay of care and money. No other refection is required at these affairs beyond a liberal supply of the feed drinks enumerated above, with plenty of light cakes to eat therewith. Any addition desired in the line of fees or truits each personided at please. the line of ices or fruits can be provided at pleasure. Unless finger bowls and doilies are furnished, it is better to have such fruit as peaches or oranges served sliced rather than whole. Even in the warmest weather, it is considered "the thing" to offer hot tea, made on the table, in the English fashion, for those who wish it. Some people claim that it is in reality less heating than

In sending out invitations for an afternoon tea. In sending out invitations for an afternoon tea, the hours at which the reception is expected to begin and close should always be specified. The best vogue in this regard is the simplest, consisting of the engraved visiting card of the hostess, bearing her name, the date and time of the tea. For instance: "Mrs. John Smith" in the centre of the card, and in the lower left hand corner, the words "Tea, from 5 to 7, July 10th." Of course, the hours must be chosen to suit the circumstances and the hostess, and may be from four to six, or five to seven or eight. four to six, or five to seven or eight.

While the wearing of bonnets is invariable at these affairs in the city, in a hot July or August day in the country, the custom is more honored in the breach than in the observance. The matter is optional, however, and at an informal gathering of this sort, individual choice may be trusted to decide the question.

Christine Terhune Herrick.

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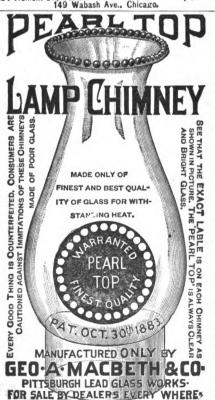


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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] HINTS UPON ETIQUETTE AND

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

The Etiquette of Receiving and Entertaining Visitors.

To entertain company at home with perfect ease and composure is a fine art, that can only be acquired by long usage, and should be practiced from childhood—i. e. parents should allow their children to be present when their guests are expected, and teach them by example, as well as by precept, to bow, and offer the hand gracefully, and to smile pleasantly, and to express pleasure in receiving irlends. A boy or girl thus taught, will rarely, if ever, lose composure, or appear ill at ease in any society.

No appearance of haste should be permitted, but a calm, quiet demeanor is very essential. Behaviour at home being one of the surest touchstones of good manners; there are many persons who, though able to appear self possessed, and perfectly well bred abroad, yet, at home, behave entirely the opposite. And this is caused by their great desire to present a good appearance. If they were as oblivious to sell at home as they are in their friends' homes, they would not exhibit so much embarassment.

"Company, various company," said that model of good manners. Chesterfield, "its the only school To entertain company at home with perfect

are in their friends' homes, they would not exhibit so much embarassment.

"Company, various company," said that model of good manners, Chesterfield, "is the only school for obtaining a good knowledge of the art of entertaining. Nothing forms a young person's manners so much as to keep respectable and superior company, where a constant regard and attention is needful. It is true, that at first, it is a disagreeable state of restraint; but it soon grows habitual, and consequently, easy; and you are amply paid for it, by the improvement you will make, and the credit it gives you."

The great secret of entertaining company well, lies in striving to make each guest perfectly at his ease, and in taking care to invite those whom you know to be in sympathy with each other, and not at variance. For, in large towns, and even in small villages, little feuds and private quarrels are en regle, and to invite those to meet at your table, whom you know to have antipathy to each other, is not to exhibit good tact, and tact is quite as essential as taste in giving entertainments of all kinds.

To be sure, there are many who seem to possess

To be sure, there are many who seem to posses the faculty of setting every one at his ease, and are thus able to cheer the timid guest with a smile, and in the same manner to repress those who are apt to encroach upon one's good nature, and who seem endowed with the power to stimulate and encourage every one who comes under their influence. They are the ones who with

"A smile on the face, and kind words on the

tongue.

Will serve you as passports all nations among;
For a heart that is cheerful, a spirit that's free,
Will carry you bravely o'er life's stormy sea."

Will carry you bravely o'er life's stormy sea."

If you really wish to become a successful entertainer,—and it is a great accomplishment—it is only necessary to throw self behind you, and to think only of your guests, and how you can make the evening pass most pleasantly for them. By so doing it will prove very pleasant to yourself, as that is one of the rules of life.

If one's early education has been neglected, and the etiquette of good society has yet to be learned, it can be surely acquired by practice. A family of sisters, or a husband and wife, if so disposed, can train themselves into the habit of receiving and entertaining guests, and can learn

posed, can train themselves into the habit of receiving and entertaining guests, and can learn how to enter a room with ease, and to greet their host and hostess, or to receive guests themselves. Servile imitations we would not advise; but to practice the arts of society is as desirable as to practice music, or to go to dancing school. The The young mother can teach herself while she trains her child—not to copy the manners of others exactly, as the monkey copies—but to make them her own, and to wear them with a special grace belonging to herself alone. A woman possesses a quick perception of the right tone of the voice, the sweetest expression of the mouth, and the best pose of the body, and she can make them her own, if she will use her good sense in learning them.

make them her own, if she will use her good sense in learning them.

It has been well said that "the quickness of woman's intuition is an inspiration, and that she is heiress to all the riches of the rare styles of the past, if she only desires to possess them. But to become the inheritor, she must train herself to modulate her voice rightly, and to padlock her tongue carefully, and to be pleasant, when not at all pleased."

It will take time to thus educate oneself, but it will pay a good dividend in the future, for

will pay a good dividend in the future, for

"Nature in her productions slow, aspires By just degrees to reach perfections height,"

and the lady whose manners you so justly admire, may have attained them only through long years of careful assiduity.

Hospitality is enjoined upon us as a christian duty, and every one can practice it if inclined to be social, and it will promote good feeling in the neighborhood, and teach one to act well his part

The expense need not be great, for a simple tea party is often a social tit-bit more highly relished than a grand dinner, an evening reception, or a ball. Now-a-days, it is "the fashion, you know," to give pink, or buff, or blue tea parties, in which the chosen color predominates upon the decorathe chosen color predominates upon the

effect is given to the teat able, etc.

Per example: If a pink tea party is to be given, a pink satin double bow of ribbon is tied upon a pink satin double bow of ribbon is tied upon the handles of the tea cups, with sharply pointed ends; and if there are other dishes which have handles, a similar bow is tied into them. If pink china is not obtainable, the satin ribbon will give all the color required. But a pink damask table cloth, or a white one with red border, and napkins to match, will give a little more color to the surroundings. Pink frosting should ornament the cake, and strawberry ice cream, or strawberries and cream, are a desirable adjunct. Then the hostess should wear either a pink and white dress, or a black, white, or colored one trimmed profusely with pink ribbons, or pink roses. At each plate a bouquet of pink, or pink, red, and white roses should be laid. The waitress can also wear pink bows in her mob cap, and a pink apron white roses should be laid. The wattress can also wear pink bows in her mob cap, and a pink apron over a white gown, or vice-versa. For a buff tea party, buff ribbons, damask, china, and roses are selected, and chocolate frosted cakes will give the toning color to the table. For a blue tea party, blue ribbons and china, with blue forget-me-nots, and white roses or daises, can be selected; and and white roses or dalses, can be selected; and white cakes prepared, with cocoanut frostings; white and blue being mingled. A hostess can thus adorn her table and herself to form a very pretty picture, which will delight her guests, both of patterns. Notice advertisement and send for for its novelty and its beauty. Of course it must sample.

be prepared with taste, (i. e. with brains), and must not be overdone, too much of the color not being used; and there must be a preponderance of white, with any color, so as not to tire the eye.

If you invite friends for a visit of days or weeks, it is a good plan to state their number, then if you desire a longer stay the invitation can be urged. Mention also the day and train upon which you would like to receive them. By thus doing you will place your guest more at ease, and anyold all embarassments. Everything must be provided for the convenience of the visitor, in the guest chamber, from towels to foot bath, pincushion and pins; and a personal surveillance is the guest chamber, from towels to foot bath, pincushion and pins; and a personal surveillance is
required, before the guest arrives, or some important thing will be forgotten. If the weather
is cold, do not wait till your guest arrives before
a fire is built to make the apartment comfortable.
A physician of high repute once said: "that more
deaths were caused by the chilling hospitality of
northerner's homes than one could imagaine, for
a disused guest room, with its badly aired beds,
and a fire made only when the guests arrived, or
shortly before, was the worst man-trap that ever
was invented. And when he was called to visit
patients at a distance, he always avoided a 'best
room' as he would a pestilence." Be sure to consult your friends' comfort in every particular;
not by asking them if they will have this or that,
or do thus and so, but by providing for their every
need, and preparing for them all the entertainments in your power.

need, and preparing for them all the entertainments in your power.

Yet, do not over-exert yourself, or, as the phrase goes, "put yourself out too much," so that the visitor will perceive that your daily routine of life is interrupted,—and will feel that he is, as it were, in the way—but arrange your affairs so that no changes need be perceptible to the closest observer.

fairs so that no changes need be perceptible to the closest observer.

The guests, on their part, should understand that it is desirable to give the host and hostess a little time to themselves, and should strive not to encroach too much upon the morning hours of the mistress of the house; and will, also, retire to their own apartment in the afternoon, for a little while. To many women, it becomes irksome to have a visitor constantly on hand, and a little tact could be well displayed in this particular. "Welcome the coming, but speed the parting guest," is an old maxim, worthy of due observance at all times. After you have urged your visitor to remain awhile longer, and perceive that it is not possible for them to do so, take every precaution to make their departure as comfortable as their visit has been, by giving all desirable information concerning routes, and time tables; and order the carriage in due season to convey them to station or steamer, and provide a lunch, if needful. if needful.

If needful. The guest should return these courtesies by sending a warmly expressed letter, at the earliest hour after his return home; and should mention each member of the family, and allude to the kindnesses received from them, and express a desire to reciprocate them in the near future. Visitors should always give the servants, either small sums of money, or other little gifts, equally acceptable, as they have had extra work in their behalf. And they should also remember the Arabs maxim: "Never speak ill of him of whose salt you have partaken." Such a breach of good manners is inexcusable.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"A Subscriber" writes: "When a person wishes one the 'Compliments of the season,' should one in reply, say 'Thank you?'" 2d. "What reply should one make when introduced to a person who says: 'Happy to make your acquaintance?'" 1st. Yes, "thank you" is sufficient, but everything depends upon the voice and manner in which the reply is given. Say it with a pleasing smile, and a gracious manner, or, "throw your heart into it," as a lovely lady once said, when asked how to reply to such a greeting.
2d. "Thank you" is also a proper reply to this question, or, a polite bow and gentle smile will suffice; and something can be said relating to the surroundings.

"An Inquirer" asks: "Why is it etiquette to ask for a second plate of fish chowder, when one is not to ask for a second plate of soup?"

Ans. That is one of the unanswerable questions concerning the etiquette of the table, but it is a fact that the chowder can be renewed without any breach of etiquette.

any breach of etiquette.

NEW ELEMENTS IN A BAKING POWDER.

Professor yon Leibig once said, in speaking of baking powders, that a material for baking should be made which would add to the bread the elements lost to the flour. Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons have succeeded in producing a baking powder which, in the opinion of Professor Silliman, of Yale, possesses the properties recommended by Von Leibig. It restores to the bread the potassa and magnesia salts which the milling removes from high grade flour. It is also, entirely free from those injurious salts which are often found in ordinary baking powder. This new invention is called Wheat Baking Powder, and makes bread and biscuits that dyspepties can eat.—
[N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 17.]

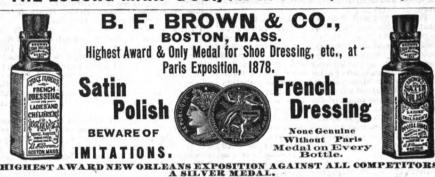
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Those of our readers who have delicate nervous Those of our readers who have delicate nervous organizations, would do well to abandon the use of tea as a stimulating drink at the table, and, in its stead, use Wilbur's Cocoatina, made only by H. O. Wilbur & Sons, Phila., Pa. It is free from the oily, indigestible properties of chocolate, and full of nutrition for the invalid. As a preparation it is fine, and needs only a trial to convince the most delicate stomach of its worth.

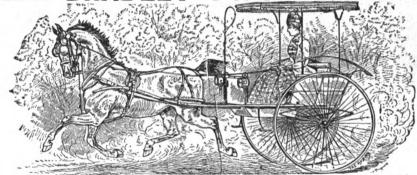
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL] MUSICAL STUDIES.

NO XVI.

BY MARGARET B. HARVEY.

The great majority of my readers—if I am reaching those whom I hoped to reach—have never seen, or never will see, an opera performed many times in their lives. But, that does not follow that they need be unfamiliar with the opera. Many of you have never seen, or never will see, the great works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and the other old masters—but you already know the Sistine Madouna and Moses, from photographs and engravings. You would consider your education quite incomplete, if you knew nothing of high art in painting and sculpture—but, alas! you seem to regard your ignorance of high art in music with a culpable complacency. But, suppose I told you it was possible to know even more of music than painting or sculpture, without going very far out of your way! What would you think if you could bring into your own house, the actual Madonna which Raphael painted, or the Moses which Michael Angelo carved, purchased for a few cents at your villiage store, or hauded to you out of the post-office window? Suppose, by following a few printed directions, and manipulating an instrument of wood and wire, you could create anew, by your own fingers, Raphael's Madonna, or Michael Angelo's Moses, just as really as they had done it before you, just as truly, as Glod can create a new soul? Do you not tremble—with a solemu, mysterious awe—to think of such a thing? But, you can have in your home, the works of Meudelssohn, Mozart and Wagner, just as really as the great ones have them in their hearts and brains—their works, in their very essence, the very same sounds heard by their own creators. Is not music, truly, the "art divine?" It is as near pure, heavenly spirit as anything earthly of which we can conceive—impalpable to touch, taste, sight, or smell, imperceptible to all senses save hearing, which actually seems a spiritual rather than a physical one. An art, dealing with material so etherial thatte an only be represented in a crude, arbitrary way, over whose symbols even its devotees disagree. Because it is etherial, is material so etherial that tean only be represented in a crude, arbitrary way, over whose symbols even its devotees disagree. Because it is etherial, is the reason that it can be carried over mountains and sea, be heard in a million places at once, and live for centuries in immortal youth, losing nothing by space, division and time, which would be death and destruction to color, form, and substance

Perhaps you will stop me, just here, and say that the same may be said of poetry. In a degree—yes. Thought is akin to sound. But, suppose you could call out the very tones of the human voice from the printed page—suppose you could penetrate at once to his very soul, and forget the intervening inedium of set words? Poetry is imperfect music—music has taken one step further

penetrate at once to his very soul, and forget the intervening inedium of set words? Poetry is imperfect music—music has taken one step further into the domain of the celestial, leading us a little deeper into the realm of the unseen. When we are perfect, we can follow to another world.

If music, to me, is so holy, how do I account for the existence of a low style of music, or for perverted music is you will ask. I adopt an illustration from the Swedenborglan idea of life. All life flows from God—but it is modified by the medium receiving it. A wicked man, or a repulsive animal, receiving life or using it wrongly, does not make the life itself less holy—perversions may be made to serve a temporary use, leading to a higher end. Think of music, then, always, as something holy—its seeming degredation, a temporary perversion. Referring to my last—I consider ordinary Sunday school music quite a perversion; but if it led any one to a higher knowle-lge, it had a place—it will be forgotten after awnile, as its end has served.

Study the opera. It is to music what the drama is to literature. Now, here rises some good aunt, who has always been taught that the opera is very wicked, and conscientiously contradicts my advice. Very well—if your proper guardians forbid your going to the opera, I am not the one to say, Go. But, these same guardians would probably encourage you to read selections from Shakespeare, Goethe and Schiller; there is just as much reason why you should play selections from Donizetti, Rossiui or Gounod. You may, in either case, never see the inside of a theatre, or opera house.

But, if you do attend the opera, don't be carried away by the scenery, the costumes, the active of the proper guardians, the activity of the proper guardians the proper guardians for blayers.

But, if you do attend the opera, don't be carried away by the scenery, the costumes, the acting, or even the story. These are not the opera—they are the accompaniment to a song, the binding to a book, the frame to a picture. The plot of an opera is often thin, the words poor—the music is the all in all. We all know of Verdi's Trovatore, Bellini's Norma, and Wagner's Lohengrin—but we think of the airs, the orchestral effects—does anybody ever ask, Who wrote the libretto, that is, the words? Wagner, to be sure, has raised the dignity of the libretto, by adapting stories beautiful in themselves, principally old German legends. But still, this greatest of masters has already told us by his example that music can be independent of all external aids.

An opera is a play set to music—or rather, But, if you do attend the opera, don't be car-

German legends. But still, this greatest of masters has already told us by his example that music can be independent of all external aids.

An opera is a play set to music—or rather, music interpreting a play. It is only the extension of the idea o a song interpreting a short poem—but, as a number of characters are introduced, and depicted in association and action, it follows that the range of thought and passion to be expressed by one composition, may be indefinitely extended. Now, here comes in the composer's skill. Can he, with music as his magic influence, with men and women and dumb machinery as puppets, so carry his audience with him, that they shall at his command, within a short space of time, experience all the v ried emotions of love, hate, joy, grief, hope, despair, terror and ecstasy! Is not an opera, then, the sublimest product of human genius?

But, how does he do it? So far as human means are concerned, we can very readily find out. An artist accomplishes something similar, although inferior, by means of paintand brushes. Of course the paint and brushes don't make the picture, but he can't make a picture without them—and he does not forbid you to find out all that you can about his paint and brushes.

Analyze an opera as you would a poem. It does not preserve a uniform level throughout. If it deals with the lighter and graver emotions, its tone changes from light to grave. You laugh at the jokes in a tragedy of Shakespeare's, without falling, in the least, to weep, as he intended you should, over the heart-rending climax. So, in "Paul and Virginia," you can laugh at the outlandish negro dance, and weep, as Paul clasps the dead body of Virginia, cast up at his feet by the waves. Everything, as in real life, has, or should have, its proper place. But, suppose some one told you that a coarse jest was Shakespeare, or a negro festivity, the whole story of Paul and Virginia! Just as reasonable is he who tells you that a polka or schottische is all of music. a polka or schottische is all of music.

An opera is an epitome of all music, just as a drama is, of all literature. You can learn enough of any opera, for your own enjoyment, from a pot-pourri, or popular arrangement. From the same opera may be derived a dance, a march, a prayer, a hymn, a song, a descriptive poem, a chorus, and so on, indefinitely. It is easy, now, for you to see why. These are the means employed, in expressing the varied emotions of the characters, and calling into play those of the auditors. These are the paints and brushes of the artist.

Play a dance as you would recite a ballad. But

auditors. These are the paints and brushes of the artist.

Play a dance as you would recite a ballad. But, suppose you never recited anything but ballads—suppose you did not know that there were such compositions as sonnets and epica, or considered it a species of affectation in anybody to attempt to interpret them? Will Carleton's productions have their own, respectable place—but suppose you preferred him to Milton? What would your literary attainments or opinions be worth? You would be in the same place exactly, as the young lady who said she knew all about music, "from A to izzard," because she could play the old "Rochester Schottische" and "Mabel Waltz." Forgive me, if I sound a little pedanic—but I can't play popular dance music. Similarly, because I have played chess, I cannot play checkers—people think it is because I dou't know how. But, I never could button my shoes any other way than from the top downwards. If I have brought you to the fountain-head, you can intelligently wander as far down the stream as you please.

Make a few choice selections from operas. So as

Make a few choice selections from operas, so as

you please.

Make a few choice selections from operas, so as to gain your first ideas of a general musical literature. Nearly everything available for amateurs is published in sheet music form, at popular prices. I will give you a short list, such as may be supplied by any music store.

Marches: From Faust, Gounod; from Norma, Bellini; Wedding March, from Lohengrin, Wagner; Wedding March, from Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn.

Songs: Jewel Song, from Faust, Gounod; Ask Me Not Why, from Daughter of the Regiment, Donizetti; It is Better to Laugh than be Sighing, from Lucretia Borgia, Donizetti; Last Rose of Summer, from Martha, Flotow; Then You'll Remember Me, from Bohemian Girl, Balfe.

Pot Pourris: Popular arrangement of Green Hills of Tyrol, Pull Away Brave Boys, etc., from William Tell, Rossini; of, What Rapture Can Equal the Joy of the Huntsman' etc., from Der Freyschutz, Weber; of, Tempest of the Heart, Miserere, etc., from Il Trovatore, Verdi; of, Come With the Gypsey Bride, Heart Bowed Down, etc., from Bohemian Girl, Balfe.

The list is very imperfect, and might be extended indefinitely—but if you attempt but half of the foregoing, you will have your hands full. Later, however, do not bother with extracts. Buy a whole opera, and make your own selections—you will find it the shortest and cheapest way in the end. Any music dealer can give you the name of a standard edition of operas, each pubin the end. Any music dealer can give you the name of a standard edition of operas, each published in a cloth bound volume, costing \$1.00—in

name of a standard edition of operas, each published in a cloth bound volume, costing \$1.00—in paper, something less.

Know the opera—you will find it cropping out everywhere. Open yourhymn book. The church tune Herold is the famous prayer from Zampa, undisguised, and named after the composer. Seymour, or Weber, is from Weber's Oberon, and Fading Light, arranged by Everest, from Der Freyschutz. Ovio is the celebrated "Hear me, Norma," scarcely altered. And, here is a really pretty little Sunday school ditty—it is Bellini's exquisite "Hour of Parting," fallen from its first estate. The grand "March," in Faust, and a lovely tenor solo in Martha, have formed the groundwork of two hideous comic songs. The magnificent bridal marches, one by Mendelssohn, the other, by Wagner, are now played at every iashionable church wedding. Concert music is largely derived from the opera—the beautiful chorus, "Thy Flowery Banks, O Flowing River," is from The Huguenots, by Meyerbeer. Then, "piano pieces"—horrible name, why doesn't some one invent a better one?—are frequently transcriptions. A transcription is a composition taken from a song, in which the melody is woven in with the accompaniment, the piano thus imitating the voice. A cavatine from an opera is a beautiful arrangement, frequently, of a vocal part. Before me are several, all lovely—one from William Tell, one from Trovatore, one from Bohemian Girl. With a piano, you have a condensed operatic company in your house all the time.

densed operatic company in your house all the time.

From the top downwards! If you take up the study of an ordinary "piece,"—a dance, a song, a march, or idyl, not from an opera, consider it only as an imitation of something similar from an opera, and give it its proper place accordingly. Thus, you may derive considerable pleasure from the perusal of "Helen's Bables," but would never think of putting it on the same plane as "Daniel Deronda," among novels. Of course, I am not now speaking of modest, minor compositions of extraordinary merit—but, of the great mass of musical trash with which average music teachers deluge their pupils, for two or three years of their studies. The average student is so exhausted over trifling "Rosob'ld" waltzes, and "Silly" polkas—I meant Lily, but I won,t correct it—at the end of months and years of practice, that he, or she, gives up in despair, before reaching the threshold of the higher temple of music. I hope to bring you straight to the door, and not let you lose your way, or waste your strength among bewildering by-roads.

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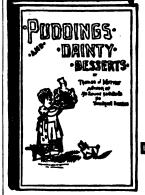
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL] "NO MATTER."

BY ANABEL C. ANDREWS.

(Conclusion.)

"Well, I went back to that little tent you may have noticed—where they sell soda and the like— to buy a bottle and have it filled with ice water to buy a bottle and have it filled with ice water for you. The young lady who served me was nearly your size and height, had on a jersey, and looked good-natured. I told her my, or rather our, troubles, and asked her if she wouldn't sell me that jersey, since she was at home, and of course, had more clothing. Now wasn't that Yankee enterprise? She did, and here it is. Now put it on—for not a soul can see us save the angels and myself, and I'll turn my back."

How Bessie laughed as she hastily made the change, Dick being ladies' maid and pinning her collar. He rolled up the torn jersey and empty bottle, and, tucking the bundle under his arm, they turned toward the gardens once more.

"What are you going to do with that bottle, uncle Dick?"

"I promised to return it because the young

"What are you going to do with that oottle, uncle Dick?"

"I promised to return it because the young lady would not allow me to pay for it; and I told her she might have what is left of the jersey."

Not one of the party could imagine where the new jersey came from, for Dick and Bessie only smiled and gave them no satisfaction.

Bessie managed to get through the rest of the day, and reach home without further accident, to find her mother sitting up for her, though it was very late. Throwing her arms around that much enduring woman's neck, Bessie cried out:

"O Marmsy, such a horrid, horrid day! all because I didn't mind what you told me. I lost my darling hat; and oh dear! oh dear!—now I'we cried all over your clean collar, and I s'pose the tears are running down your neck on the inside. There never was such a good-for-naught as I!" and poor Bessie buried her face in her mother's dress and cried it out.

and poor Bessie buried her face in her mother's dress and cried it out.

Mrs. Crofts only smoothed her hot forehead softly, and at length she said: "There, dear, go to bed now, and to-morrow you can tell me all about it; perhaps it will be a much-needed lesson to you." As a faithful chronicler I am bound to confess, however, that Mrs. Crofts did not look radiantly hopeful of any such result.

Next morning Bessie poured all her griefs into her mother's sympathetic cars; told her of Dick's promise, and declared war against her former habit of procrastination. "And now, she coucluded, "if you hear me say 'no matter,' or just about to say it, you say 'scat!' then I'll be careful."

cluded, "if you hear me say 'no matter,' or just about to say it, you say 'scat!' then I'll be careful."

Mrs. Crofts readily promised to "scat" in the right place; and Bessie sat down by the window to watch the rain fall, looking out with an unusually thoughtful face.

Monday morning the sun shone out radiantly, and as Bessie rose from the breakfast table she said to Hector,—who was her shadow always, "Now doggle, you and I will have a race to wake us up, and then I must go to mending. See that ring, sir? Some day I'll have a watch to go with it. Come on!" and away they sped down the walk from the back piazza. Passing by the door a few minutes later, Mrs. Crofts was just in time to see Bessie fall flat in a pool of soft mud, and Hector drag her out by the dress; she darted off again in an instant, Hector barking wildly at her heels, and her mother, "between a smile and a tear," went back to her work. Some fifteen minutes later she heard: "O my gracious goodness!" in Bessie's voice, and "Good morning, Miss Bessie," in Bert Ames' clear tones. Stepping into the kitchen, Mrs. Crofts saw Bessie sitting on the sunny piazza floor, her arm over Hector, her torn, mud-smirched dress displaying one small boot, from which at least half the buttons were gone; and one could see at a glauce, just roused from the pages of the book which rested on Hector's neck.

Bert Ames was Bessie's particular friend among the gentlemen, just home on a vacation from college; and on this particular morning, taking or ders for his father during the illness of one of the clerks. When he had taken Mrs. Crofts orders, and departed, that lady said, in tones of utter discouragement: "Bessie! so soon?"

"Mother I was so heated and tired, I just sat down to rest, and happened to see my book."

Mrs. Crofts said nothing, and Bessie continued, in a low tone:

"Mother I've never said I would do differently, because I never dared; but now I say I will do

in a low tone:
"Mother I've never said I would do differently, because I never dared; but now I say I will do better;" and Bessie laid down her book, kissed her mother, and went to her chamber—closely followed by Hector, who first solemnly wiped his feet on the mat.

feet on the mat.

Half an hour later, a clean, tidy Bessie came down; her arms full, and a basket which Hector carried in his mouth, also full. Scating herself by a pleasant window, she went to work with a will; before evening, everything was finished; and in respone to the dog's frantic appeals she went for a walk on the lawn, where she took that faithful friend in the lawn, where she took that

and in respone to the dog's frantic appeals she went for a walk on the lawn, where she took that faithful friend into her confidence regarding certain plans she had made.

Next day, the hat which Dick had bought for her at the beach was converted into a landsome scrap basket, and hung in the sitting room; and the shawl piu—decorated with a peacock-blue ribbon—hung in her chamber where she saw it the first thing on waking. The silk handkerchief was made soon after into a sofa pillow for the parlor; these, with the ring, were perpetual reminders, and Bessie faithfully heeded them. So faithfully, that, on her birthday, a dear little Eigin watch from her uncle Dick, and a chain from her father and her mother, were beside her plate in the morning; the case of the watch bearing, in beautifully engraved letters, this motto: "A stitch in time saves nine."

Much as she prizes these, however, she counts them secondary to the comfort of being always tidy; and she has fully decided that it certainly does matter whether a duty is performed when it should be, or left to make confusion for oneself and others.

and others.

Especially Thoughtful People.

In common with other thoughtful people, cler-In common with other thoughtful people, clerymen look with interest upon any method of relieving suffering. But they are very cautious about giving their names as witnesses to the value of any new candidate for favor in the healing art. They see many people and hear discussions of the merits and demerits of everything asking attention. The testing thus afforded, secures them from making the mistake of hasty judgments, and gives to their utterances a value which those of few others can have. When so many therefore cheeriuily make statements like the following, the seeker after health has reason to take courage:

seeker after health has reason to take courage: Rev. Edward J. Fisher, Pastor of a Presbyterian Church, Bristol, Morgan County, Ohio, writes:— "A Treatment cured me of a severe attack of pneumonia, and I used only two-thirds. The rest cured a neighbor of pneumonia in its last stages."
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Rev. J. H. Chandler, Missionary thirty-eight

recommend compound oxygen to all who suler from throat diseases."

Rev. J. H. Chandler, Missionary thirty-eight years to Siam, representing the Baptist Church of America, now returned, and living at Camden, New Jersey, writes: "To all diseased, worn-down, disheartened fellow sufferers, of every land and tongue, I beg to say, there is hope for you in this remedy. Try it; be healed and live."

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Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, D. D., L.L. D., President of Middlebury College, Vermont, writes: "I derived so much benefit from your Compound Oxygen Treatment, last year, that I will ask you to send me the same supply for home treatment, for which I inclose the price. By my advice others have tried it, and never without benefit."

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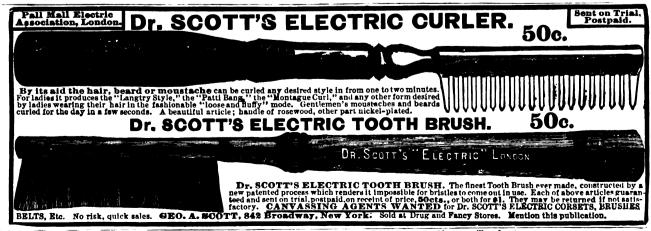
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] MILDRED'S CONVERSATION CLASS.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

"My dear Miss Garrett," began Georgia after the usual little preliminaries (as Phillipa Rowland termed them) had been accomplished, "you write me that you have been undertaking to learn to paint, but that, owing to lack of talent on your part, 'the result has been both discouraging to my teacher and myself.'

If you desire to convey to me the idea which I believe your sentence is intended to convey, the 'both' is in a wrong position. Had you intended stating that the result was both discouraging and something else as well, (disagreeable, for the sake of argument) you should then have said, 'the result was both discouraging and disagreeable.' Your sentence would stand better thus: 'the result was discouraging both (or alike) to my teacher and myself.'

Do not use the expression 'they say.' It is considered quite inelegant. If, for any special reason, you cannot give your authority for the remark which you wish to quote, instead of 'they say,' use 'it is said.' 'They' is a definite pronoun, and should be used to represent some definite persons or objects.

The 'it' used in this connection represents the

persons or objects.

The "it' used in this connection represents the sentence quoted; that is, that this particular sentence is said by some person or persons un-

sentence quoted; that is, that this particular sentence is said by some person or persons unknown.

Let me tell you how I do it.''

Let us subject this sentence to analysis. 'Tell' is what kind of a verb? Transitive. Good. To 'tell' one must tell something.

Next, then, what classes of words are governed by verbs? Nouns and pronouns. True again. What part of speech is 'how?' An adverb. Can we therefore say, 'tell you how?' because we not only can, but do, use the expression frequently. Not long ago I saw an account headed 'How I gained my point.' It is from such genteel errors as this that have arisen the very inelegant expression, 'That's the how of it;' even the very uneducated feeling intuitively the necessity of a noun in this connection, and making it by inserting 'the' before 'how.'

What word shall you use? The 'way.' 'Let me tell you the way in which I preserve peaches,' or 'Let me tell you my method of preserving peaches,' or 'Let me tell you my method of preserving peaches,' or 'Let me tell you my method of preserving methods of expression, you perceive, by which the use of 'how' is rendered entirely unnecessary.

May we not regard the whole sentence 'how I do tt,' as object of the verb 'tell.' Yes, we may

the use of 'how' is rendered entirely unnecessary.

May we not regard the whole sentence 'how I
do it,' as object of the verb 'tell.' Yes, we may
do so, but even from that point of view, the former expression is to be preferred.

One thing more in regard to this objectionable
word. Not long ago a young lady said to me,
'That's how many I have.' Obviously, she should
have said, 'That is the number I have.'
Would it not be right for you to say 'How
many have you?' Certainly.

But in the introduction of the verb 'is' lies the
difference between question and answer, 'is' being

Would it not be right for you to say 'How many have you?' Certainly.

But in the introduction of the verb 'is' lies the difference between question and answer, 'is' being a neuter verb, which takes the same case after as before it when both words refer to the same thing.

Had the young lady said 'I have so many,' her reply would have been correct. But in her saying 'that is how many,' consisted the incorrectness of the reply quoted.

In answer to your query, I would say, 'No, between three is not correct; between 'two,' or 'among' three.'

Of the two words 'recipe' and 'receipt' I prefer the former, when used to express a rule for the compounding of some mixture. I prefer it for the same reason that I prefer one or two other words and expressions of which I have written, i. e. that there is but one meaning to the former expression, while the latter is susceptible of more than one construction. You will find both words in the dictionary, given as meaning the same thing in one sense. For another reason do I prefer the former definition, because the word is taken more directly from the Latin, and means 'take.' The peculiar capital R seen at the head of every prescription written by a physician, means 'recipe' or 'take.'

Among the words to be entirely avoided in your conversations, I would mention first, the word 'say' used as an exclamation—'Say! let me tell you something.' Reflect how senseless is the word in this connection. Next, avoid 'Look here!' Either is sufficiently lacking in elegance, but the combination is vulgar. 'Say! look here! what are you trying to do?'

Next, avoid the word 'beau.' A hundred years ago the word 'beau' was elegant. At present it is vulgar. If the person of whom you wish to speak is eugaged to be married to another, speak of him in that way. Speak of him as a flance, (an occasion where a foreign word is admissible) or as an 'intended,' if you prefer the English word, which has grown to mean the same thing. Or 'the person to whom she is engaged to be married.' Any or all of these exp

acquaintance, say so, but do not say 'O, he's quite a beau of hers.'

There is one more word about which I would like to speak and then I am done. This is the word 'lady.' I wonder which ones of you six would rather be 'ladies' and which 'women?' Fot myself, I decidedly prefer to be a woman. To be a true woman, implies both, but one may be what the world calls a 'lady' without being a true woman, implies both, but one may be what the world calls a 'lady' without being a true woman at all. Who speaks of Florence Nightingale, or of any others of her sex known to the world for their brave, womanly deeds, as 'fine ladics?' They are 'fine women.' A 'fine lady' and a 'fine woman' are two very different beings. How much nobler the latter title. Girls, aim to be true 'women,' and do not doubt that you will be 'ladies.' I am afraid that I have swerved a little from the path I had intended to walk, but the word 'lady' as it is used at present, is a great trial to my nerves. 'Fore-lady,' 'sales-lady!'

In asking questions, I wonder if you are particular to pronounce each word distinctly, or whether instead of saying 'What are you doing?' You say 'Whatchah doing?' The latter form is the far more frequent style of question.

"Do you pronounce your 'ings' or do you say them as if they were spelled 'un' or 'een?''

Here Phillippa and Georgia both looked guilty. For Georgia had the latter habit, while Phillippa possessed the former.

"Well, I guess I know I do," said Phillippa,

Woman's Medica

possessed the former.
"Well, I guess I know I do," said Phillippa, defiantly, in answer to the unspoken accusation of the others. "You 'guess,' do you?' said Mildred. "You

cannot 'guess' what you already 'know.' "What shall I say, then?"

"You needn't say anything, but just 'I know I do,' need you?" asked Sara Tasker.
"No, I don't suppose I need. But, oh dear! I never knew before how exceedingly useful useless words are," answered Phillippa, despairingly.
"Doun,' 'shillun,' 'feeleen,' 'smileen,' 'sumpthin,' 'nawthin,' are all common peculiarities of speech of those who are by no means uneducated. And yet 'ing' certainly is not a difficult syllable to

And yet 'fing' certainly is not a difficult syllable to pronounce.

"The words 'night' and 'evening' are used by

pronounce.

"The words 'night' and 'evening' are used by many people as interchangeable terms, which is incorrect. 'Will you go to the theatre with me to-night?' This is wrong. Will you go, etc., 'this evening!' The evening is that time after dark, occupied by people in some work or amusement. The night is the time during which they are supposed to be in bed.

"A foreigner once said to me, 'Now with you, night and evening mean the same thing, or at least I should say, I heard so many people use it so when I first came to this country, that on entering a 100m one evening, after supper I said: 'Good-night, ladies,' and they all smiled.' I explained to him that it was not a peculiarity of our language, but a general mistake, of which people had taken hold. One would not think of using the expression 'spend the night' unless one slept at the place mentioned. Why then should one say 'Come go with me to-night after supper?'

Do not say 'different to' or 'different than.' 'Different from' is the proper expression.

This, I think, is all that I find to correct at present. "Sincerely your friend, "AMANDA WILSON."

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