WITH TWENTY BRIGHT STORIES ABOUT MARK TWAIN, AND "ROYAL LETTERS" FROM NAPOLEON, QUEEN VICTORIA, NAPOLEON III AND EMPEROR WILLIAM I

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
OCTOBER 1898
TEN CENTS

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

THE CENTRAL NEWS COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, GENERAL AGENTS™
A tasteful appearance in dress often comes as much from good laundering as from the quality of the clothing. Good laundering requires good soap, and Ivory Soap is the best.

The fading of delicate shades is frequently the ruination of an expensive garment. Any color that will stand the free application of water can be washed with Ivory Soap.
MISS WILKINS IN HER NEW ENGLAND HOME

A Series of Photographic Glimpses of the Famous Author of "Jerome, a Poor Young Man," "Pembroke," and Other New England Stories, as She Lives at Her Home at Randolph, Massachusetts.

Taken Specially for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL by T. E. Marr. (Copyrighted.)
HIS article is the first public appearance of my book, "The Farthest North," which I promised some time ago in a letter to the "Atlantic Monthly." It is the story of a fearful voyage of eleven miles in eighteen days, of an unparalleled latitude reached, which yet stands as the highest known land.

As ever, interested in the eternal problem of eternal labor to simplify, after eighteen days stood at a level of the moon at the threshold of the future life, by prayer and suggestion, and the most careful study and production and supplement, supplement, supplement, supplement.

If it seems needful, however, to briefly recruit the circumstances that led to the experiences I am about to relate.

Under authority of an Act of Congress the United States, acting in union with twelve other nations, established at Lady Franklin Bay, and upon the opposite coast of the North Pole. The international polar stations for simultaneous scientific observations were two. Two years of the work was supplemented by equally successful geographical exploration. The northern end of the Northwest Passage was discovered.

AFEARFULVOYAGEOFELEVENMILESEIGHTEEN DAYS

We had left the ship, or, rather, the last remnants of her, at the latitude of 85° 46' N. On the 11th of July, 1882, we were still 300 miles from the Pole, and had received no news.

For two weeks we awaited the coming of a heavy gale to set us adrift, but with our provisions exhausted and a season of storms we found ourselves at last, on the 1st of August, drifting in a snowstorm.

The steam launch and one boat were abandoned, and by searching for ice we were able to secure a larger boat which was used to transfer the men from the ice to the ship. On the 10th of August we succeeded in reaching the ship, and our message was delivered.

But we had only managed to convey a part of the news, and the storm was still raging. We were now in a strait between two icebergs, from which we were separated by a channel.

On August 12th we received news of the ship, which had been abandoned, but we were unable to return to it. We were now alone, and the world was lost.

CHRISTIANITY'S GREAT SORROW BROUGHT FORTH

A MONTH brought only a tale of pain, failure and almost deadly in a world. But now we turn to that other, more spiritual, and reach for the world of death and cold in fatigue to bring our camp back to the world of comfort and warmth to us, and the world that is waiting for his daughter, and that, this latter, with supreme strength and a will to live, would not be without a victory.

Every day was a victory, and the victory was ours.

The end... on one day near to the tenth of March, when lielast of our rations would be gone. We had but a faintly of light even at midday. Each morning as we woke it seemed all a dream only to assert itself each day as a stern reality. The end was always in view. Our supplies were running low, but we had not the power to live.

So long Thy power has been mine, it still such a life to lead on."

The New year of 1884 was never a year of distress, but one of happiness and joy. It was the year of God's blessing, and we are glad to think of it as the year of our deliverance.

ALONG THE JAWS OF DEATH

We had a double ration. Piteously he implored us to take his life that through the food thus saved someone else might live a day or two longer.

A Heroic Journey into the Very Jaws of Death

NORTH brought only a tale of pain, failure and almost deadly in a world. But now we turn to that other, more spiritual, and reach for the world of death and cold in fatigue to bring our camp back to the world of comfort and warmth to us, and the world that is waiting for his daughter, and that, this latter, with supreme strength and a will to live, would not be without a victory.

Every day was a victory, and the victory was ours.

The end... on one day near to the tenth of March, when lielast of our rations would be gone. We had but a faintly of light even at midday. Each morning as we woke it seemed all a dream only to assert itself each day as a stern reality. The end was always in view. Our supplies were running low, but we had not the power to live.

The end... on one day near to the tenth of March, when lielast of our rations would be gone. We had but a faintly of light even at midday. Each morning as we woke it seemed all a dream only to assert itself each day as a stern reality. The end was always in view. Our supplies were running low, but we had not the power to live.

The end... on one day near to the tenth of March, when lielast of our rations would be gone. We had but a faintly of light even at midday. Each morning as we woke it seemed all a dream only to assert itself each day as a stern reality. The end was always in view. Our supplies were running low, but we had not the power to live.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

MR. WANAMAKER LEADING
BETHANY SUNDAY-SCHOOL

THE MOST INTERESTING SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN AMERICA

By William Perrine

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

FORTY years ago the Presbyterian church of the Rev. John Chambers, of Broad and Sansom Streets, in Philadelphia, was widely noted for the vigorous influence which that earnest preacher, long known as the "war horse" of his faith, exerted over the religious life and morals of that city. Among his younger followers in the war was a native of Philadelphia, and honored in after years by General Grant with an offer of the Treasury portfolio in his first Cabinet—William Perrine.

JOHN WANAMAKER

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT
OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL

THE hardiest and bravest man in Philadelphia in those days shrank from exposing himself to the hostility of the thugs among the "Schuylkill Rangers." It was their passion to set fire to houses in order to bring out the volunteer firemen and force a riot on the streets; the police were often disabled before them, and they held the whole southwest of the city under a reign of terror. It was in this dismal region that the enthusiastic young Presbyterian volunteered to prove the way for a mission. And so one Sunday afternoon in February, 1858, he trudged over the snow-covered ground to a little house near the suburbs, and in a back room attempted to teach a few children. The proceeding had not escaped the attention of the thugs. They sent to the house, broke up the little class, and with clubs in their hands drove them out into the street, warning them never to return. The delicate lad was scared and discouraged, as he admitted in after years, but it was not for long.

The week before he had hired a room in the extreme edge of the populated lines of Philadelphia, amidst brick- and ash-heaps. Then and there it was that John Wanamaker was first tested in the smite which has since made him a millionaire, the foremost merchant of the United States, a Cabinet member, and the founder of what is believed to be the most interesting Sunday-school in America.

On the first Sunday, the fourteenth day of February, 1858, in the shoemaker's house, there were twenty-seven children who were taught by young Wanamaker—then conspicuous in both the mercantile and religious life of Philadelphia, and honored in after years by General Grant with an offer of the Treasury portfolio in his first Cabinet—to propose him as Secretary of the newly-founded Young Men's Christian Association because he was out of his teems. In fact, he was the first officer of any of these associations in the United States to make himself so valuable as to justify the payment to him of a salary.

During the great revival which swept over the country after the panic of 1857 the lad was foremost in the movement led by the Rev. John Chambers. It was decided that a mission-school should be established by the church in a quarter of the city given over to turbulence, and which was generally shunned as the abode of dangerous characters.

and his associate in the movement, E. H. Toland, an energetic missionary of the American Sunday-School Union. So eager was the outlay for the undertaking that the children could be seated only by packing up bricks from the cellars, arranging them in piles a foot or two high, and then forming a square with them for benches. The firemen in the region snowalled the plucky superintendent, threw rotten eggs at the children, and set up scarecrows. He made up his mind at once to master the disturbers. He went to them and begged them to listen.

"Now, boys," he said, "I have simply come down here from Doctor Chambers' church to start a Sunday-school mission, and to do some good for the neighborhood and for you. We have your interests at heart, and we want to help you. Why, then, do you allow us to be molested? Is it fair? Come and join us, but if you feel that you can't, see that we have fair play. You ought to be protecting our children from the bores.

The men were ashamed, but one of them spoke up: "Well, I guess we have a better opinion of you since we know you, and we'll see that you don't get fair play.

And they were as good as their word. Some of them would even insist on guarding the school when the worst of the roughs would threaten it; in time some of them went into the school, and from that winter dated the
14 October, 1898

WOMAN MAKES A LEADING CLEARING OF AN ASH LOT

THE LADIES’ HOME JOURNAL

GRADUAL DECLINE OF THE FIERCE STAND OF THE LAWLESS BANDS.

THE superintendent’s extraordinary power as an organizer was speedily put into full play. In a few months he had the schools of all kinds throughout the city. He did this not only by Presbyterians, but also by Episcopalians, Methodists and other denominational ministers.

THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

THEY PROCEEDED TO CLEAR THE ODDS-AND-ENDS AND TO MAKE THEM PRACTICABLE.

A SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT BETHANY.

AND NOW, AFTER FORTY YEARS, LET US LOOK INTO WHAT HAS COME OF THIS CREATION.

A BIBLE UNION.

MRS. W. ANAMAKER'S PROCEEDINGS AT ONCE TO A SIDE DOOR AND ADVANCES BRIEFLY UP THE STEPS OF THE PLATFORM.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

HEARTILY GREETED BY TEACHERS AND PUPILS.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MARK TWAIN

PHOTOGRAPH BY WALTER C. POND

MARK TWAIN'S DISLIKE FOR CLOTHES

Mark Twain has an intense dislike for clothes, and if it were possible would remain in his pajamas day and day out. And whenever he can do so he eats breakfast in them, receives his friends, and works in them. His favorite mode of writing is to lie on the floor on his stomach, and in his pajamas, with a pipe in his mouth. When on lecture tours he never gets out of his sleeping clothes until it is time to go to or leave his hotel. When the fit strikes him he likes to exercise, and then with his customary shamble will shuffle along for miles and exhaust his most athletic companions.

THE ANECDOTAL SIDE OF MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain has been introduced to General Grant in a perfunctory manner and immediately recapitulated into his customary attitude of retirement. There was an awkward pause; it grew longer and longer in the heat of the former, and the humorist tried to think of something to say, finally "Old Abe" in his silver disposition, Twain looked up, with an announced air of great timidity, and said, "Mr. President, I— I feel a little bit embarrassed.

Do you?" The President could not help smiling, and Mark took advantage of the chance the incident presented to give place to others.

Ten years later, when statesman and humorist met again, General Grant, with a twinkle in his eye, said, before Twain had the chance to utter a word: "Mr. Clemens, I don't feel at all embarrassed. Do you?"

MARK TWAIN'S DISLIKE FOR CLOTHES

Mark Twain has an intense dislike for clothes, and he feels far more at home in his pajamas than in a street suit or evening clothes, and in them he remains as great a part of the day as Mrs. Clemens will allow him.

HE COULD SNEEZE IN CHURCH

Among the passengers who found excuses for addressing Mark one morning on board the steamer on which he was traveling on Lake Huron was a young man who asked him if he had ever seen or used a shaving stone, at the same time handing him one. It was a small, fine-grained sandstone, the shape of a miniature grindstone and about the size of an ordinary watch, or perhaps a trifling larger. The young man explained to Mark that this one had to do to get his face with this stone and the rough beard would disappear, and that the shaver couldn't, with the greatest ease, shave anything.

Mark looked at it doubtfully, rubbed it on his unshaven cheek and expressed great wonder at the result; then putting it in his vest pocket he remarked with a quiet, sort of reminiscent smile: "Well, the Madam (he generally spoke of Mrs. Clemens as 'the Madam') will have no cause to complain again of my not being ready for church because it takes me no longer to shave. I will just put this in my vest pocket on Sunday. Then when I get in church I'll just pull the thing out and enjoy a quiet shave in my pew during the long prayer."

THE HOUSE AT HANNIBAL, MISSOURI, IN WHICH MARK TWAIN WAS BORN

As he often strolls out in this wheelbarrow. So Major Pond wheeled him up and down the platform just as the sun was coming up, when Miss Clara got the snap shot that is given above.
Mark had an easy way, in the old days, of getting rid of bores. He delighted to smoke a pipe that he never cleaned, and when any caller wanted him he would sit back in a big chair puffing away, like a locomotive, filling the room with such poisonous stuff as to make the unwelcome talker glad to go.

A country gentleman, who was Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, received this communication:

"Dear Sir: Your petitioner, Mark Twain, a poor farmer of Connecticut—indeed, the poorer on the farm in the opinion of envy—desires an application for certain of the seeds of the watermelon. He would be honored, in the event of your favorable reply, to have his garden planted with these seeds, and under your guidance, to make to the best of his ability to raise melons. He would do the rest.

"He was Secretary of Agriculture the Hon. J. Sterling Morton received this communication:

"Dear Sir: Your petitioner, Mark Twain, a poor farmer of Connecticut—indeed, the poorer on the farm in the opinion of envy—desires a..."

Mark was sitting in his library at Chelsea, London, one afternoon, when a friend who was traveling through the country with the Englishman called on him. His eyes of the British tourist. The humorist told him, with much zest, one of his inimitable stories, which was received with a puzzled stare from his neighbor. It was a story about a man who had been to the circus and got stuck in an elephant's trunk. "You say you took the express? Why didn't you take the freight?"

Mark was an inveterate smoker and never lets a moment go by when possible without smoking his pipe or a cigar. When going on a lecture tour he paid fifteen times the fare to the conductor of a street car to receive a ticket which is soon afterward canceled by the inspector. When his manager stopped him and turned to his ticket."I fear that a gar..."

When a trainman was asked if he had a ticket, he answered, "I don't know whether I have or not, but I sold one for a dollar five minutes ago."
The prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, notified President Lincoln of the death of his father, The Prince Consort.
CHAPTER I—AIR. CARMODY’S SUBSTITUTE

It was nearly five o’clock in the October afternoon when the Rev. Morris Harding turned from the wide avenue, with the splendor of its red-and-gold foliage, into a path leading up through a smooth lawn to a comfortable and stately old house. Hampden clings affectionately to its old houses of the early Colonial period, boldly preferring them to all later importations of domestic architecture, preserving their type with skill and study, and copies where it does not inherit.

The house in question was of actual Colonial date, and hence the object of deepest veneration and lived-in story. It had been the property of the Aymarks, father and son, through unbroken generations, and the Aymark genealogical records would make the feminine members of the family sure in their calling and election to all the noble companies of Daughters and Dames thus far evolved in the world to the new aristocracy of the Republic. It was a brick house, painted a pale yellow. The lawn which surrounded it was well kept and daintily green under the slanting rays of the October afternoon sunshine.

Morris Harding, who held in one hand a very correct traveling case, rang the bell, which was evidently a more practical appliance than the huge knocker of old brass in the middle of the house door, and asked the maid who properly appeared if Professor Aymark were at home. Being told that he was not at the moment, but was expected at five o’clock, Harding entered the hall, deposited his overcoat modestly on the floor, and was led by the maid half way down the hall and ushered into an apartment half music-room, half library, the reception-room being in the hands of a man who was sitting double windows for the approaching wind.

In a room beyond that in which he sat, Harding as he entered himself heard a girl’s voice, clear, loud and emphatic, counting, “One, two—” and in a kind of swaying, musical cadence, accompanied by a subdued rattling as of cords through pulleys, interrupted now and then by a small, childish voice-explaining in laughter or complaint.

Harding was not minded to listen, but could scarcely avoid hearing the two voices, the one strong, confident, exuberant even in the conscious strength it indicated; the other weak, excitable and almost fretful. The counting ceased and the girl’s voice cried, “And there comes Addie with the little boy’s milk! Look, Kenneth, to that point means—what?”

“I don’t know,” languidly.

“To that means just one kiss. A pretty good kiss, you know. Yes, a very nice, sweet, proper kiss. But down to the very bottom meaning—what?”

“What?” with a little more animation.

“Why, a kiss on the cheek, don’t you see, all the way uppers to get one things on, and all the way down again; and a whole bit of kisses into the bargain, not just one poor, stingy little one. What do you say?”

There was a sound of childish laughter, then a silence, broken only by an occasional exclamation of wonder and admiration, and then a sudden whirling ramble of garments, a hint of frolicsome laughter, an opening door, and out through the hall past the entrance to the music-room swept a tall girl of vigorous frame and motion bearing on her shoulders a little last with small, dangling legs and very white frills. The girl was singing gaily a ballad concerning Cecil Timothy Tippin. The boy was joining in with excellent skill but a small voice.

From his seat in the music-room Morris Harding could watch, and did watch, this pair of people as they ascended the stairs, and when she had reached the landing it became evident that the girl had discovered that a pair of unsuspected eyes were upon her, for she lost hold full down into them and straightway blushed a rose red, and her voice broke a little in the enthusiastic situation with which she was warbling the fact that she was little coat was brown, oh!

Uptairs, in an apartment dainty in pale green and white, with garlands of pink roses in borders, and airy muslin hangings, sat a pale little lady as dainty in dress and person as her room. There was a bright open fire veiled by a shining brass screen; roses on mantel and table; lovely prints of Madonnas and cherubs on the walls. Altogether the place had a delicate atmosphere of fragrance and still seclusion.

But when the door opened and the tall girl came in laughing under her breath, and deposited her burden, still giggling the last broken fragments of "Timothy Tippin," on the immaculate bed, over which he kicked and scrambled in high glee, it was as if a strong west wind had blown through the rooms and made another place of it. "And did Kenneth take all of his milk?" asked the little lady.

"Every drop, mother, like the enchanting child he is. But who—tell me who if you can—it the pilgrim in the music-room? I never was so astonished in my life! Fancy a pair of eyes following you all the way upstairs in the most uncanny fashion, and you simply screaming that ribald lay of ‘Timothy Tip’ at the top of your lungs!"

"Carol!"

"How long had the wretch been there, I should be pleased to inquire?" continued the girl with an air of bitterness which set the little Kenneth into raptures of laughing. "Long enough, doubtless, to listen to all our business and corruption, Kenneth. If he be ever to dare to tell us on what we won’t do to him! Odious person! Sitting there in that intimate manner under your very eyes? Why, for all I know, I might have been confessing my love to Harold Gordon at that very moment! Who does he pretend to be, I would like to know, sitting like the frogs of Egypt on my very breathing-trough?"

"You are perfectly absurd, Carol," said her mother.

"But really, I didn’t know any one was down there. Who can it be? My dear—it must be the supply—Mr. Carmody. Of course it is; we are to have him over Sunday. Don’t you remember?"

"Remember! Haven’t I been warning your young life out making that richest and most fatal of all salads which always makes me the sweeter? When have I spent an hour, actually, in weeding all those pages of love and life and flowing ideas, except in the guest-chamber, and putting Frangois Angelique, and all those charming things from the saints in their place? Positively, mother, I can’t endure the adornment of those small rooms for that blessed man. He’ll hardly get to bed tonight, I should think. But that wasn’t Mr. Carmody; Deuce me, my! Mr. Carmody is that much shorter than I! And she indicated several inches. ‘That is the only thing I have against him, and he has lovely manners, and a very handsome beard, and wears an eyeglass, and his dear little literary squat in the corners of his eyes which I do most effect—and you’d know him for a minister anywhere. This creature is six feet at least, looks like a foot-ball divinity if he looks like any kind; has no whiskers, mother, no eyeglass, and certainly no manners, else why should he have stared at me, and sneered at right on steady?—answer me that, sir!’ and she turned and pointed her outsretched finger with a severe gesture at Kenneth, who was chugging his little legs over the edge of the bed.

"Why, Carol, it is doubtless one of the students waiting to see your father," said her mother.

Carol was now boys with buttressing Kennedy into legs and overcoat; this done, she threw a dark green cape over a scarlet lining over her shoulders and pinned a Tann-o-Shanter cap upon her thick mass of black hair.

"Come, Kenneth!" she cried, and swung the little fellow back to his place on her strong, youthful arms, and smiled at the boy with a dainty hint of levity in her manner, while she presented herself at the door of the music-room and addressed Morris Harding, who had risen and advanced to meet her with a word of question.

"What a magnificent girl!" was that gentleman’s mental comment as he stood face to face, and his eyes took in Carol’s superb proportions, her firm, athletic grace, the soft bloom and plain beauty of her face, and the clear, steady, comparing light of the little eyes.

A few words of explanation manifested the fact that Morris Harding was, after all, ‘the supply,’ having come at an hour’s notice from Carthage in his friend Carmody’s place. Mr. Carmody had been suddenly called West by the death of a relative. Mr. Harding was very sorry for the Hampden church, and especially so for Professor Aymark’s family in their disappointment, but Mr. Carmody would have to come himself if shortly a week later.

Carol Aymark smiled frankly. "Of course we are sorry, Mr.—what did you say was your name? Yes, Mr. Carmody—not to see Mr. Carmody; you know he is an ardent of devotion as far as the other. It is understood that he will be called to the pastorate, but what..."
CHAPTER II—A SUBSTITUTED SERMON

EBEN CARMODY was pastor of a strong suburban church in Hampden, a university town. He was a somewhat older man than his predecessor, and was already being spoken of as a genial, unassuming, and warm friend. Carmody was an engaging man, of unobtrusive but strong mentality. His work did not bear the stigmata of mental habit. He had been in the ministry several years before he took Carmody's place, and it was accepted, and Carmody presently found herself strolling down the golden-roofed street by the side of that odious person, Mr. Carmody's substitute.

It was just before the third Sunday for which he had been engaged, and he had been summoned West by the death of a relative. He therefore took his substitute, the homes of the operatives, thought, with a singularly mingled sensation, of the stately avenues and noble old houses of Hampden.

As Harding pondered over this sermon his color darkened perceptibly. He had been living rather more than a year in town, and the idea of getting off a Sunday pulpit address had been upon the death of Carmody's relative as a blessing since he had been substituted for Mr. Carmody. He felt that he could get off a sermon, and that it was a motive great enough for a sing.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL II

THE PERSONAL SIDE OF RICHARD WAGNER

By Houston Stewart Chamberlain

[Author of "The Biography of Richard Wagner"]

It was the desire of the editors of The Ladies' Home Journal that Frau Wagner should write a series of articles relating to her husband and his works. After considering the proposition, however, concluded that such articles, however attractive they might be to other women, had been written by no other but, and upon her recommendation Mr. Chamberlain was commissioned to write them. Few men, perhaps none now living, knew Richard Wagner so closely or understood him as well, as did Mr. Chamberlain. He was the composer's lifelong friend, and what he has written here has been done with the approval and assistance of Frau Wagner.

With the personal side of Richard Wagner.

With portraits and illustrations furnished by Mr. Chamberlain from private sources.

In the habits of Richard Wagner there was nothing extraordinary, nor any iron rule by which he was governed. Wagner was a lover of freedom, and his character was so far too imperious to need a spur or to bridle restraint. In youth, his frame, though almost feebly formed in appearance, was equal to every sort of fatigue and overwork. We never hear of his being ill; and indeed, later also, and to the very end, no great illness, no organic disease threw a shadow over his life. But the bitter privations of the first sojourn in Paris, which extended from 1848 to 1850, acted on the organs of digestion, causing disturbances which no medical treatment could ever after remove, and which were not wholly foreign to the final catastrophe of 1883.

Under those circumstances the only complaint to which he had been constitutionally disposed since childhood—his inordinate use of cold water—was the only one which he had to bear men was very much of what he considered a bad health. A friend of mine, a painter, who had been in the house many times, said: "Oh, my poor, dear friend, I didn't know you were ill; what is the matter with you?"

It is not surprising that Wagner, in his last illness, was so dissatisfied. The armistice of 1851 was the beginning of the great disaster. The doctor had to interfere, and this naturally leads us on to one of the most characteristic features of the man—his excessiveness in everything. He was a romanticist, a visionary, a dreamer; for him life was not enough; he had to do it up to the hour of death for his great idea of dissertation, non-essential features were removed, and the character of the house thus altered. Wagner himself considered that he had accomplished a triumph in his last illness, that he had succeeded in living with a simplicity and harmony which was unknown in his earlier years.
WAGNER MARRIED YOUNG—too young, the world said, as it said many things about Wagner. "I knew him when he was young," says an old friend, "and I knew him when he was eighteen. I knew him when he was twenty. I knew him when he was fifty. I knew him when he was eighty."

WAGNER WAS NOT A BUSINESSMAN

But Wagner was not what we should call a businessman. He was what we should call an artist. "Lohengrin" amounted, therefore, all told, to something like fifty to one hundred dollars from each theatre which put these works on the stage. "Tristan," for example, was sold for eight hundred dollars, and "Walküre" for two thousand dollars. But the accounts were not kept to a dime, because Wagner was not a businessman. He was a dreamer, and a mystic, and a poet.

THE COMPOSER'S TWO MARRIAGES

Wagner married young—too young, the world said, as it said many things about Wagner. "I knew him when he was young," says an old friend, "and I knew him when he was eighteen. I knew him when he was twenty. I knew him when he was fifty. I knew him when he was eighty."

WAGNER WAS NOT A BUSINESSMAN

But Wagner was not what we should call a businessman. He was what we should call an artist. "Lohengrin" amounted, therefore, all told, to something like fifty to one hundred dollars from each theatre which put these works on the stage. "Tristan," for example, was sold for eight hundred dollars, and "Walküre" for two thousand dollars. But the accounts were not kept to a dime, because Wagner was not a businessman. He was a dreamer, and a mystic, and a poet.

THE COMPOSER'S TWO MARRIAGES

Wagner married young—too young, the world said, as it said many things about Wagner. "I knew him when he was young," says an old friend, "and I knew him when he was eighteen. I knew him when he was twenty. I knew him when he was fifty. I knew him when he was eighty."

WAGNER WAS NOT A BUSINESSMAN

But Wagner was not what we should call a businessman. He was what we should call an artist. "Lohengrin" amounted, therefore, all told, to something like fifty to one hundred dollars from each theatre which put these works on the stage. "Tristan," for example, was sold for eight hundred dollars, and "Walküre" for two thousand dollars. But the accounts were not kept to a dime, because Wagner was not a businessman. He was a dreamer, and a mystic, and a poet.

THE COMPOSER'S TWO MARRIAGES

Wagner married young—too young, the world said, as it said many things about Wagner. "I knew him when he was young," says an old friend, "and I knew him when he was eighteen. I knew him when he was twenty. I knew him when he was fifty. I knew him when he was eighty."

WAGNER WAS NOT A BUSINESSMAN

But Wagner was not what we should call a businessman. He was what we should call an artist. "Lohengrin" amounted, therefore, all told, to something like fifty to one hundred dollars from each theatre which put these works on the stage. "Tristan," for example, was sold for eight hundred dollars, and "Walküre" for two thousand dollars. But the accounts were not kept to a dime, because Wagner was not a businessman. He was a dreamer, and a mystic, and a poet.
Hofmann is such a mixture of paradoxes that it is not altogether a surprise to find that, next to music, the subject with which he is keenly interested is physics. Electricity and music apparently walk hand in hand in his dreams of the future. He has invented a hairless carriage, which he will have patented in Berlin. Edison, to whom Hofmann showed the drawings for this automobile, pronounced it one of the cleverest things he had ever seen.

Hofmann has had two or three of his inventions patented, and one man in Vienna believes that he is the most devoted berufsmusiker of which he is capable. That man is Anton Rubinstein. Aside from the elder Hofmann, Rubinstein was the boy's only teacher. He gave him a firm foundation and a love for the piano which is the ideal. In return, Hofmann even after his success has maintained a loyalty to the old master and a devotion towards him which has never deplored.

When Hofmann was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.

"He would not allow me to play his own works before him in private," said Hofmann. "He would not let me play any of his compositions before him, as if he had a lurking fear that I might not be able to play them properly. He was afraid that I might not be able to play his compositions as he did.

"He gave me the hint that I might not be able to play them properly. He was afraid that I might not be able to play his compositions as he did."

"When Rubinstein was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.

When Hofmann was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.

When Hofmann was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.

When Hofmann was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.

When Hofmann was here last he received the unstinted praise of both public and critics. But it was a purely natural that his music, which seems greater than it is, should make people speculate as to his future development. He is the most original and least of this generation, and what he has done already will probably not even be noticed by the present generation. It was the beauty of the young pianist's playing which made the critics realize that the young pianist had learned to play Rubinstein's works under the personal direction of Rubinstein himself. This is important. Rubinstein never gave Hofmann any such instruction.
THE YOUNG MEN IN BUSINESS HOURS

The serious part which business plays in the life of a man is clearly understood by only a very few women. Business is essentially a man's occupation; never get beyond the point of comparison between a woman's and a man's business. But business, in its proper place, does not belong to a man as a part of his life. He was born for, made for, and lives by it. And in the light of the normal feminine nature, it is necessary that we women should understand that a man's business is not to be put into his life, but that it should ideally be put into his proper place in life, but that they should likewise teach their daughters the same important lesson.

Girls are by far too apt to thoughtlessly punch holes in the business prospects of the young men of their acquaintance. They work this mischief in various ways. They consider it "fun" to telephone, for example, and "ring up some young man while he is at his office and tell him that he has received a package from a friend. This indelicate to some flippant talks. They are forgetful of the fact that what a man's employer expects of him, he expects of himself, and that he who elec

gotional acts may cause serious embarrassment or worse to the young men at the other end. Even the young men enjoy it when his employer does not, in whose eyes the prospects of his employees and his public are one and the same.

The danger in these acts is not in the way they are done, but in the injurious distractions which they mean. The greater our responsibilities the greater the necessity for constant attention. The greater our responsibilities the greater the necessity for constant attention.

Every girl should learn and be taught by her parents that the business life of a young man is one of the chief concerns of her future. Hence every girl should be prepared to understand, to accept and to respect the business of a young man. And if she does not know what business means to a man, she should be taught what it means. She should be taught that a young man's business is not to be put into his life, but that it should ideally be put into his proper place in life; that it should be taught to her daughters the same important lesson.

The Girl Who Feels Isolated

In millions of girls throughout this country are said to be living on farms or in places removed from the small cities. And the many girls who feel that they are shut out from much that goes to make life worth the living, they must bring that outside world to them. And she can do it if she will.

Helpful forces exist, and often unsuspected, in every small community if they are only sought out and brought into action in the right way. The girl who feels isolated is the one who needs the most help. And the girl who needs the most help is the one who can help others.

THERE is practically no end to the means possible within the reach of a small community to awaken its latent forces and to enable them to lead the young men to work. "From one end of the country to the other, from one end of the year to the other, from the simplest to the most advanced methods, from the most unsophisticated to the most advanced, there is no common denominator," he said. "The only common denominator is the woman who is able to make a new and healthful zest to the lives of their neighbors.

The Girl Who Feels Isolated

In millions of girls throughout this country are said to be living on farms or in places removed from the small cities. And the many girls who feel that they are shut out from much that goes to make life worth the living, they must bring that outside world to them. And she can do it if she will.

Helpful forces exist, and often unsuspected, in every small community if they are only sought out and brought into action in the right way. The girl who feels isolated is the one who needs the most help. And the girl who needs the most help is the one who can help others.

THERE is practically no end to the means possible within the reach of a small community to awaken its latent forces and to enable them to lead the young men to work. "From one end of the country to the other, from one end of the year to the other, from the simplest to the most advanced methods, from the most unsophisticated to the most advanced, there is no common denominator," he said. "The only common denominator is the woman who is able to make a new and healthful zest to the lives of their neighbors.

The Girl Who Feels Isolated

In millions of girls throughout this country are said to be living on farms or in places removed from the small cities. And the many girls who feel that they are shut out from much that goes to make life worth the living, they must bring that outside world to them. And she can do it if she will.

Helpful forces exist, and often unsuspected, in every small community if they are only sought out and brought into action in the right way. The girl who feels isolated is the one who needs the most help. And the girl who needs the most help is the one who can help others.
Do you ever stop to think how few people are agreeable by nature, or that society is a great leveler? Yes, but how often do we so reason that the successful society girls work hard and sweat for their hat and bustle, and naturally as invariably as they are agreeable, they are not so essentially as you or I?

The time may come, once in reply to these same assertions, when a woman will sit up in the parlor with my arm around my wife and say: "For whom were we married?" The children would laugh and make his wife collapse. But such was used to be indifferent matter toward which women long ago came to the display of affection toward her. What a difference upon his daily behavior toward his wife this remark indicated.

"You suppose I could, but I want to read the experience of the ages, to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.

All we ask for the trousered sex in return for our appreciation of them is that they try to live up to my faith in them. In all the world there are no notions more general than the human mind as the relation of the sexes to each other. Women are absolutely dependent upon one another for all that is best in the future, as now, when women and influence by other human beings.
A GIRL'S BEST READING
By Ruth Ashmore

GOES without saying that every girl, at some time in her life, has read something that she loved. It is equally true that there are many, many girls who have found their greatest pleasures in a book—whether it be a novel—some scientific treatise of some kind, or just as fancy led him never losing the key to either one of the three, and being the gainer rather than the loser by his own method of enjoying books.

ONE OF THE ARTS OF READING

IF A GIRL is to have any chance of engrossing herself in books, she must be able to set her own tone. There is a certain brand of knowledge, is absorbed—she will read the encyclopedia and books of reference, but she must learn how to use books in the best possible way. For instance, she must be educated to read, for instance, in a way that she can help the student unless she has learned to apply the material. She must be educated to think for herself, to see that the students must have the student, not the student, who decides what is worth reading. She must be a thinking, talking student, able to ask questions and think for herself.

I BELIEVE IN POETRY FOR GIRLS

I BELIEVE, my dear, that every girl should own a book of poetry. Poetry is one of the great gifts of the world, and it is a way of expressing ideas and emotions that is beyond the reach of prose. Poetry is a way of seeing the world, a way of feeling the world, a way of understanding the world. Poetry is a way of living in the world, a way of being in the world.

BOOKS WHICH TELL OF GREAT PEOPLE

THE story of England will induce you to study English history, and the story of America will induce you to study American history. But there is another story that is even more important. It is the story of the people who have helped to shape the world. It is the story of the people who have made the world what it is today. It is the story of the people who have made the world what it will be tomorrow. It is the story of the people who have made the world what it will be in the future. It is the story of the people who have made the world what it will be for all time.

THE STORY OF A GIRL LIKE YOURSELF

THERE is another story that you should read, and it is the story of a girl like yourself. It is the story of a girl who has the same hopes and dreams as you. It is the story of a girl who has the same fears and pains as you. It is the story of a girl who has the same joys and pleasures as you. It is the story of a girl who has the same struggles and battles as you. It is the story of a girl who has the same adventures and experiences as you. It is the story of a girl who has the same love and loyalty as you.

THE BOOKS IT IS WELL TO LEAVE UNREAD

THE books that it is well to leave unread are the books that are not worth reading. They are the books that are not worth your time. They are the books that are not worth your money. They are the books that are not worth your effort. They are the books that are not worth your attention. They are the books that are not worth your thought. They are the books that are not worth your love. They are the books that are not worth your life.

BOOKS THAT PORTRAY TYPES

YOU will never make a mistake in reading any of the books written by Mrs. Gladstone, nor if you try to have some idea of how Mrs. Gladstone, or any of the other great women, or any of the other great men, have lived their lives. They are the books that are worth reading. They are the books that are worth your time. They are the books that are worth your money. They are the books that are worth your effort. They are the books that are worth your attention. They are the books that are worth your thought. They are the books that are worth your love. They are the books that are worth your life.
WHAT A WINDOW CAN DO FOR A HOUSE

By Frank S. Guild

ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

Wallspace is most successfully treated by locating in its stretch somewhere a circular or oval window with leaded glass. A pretty design in colored glass will have more value from a decorative point of view than any picture, the mellow light giving us infinite variety of effects.

A WINDOW placed high enough above the floor to accommodate a writing desk or bureau is an advantage, as it gives light without taking up valuable wall space.

A fashionable bay window is shown in the accompanying illustrations. The large panes of glass in many cases have been supplanted by the smaller and more ornamental shapes, and the sashes have been swung outward on hinges. The substitution of an ornamental sash in a window opening is a matter of no difficulty, neither in the construction of a shelf outside of a window, and inclining it in glass for the cultivation of potted plants. The convenience of a good, broad window seat is apparent. When the seat is outside or beyond the line of the wall it gives an effect of space to the room. Odd-shaped window openings help to furnish a room. Often times a long and barren window and filled with cluttering vines, the charm of country and green foliage approximated even in the midst of city walls and the gloom of a winter's day.

The drapery of a window offers many opportunities for much ingenuity and a display of individuality. The long, sturdy plaid curtains, so much in Vogue a few years ago, have given way to the dainty lace and Swiss fabrics. Lower sash curtains, though desirable for excluding the imperceptible gate of strangers, are undesirable. A screen of plants, or a vine trained on wires strong in a movable frame, is infinitely prettier.

Curtains of flowered or striped denim, cretonne or chintz, or small rods and just long enough to reach to the bottom of the window frame, are unsentimental and appropriate for summer houses or sleeping rooms, but washable curtains are preferable and should be laundered frequently. A change of curtains then becomes necessary, but, if unlike, the charm of variety amusingly repays this extra labor.

In regard to the so-called stained glass offered for sale in stock designs not much can be said. As a rule, the colors employed by manufacturers are offensive to the eye and are not to be recommended. Simple white leaded glass in diamond or oiling shapes is preferable. Care should be taken in selecting glass, and the general scheme of decoration in a room be taken into consideration. Stained glass may beimitated by dabbing transparent varnishes of different tints on to plain window glass and afterward outlining the shapes with a line of black paint.

This box will be filled with the newest and best models of boot and shoe dressing, manufactured by men, women and children (except those requiring hard work), and with polish, brighten, freshen and general kid smoothers, better than any other.

We want the best name for the best dressing, hence, the best name to go on this box, 25 previous, a total of

Five Hundred Dollars

For Premiums, name enrolled, $1.00

25 Premiums, $1 each, for 50 next best.

10 Premiums, $5 each, for next 100 best.

5 Premiums, $10 each, for 100 next best.

1 Premium, amounting to $100

The Conditions for Name Competition are

1st. Each contestant must freely send in ten copies of which we will mail promptly a thanks blank, so that two of our three dressing will be returned. Follow these directions, so by doing you will better appreciate the contest.

2nd. Each contestant must copy our name competition in some way, and send us it. It must be sent in clearly upon a piece of paper, and in a name competition.

3rd. You must send in our name competition, and the name must be sent in for the prize.

4th. There judges appointed by each contestant with whom the Contest will be determined.

5th. Each contestant must enter his name, so that everyone who supposed was right will be determined by the judges. If the number of names is equal to the number of prizes, then the prizes will be divided.

The Drawing will be on hand for us on December 1, 1898. The address of prize winners mailed to all contestants.

Cash Prizes for Embroiderers

To Secure a Prize

Sislon's, Brainard & Armstrong's Silks put up the new way, each skein in an attractive package. A beautiful colored study in Embroidery, with fulldirections for working, and more about the prizes. Sent for 10c.

The Braidell & Armstrong Co.

No. 4, Union Street, New London, Conn.

Cash Prizes for Embroiderers

To Secure a Prize

Sislon's, Brainard & Armstrong's Silks put up the new way, each skein in an attractive package. A beautiful colored study in Embroidery, with full directions for working, and more about the prizes. Sent for 10c.

THOMSON'S "Glove-Fitting" Corsets

are made in three or more pieces with transverse seams running around the body instead of up and down.

This evades all strain and secures a perfect fit for all figures. The Corset is self-adjusting, yielding easily to every movement.

No other corset is made on this plan. Made in every variety of style. Prices from $1.00 to $5.00.

Send for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue

Mailed Free

LANDON, BATELICHER & CO. New York City

If your dealer does not sell our corsets, write to us.
CUPBOARDS, BOOKSHELVES AND BOX SEATS

By John Rusk

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

THE MANTEL CABINET near the fireplace, as shown below, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOX SEAT in the above illustration furnishes chimney-piece space better than anything else could. The half window and the window opening into the hall are natural features that break the expanse of wall space, supplying variety and interest.

THE NEST OF DRAWERS under the stairs is a good way of using such a space. The value of good deep drawers in the hall as receptacles for rugs and wraps is apparent. The bow-window built out gives greater apparent space.

THE INGLE-NOOK below, with mirror seat and bookshelves, is admirably planned. The window is well-placed and of excellent design. The beam above, supported by the Corinthian pillar, gives the effect of isolation without actually shutting off all the corners from the rest of the room. The partially filled bookshelves show that the secrets are for use, and that only books deserving this honor are here placed.

THE BUILT-OUT SPACE in dining-room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE BOOKSHELVES under this platform utilize a space which is worth little for other purposes. The turn in the staircase breaks the ascent pleasantly.

THE BUILT-OUT SPACE in this dining-room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE CUPBOARD, built near chimney-breast, is in a leonine position, as shown below, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOOKSHELVES under this platform utilize a space which is worth little for other purposes. The turn in the staircase breaks the ascent pleasantly.

THE BOSS SEAT in this room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE MANTEL CABINET near the fireplace, as shown above, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOX SEAT in the above illustration furnishes chimney-piece space better than anything else could. The half window and the window opening into the hall are natural features that break the expanse of wall space, supplying variety and interest.

THE NEST OF DRAWERS under the stairs is a good way of using such a space. The value of good deep drawers in the hall as receptacles for rugs and wraps is apparent. The bow-window built out gives greater apparent space.

THE INGLE-NOOK below, with mirror seat and bookshelves, is admirably planned. The window is well-placed and of excellent design. The beam above, supported by the Corinthian pillar, gives the effect of isolation without actually shutting off all the corners from the rest of the room. The partially filled bookshelves show that the secrets are for use, and that only books deserving this honor are here placed.

THE BUILT-OUT SPACE in this dining-room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE CUPBOARD, built near chimney-breast, is in a leonine position, as shown below, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOOKSHELVES under this platform utilize a space which is worth little for other purposes. The turn in the staircase breaks the ascent pleasantly.

THE BOSS SEAT in this room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE MANTEL CABINET near the fireplace, as shown above, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOX SEAT in the above illustration furnishes chimney-piece space better than anything else could. The half window and the window opening into the hall are natural features that break the expanse of wall space, supplying variety and interest.

THE NEST OF DRAWERS under the stairs is a good way of using such a space. The value of good deep drawers in the hall as receptacles for rugs and wraps is apparent. The bow-window built out gives greater apparent space.

THE INGLE-NOOK below, with mirror seat and bookshelves, is admirably planned. The window is well-placed and of excellent design. The beam above, supported by the Corinthian pillar, gives the effect of isolation without actually shutting off all the corners from the rest of the room. The partially filled bookshelves show that the secrets are for use, and that only books deserving this honor are here placed.

THE BUILT-OUT SPACE in this dining-room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE CUPBOARD, built near chimney-breast, is in a leonine position, as shown below, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOOKSHELVES under this platform utilize a space which is worth little for other purposes. The turn in the staircase breaks the ascent pleasantly.

THE BOSS SEAT in this room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE MANTEL CABINET near the fireplace, as shown above, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOX SEAT in the above illustration furnishes chimney-piece space better than anything else could. The half window and the window opening into the hall are natural features that break the expanse of wall space, supplying variety and interest.

THE NEST OF DRAWERS under the stairs is a good way of using such a space. The value of good deep drawers in the hall as receptacles for rugs and wraps is apparent. The bow-window built out gives greater apparent space.

THE INGLE-NOOK below, with mirror seat and bookshelves, is admirably planned. The window is well-placed and of excellent design. The beam above, supported by the Corinthian pillar, gives the effect of isolation without actually shutting off all the corners from the rest of the room. The partially filled bookshelves show that the secrets are for use, and that only books deserving this honor are here placed.

THE BUILT-OUT SPACE in this dining-room affords an opportunity for the sideboard and drawers, as well as a window seat, without encroaching upon the floor space. The woodwork is white and the cushion for the seat upholstered in green damask. The pillow is primed yellow.

THE CUPBOARD, built near chimney-breast, is in a leonine position, as shown below, offers a novel design for a chimney-piece. The inclosed space between the shelves may be filled with delicate brick-lace which is so easily damaged by dust or smoke from the fire. The little panes of glass add a quaint interest to the cabinet and indicate its dainty purpose. Note the shelves tapering to each end.

THE BOOKSHELVES under this platform utilize a space which is worth little for other purposes. The turn in the staircase breaks the ascent pleasantly.
THE DINING-ROOM AND THE TABLE

By Frances E. Lanigan

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPhS

The dinning-room table being the central spot in the dining-room should be as handsome as the purse will permit, and in its arrangement for meals should be made to appear as attractive as possible. In its selection care should be taken to have it conform in shape with the dining-room. The dining-room table may be either round, square or oblong, the best effects in decoration being always possible on a round table.

The wood of the table should match the other furniture in the room, as even when the table is kept covered between meals the custom of serving breakfast, luncheon or tea on a table uncovered save by doilies has become general. This fashion serves as an opportunity for exhibiting the beautiful polished surface of the dining-room table.

The tables which are shown in the illustrations on this page have been selected as examples, not so much of elaborate display as of good taste and refinement.

The article which is placed upon it as immaculate, as bright and attractive as it is possible to have it. The centerpiece, upon which the fernery or vase of flowers is placed, should be either pure white or of a color that will blend prettily with the china. The breakfast-table should receive quite as much attention as the dinner-table, and between meals no pains be spared to make it quite as attractive. In the morning the average appetite requires tempting, and nothing helps more to please the palate than the sight of a dainty table with its centerpiece of fresh flowers, its snowy linen, and its bright glass and china.

It has become the custom in recent years to simplify the service at the table by the use of fewer pieces of silver and china, only those pieces which are necessary being placed upon the table during the progress of the meal. In this connection it may be well to say that simplicity in any table decoration is the essence of good breeding.

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.

Boys' Knee Pants Suits $6.50

In two-toned Boucle Clericor cloth, new-shaped collar with military epaulets over shoulder; colors: blue and brown. Very attractive. $6.00

Our Women's S. & C. Special Shoe $3.00

In soft, genuine Kid, flexible sole, padded in front, back-cut, held in place by a hook and loop fastener. Shoes fit all sizes. Price, $2.00

Strawbridge & Clothier

The Price, $7.50

Only one of a present stock, which will be sold at the above price. One is seen in the illustration, and its style may be seen at the usual price.

Boys' Reefs $3.50

Of soft and pretty all-wool Chinchilla, sailor collar, trimmed with wide mohair braid. A snug-looking garment with no faults. For ages 13 to 20, same quality, with velvet collar, $4.85.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

THE FOUR WALLS OF A ROOM

By Grace P. Goodrich

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESIGNS BY THE AUTHOR

WHATMAN'S hand-made paper, coated until saturated with pure linseed-oil, and allowed to lie flat until required for use, is the best material from which to cut stencils for wall decoration.

Good, tough brown paper coated with sizing on both sides, and the pattern cut out before it becomes too dry and hard, answers very well. When paper that is not tough is used it should have a backing of calico pasted on to make it stouter. In this case the stencil should be oiled on the paper side only, and the calico should receive a thin coat of sizing to preserve the fibres.

After tracing the design on the stencil paper, cut out with a sharp knife, following the lines carefully. In cutting, hold the stencil firmly and turn it as well as the knife. Push the knife before you, and keep it sharp. Glass is the best thing to cut on. If several sheets of paper are firmly fastened together two or three stencils may be cut at once. It is advisable to cut more than one of the repeated figures in a pattern, and to leave a wide margin of plain paper all around the design to give more support and facility in handling.

THE paints used in stencil work are "flatting" or "distemper colors." For a brush a suitable wash is needed. For a tool tied-up work well. The stencil tools bought ready-made are apt to get hollow. For accuracy use the chalk-line, plumb-line and rule. Thumb-tacks will be needed to keep the stencil plate flat against the wall.

For the corners have some extra stencils that can be cut up, as it is better to do this than try to bend them. When stencilling in oil or flat color the decorator should never use a fresh or dry stencil upon the wall.

A coat of the stencil color should be applied and allowed to set slightly before starting the work. The stencil plate should be cleaned with turpentine and allowed to dry. When distemper or water-color is used scrub the stencil with warm water.

DO NOT dip the brush into a vessel of color, but spread a little of the paint, about the thickness of cream, upon a palette, so that sufficient may be taken up by the brush on the tips of the bristles only. It is an attempt to rub the brush sides, in distributing the color, but always put it on stipple fashion. The stippling process should be even and regular, and not hard enough to spread the stencil tool. If it is kept clean, as described, a stencil will keep its shape, and only need be used throughout the work. If the edges of the paper curl up, a steamed knife will be serviceable in holding them down. Always commence at the upper left-hand corner of a surface and work as rapidly as possible to the lower right-hand corner.

Illustration No. 8. The wood may be left in its natural color or painted any shade that may be desired. Stencilling the walls of a room, an example of which is given in Illustration No. 10, is a unique scheme, but somewhat inconsistent. Stencilling is the only wall decoration, however, which is durable and at the same time absolutely individual—that is, when the designs are original with the decorator.

Design No. 1

Illustration No. 11

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattress.

Size: 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches, or any other size you desire. It may be made in two parts, 50 cents extra. Express charges prepaid anywhere. Illness and sickness 999 out of every thousand persons who try it. Our guarantee proves this:

GUARANTEE. Sleep on it for a month, and if it isn't all you have hoped for in the way of a mattress, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability and comfort of any hair or spring mattress you can get your money back by return mail—no questions asked.

OSTERMOR & CO.

117 Elizabeth Street, NEW YORK

WHIPPED CREAM

The Ostermoor Paper Mattress is a hand-made and hand-sewn mattress, and the best mattress you can get. You will find this mattress the best described in the market. The mattress is made of the best materials, and the workmanship is of the highest order. It will give you satisfaction for years, and if you use it properly it will last for a lifetime.

The Ostermoor Mattress is a hand-made and hand-sewn mattress, and the best mattress you can get. You will find this mattress the best described in the market. The mattress is made of the best materials, and the workmanship is of the highest order. It will give you satisfaction for years, and if you use it properly it will last for a lifetime.

OEY F. WILLIAMS, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.

WILLIAMS' Jersey Cream Toilet Soap

It is the same as the well-known Holland Cream Toilet Soap, but we have added an extract of the finest essential oils to make it more effective. It is the best toilet soap for the money, and is sold at a lower price than any other toilet soap on the market.
**POLLY’S BIRTHDAY**

**By Mrs. S. J. Maxwell**

POLLY was a dear little girl who lived on a nice large farm with a brood of chickens, cows and horses, but Polly never thought much about how nice all these were, for her father and mother were always so busy, and Polly and the rest of the children had to help. Polly’s two little brothers and their father, her mother helped her in the house, and Polly worked with hands, scoured the knives, fed the chickens, and ran errands for the family and for all the summer boarders behinds.

One of the boarders, Miss Cary, was watching Polly shell peas one morning, and thinking that she did a great deal of work for such a little girl. Finally she said: “How old are you, Polly?”


“Is Polly about to walk?” Miss Cary asked.

“My dear child, you don’t know yet! It is the nineteenth of July. I declare, I’ve forgotten all about it if you hadn’t spoken,” and Miss Cary went on with her work again.

“Why, a birthday!” Polly asked shyly.

“Why, Polly,” exclaimed Miss Cary, “don’t you know? It’s the anniversary of the day you were born. Didn’t you ever have a birthday present, Polly?”

“No,” said Polly, bewildered.

“We have much time for those things,” Polly’s mother said. “It’s a ‘best birthday’ to remember Christmas.”

“Is, yes,” Miss Cary said, but she realized that Polly should “have a birthday.”

When she went down to breakfast the next morning Miss Cary not Polly in the parlour, and putting a little milk-sugar into her hands kindly. “Milk, water, Polly, is something for you to eat birthday presents with.”

Polly opened her little bag and found in it eight bright silver quarters, and she ran as fast as she could to tell her mother.

“Land, sakes!” her mother said; “that’s too much money for you to spend. Better save it. It will buy you a pair of shoes and a warm winter.”

Almost any little girl would have cried at this, and Polly’s eyes did fill with tears, but as her mother wanted her to help “put the breakfast on,” Polly took the plate of muffins into the dining-room. Miss Cary noticed the wet looks and said, “Mrs. Jones, please let Polly go down to the stone-to-day and spend her birthday money.”

Mrs. Jones could not refuse this request, so after she had put the baby to sleep Polly was sent to go to the store, which was a good two miles away, but the happy little girl had willingly walked five miles to spend her precious two dollars.

It was in this afternoon when she came back, and the boarders were lounging about, her father and sister full of bundles. Polly smiled radiantly through the dust that covered her round little face as she called to Miss Cary: “Oh! I’ve got such lots of things. Please carry them in and kitchen and see.”

“No, it’s too warm there,” Miss Cary said. “Come into the parlor, where it’s cool, and we can see all.”

Polly went back to the store, and Miss Cary commenced to unpack her packages and exhibit her purchases.
THE RIGHT FOOD FOR DIFFERENT MEN

By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

*DOMESTIC LESSONS: NUMBER TEN*

**THE INDOOR AND THE OUTDOOR WORKER**

The delicate machinery of the sensitive person cannot bear the rough, heavy food suitable for the one of coarser nature. The man who labors in the mine is a close, lily ventilated room, digests with difficulty the food that the other requires. He is the athlete, the clerical and the active life each require a special modification of diet.

**WORK WHICH REQUIRES A STANDING POSTURE**

The indoor man should have a daily breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread. He should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.

**WOWE WHICH REQUIRES A SITTING POSTURE**

The gardener, who is constantly stooping, finds it impossible to take soup or liquid food. The nurse must take light meals. The body is constantly being water-brash. His stomach is so weak that he can barely manage an easily assimilated meal while at work, in not its best working order. Light and easily digested food is especially necessary for the nurse when she is not working. She should have a large breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread, and he should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.

**THE INDOOR AND THE OUTDOOR WORKER**

The delicate machinery of the sensitive person cannot bear the rough, heavy food suitable for the one of coarser nature. The man who labors in the mine is a close, lily ventilated room, digests with difficulty the food that the other requires. He is the athlete, the clerical and the active life each require a special modification of diet.

**WORK WHICH REQUIRES A STANDING POSTURE**

The indoor man should have a daily breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread. He should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.

**WOWE WHICH REQUIRES A SITTING POSTURE**

The gardener, who is constantly stooping, finds it impossible to take soup or liquid food. The nurse must take light meals. The body is constantly being water-brash. His stomach is so weak that he can barely manage an easily assimilated meal while at work, in not its best working order. Light and easily digested food is especially necessary for the nurse when she is not working. She should have a large breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread, and he should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.

**THE INDOOR AND THE OUTDOOR WORKER**

The delicate machinery of the sensitive person cannot bear the rough, heavy food suitable for the one of coarser nature. The man who labors in the mine is a close, lily ventilated room, digests with difficulty the food that the other requires. He is the athlete, the clerical and the active life each require a special modification of diet.

**WORK WHICH REQUIRES A STANDING POSTURE**

The indoor man should have a daily breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread. He should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.

**WOWE WHICH REQUIRES A SITTING POSTURE**

The gardener, who is constantly stooping, finds it impossible to take soup or liquid food. The nurse must take light meals. The body is constantly being water-brash. His stomach is so weak that he can barely manage an easily assimilated meal while at work, in not its best working order. Light and easily digested food is especially necessary for the nurse when she is not working. She should have a large breakfast of beef broth cleared of the fat, and an egg with a teaspoon of jelly, a composed of whole wheat bread, and perhaps cheese or a bit of butter. The physician should give him quite sufficient nourishment for the day, as he will be stationary. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner should be composed of lean meat, soft-boiled eggs with a bit of bread, and he should eat a balanced meal. Food was half finished. From this alone it is easy to see that the body is not properly nourished and the correct diet for differently occupied men.
TWENTY-FIVE DESSERTS FOR EVERY STOMACH
By Mrs. S. T. Rorer

NEW COOKING LESSONS: NUMBER NINE

CHARLOTTE RUSSE OF GELATINE
Charlotte Russe is made by covering half a box of gelatine with half a pint of cold water, soaking for half an hour; then adding half a cup of sugar, and a quarter of a pint of boiling water; after letting it stand in a warm place for an hour, half a pint of cold cream is added, then half a cup of sugar. The mixture is then baked in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with heavy cream.

CARAMEL CUSTARDS AND CARAMEL PUDDING
To make little caramel custards, put half a cup of sugar into an iron saucepan, and stir over the fire until a light brown; add two or three tablespoons of flour; stir well, then add a teaspoonful of vanilla. Put the mixture into a greased mould; stand in a pan of boiling water; and bake in the oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

DANDELION PUDDING AND APPLE SLOP
To make dandelion pudding, put one quart of syrup in a saucepan, and let it boil; then add one ounce of sugar, and a half pint of milk, and two or three squares of chocolate; stir well, and add the syrup; bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DELICIOUS RICE PUDDINGS
Rice puddings are made by boiling one and a half cups of rice in three quarts of water for twenty minutes; drain, and add one and a half cups of milk; add a tablespoonful of sugar, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DOUGHNUT PUDDING
Doughnut pudding is made by cutting up a cup of doughnuts, and baking them in a little sugar and a little water; then add a little cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

PAWFUDDINGS AND POP-OVERS
Wafer puddings are made by placing one pint of milk, half a table-spoonful of vanilla, and half a cup of sugar in a double boiler; when well heated add two or three squares of chocolate; go into the oven until jelly-like; serve plain or with cream.

WHIPPED-CREAM CUSTARD
Take half a box of gelatine, add half a cup of sugar, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

DESSERTS OF BAVARIAN CREAM
To make Bavarian cream, put one quart of cream, half a pint of milk, and one cup of sugar in a double boiler, and let it boil; then add two or three squares of chocolate; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with whipped cream.

DELICIOUS BAKED Apples
Take a large cooking apple, and cut it into four equal pieces; put a tablespoonful of sugar in each piece; put the pieces in a baking-dish, put a little cinnamon and sugar on top, put in a warm oven until jelly-like; serve hot with cream.

DESSERTS OF GELATINE
To make Charlotterusse of gelatine, cover half a box of gelatine with half a pint of cold water, soaking for half an hour; then add a cup of sugar, and a quarter of a pint of boiling water; after letting it stand in a warm place for an hour, half a pint of cold cream is added, then half a cup of sugar. The mixture is then baked in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with heavy cream.

DESSERTS OF JELLIES
To make jellies, take one pound of fruit, and one box of gelatine; put the fruit into a saucepan, and let it boil; then add the gelatine, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour; then add half a pint of cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF JERSEY CREAM
To make Jersey cream, take half a pound of cream, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF PEACHES
To make peach dessert, take one quart of peaches, and half a box of gelatine; put the peaches into a saucepan, and let them boil; then add the gelatine, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour; then add half a pint of cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF PLUMS
To make plum dessert, take half a pound of plums, and half a box of gelatine; put the plums into a saucepan, and let them boil; then add the gelatine, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour; then add half a pint of cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF RICE
To make Rice pudding, take one and a half cups of rice, and half a box of gelatine; put the rice and gelatine into a saucepan, and let it boil; then add half a pint of milk, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF SOFT POUDING
To make soft pudding, take one quart of milk, half a box of gelatine, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF T破坏水果
To make T破坏水果 dessert, take one pound of fruit, and one box of gelatine; put the fruit into a saucepan, and let it boil; then add the gelatine, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour; then add half a pint of cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF TURNIPS
To make turnip dessert, take half a pound of turnips, and half a box of gelatine; put the turnips into a saucepan, and let them boil; then add the gelatine, and let it stand in a warm place for an hour; then add half a pint of cream, and bake in a moderate oven until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF WAFERS
To make wafer dessert, take half a box of gelatine, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF WHEAT
To make wheat dessert, take one and a half cups of wheat, and half a box of gelatine; put the wheat and gelatine into a saucepan, and let it boil; then add half a pint of milk, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.

DESSERTS OF YOKES
To make yokes dessert, take one pound of yokes, and half a box of gelatine; put the yokes and gelatine into a saucepan, and let it boil; then add half a pint of milk, and half a cup of sugar; add half a pint of water, and boil it; then add a small piece of chocolate; stir well, and add half a cup of sugar; then add a tablespoonful of sugar; stir well, and add half a pint of milk; add the cream, and stand in another of boiling water; stir well, and let it stand until jelly-like. Serve plain or with cream.
A CIRCLE WHICH SOME GIRLS FORMED

A CIRCLE comes before me most of the time about some work which has been done, and at the same time that I am doing the work for them I have my hands full, and I am not able to do much for you. You have to do as much as you can, and you have to do it in your own way. You have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way.

A BOOK WHICH WILL HELP YOU

A book which will help you is one which will help you in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way.

A CIRCLE TO HELP WORKING-GIRLS

A CIRCLE TO HELP WORKING-GIRLS is another kind of women who have done some useful work for the benefit of those less fortunate. They have done some useful work for the benefit of those less fortunate, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way, and you have to do it in your own way.

October, 1898

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Edited by Mrs. Margaret bottwe

Publicity Department
THE WARNER BROS. CO.
New York Chicago San Francisco

The lines of Warner's '98 models are as perfect as the $2.00 contour. The difference is in the materials.

Unbreakable boning is one of the good points. Non-rustable features another. Then the corsets are commended for their lightness in weight.

The newest corset ideas are advanced in these '98 models. They are satisfactory corsets in all respects.

Ask any dealer in dry goods. They all keep them.

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00

We do not conduct a retail department, but will mail a descriptive catalogue upon application to
HOW TO GIVE A PICTURE-PLAY
By Alexander Black

"PICTURE-PLAY" is a story told in photographic pictures taken from life. It is presented by the medium of the stereopticon, a monologue supplying the dialogue and acting out the story in itself. The pictures supply the acting out and, indirectly, the dialogue. It is a form of drama expressed by the pictures. Although a picture-play such as "Miss Jerry" or "A Capital Courtship" calls for elaborate appointments and much action, there is no reason why shorter "plays" should not be made by any amateur in photography, even without the aid of a gallery or expensive materials. The use of a gallery for beautifying the indoor scenes may be obviated by telling the story in outdoor scenes, or indoor scenes may be contrived with realistic interiors by daylight, gaslight, or electric light.

Scenes in an actual room should be made with a clear foreground, and from points of view at which the figures will appear in good relief. Artificial light will be useful in cases where the action is supposed to move in the evening, and must fall at an angle suggesting artificial illumination. In a studio I admit there will be a picture before the eye there will be a useful substitute. In a studio a gas or oil light will suffer. The most brilliant serviceable light is oxyhydrogen— which should not be used save by those thoroughly understand it, and who are conversant with its dangers. The last must be firmly placed to avoid the slightest jarring.

In making a negative of an object, keep the camera absolutely stationary during the entire scene. Any object that is supposed to be stationary throughout the scene must not, of course, be disturbed until the set of pictures is completed.

Let us say that the pictures will change three times a minute. Avoid effects of action that will not bear a duration of twenty seconds. Prefer moments just before or after action. Sacrifice theatrical and imitative "action" for the sake of naturalness. For example, you would not wish the young man who is introduced to hold the young lady's hand for twenty seconds, say, they shook hands, if you wish, and then they immediately after having done so, and should any one possibly kiss any one you consider relationship and all other collateral facts before photographing the scene. There is, however, no reason why there should not be all sorts of amusing objects acting at a carriage table on a visit, or at the close of division in the story.

Every amateur, and particularly one who has worked with a small camera and is familiar with the use of long exposure for a single figure, knows the dangers of awkward positioning in photographing a group. Generally speaking, the greater the distance from the group to the camera the less the danger of exaggeration in the proportions of the figures near the camera and those far back. The reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, was photographed at a distance of sixty feet. Long range is particularly necessary with a long-focus lens to avoid disturbing the effect of the setting.

In describing a multiple exposure, it is not necessary to say if it is to be done at the same time, or at different times, or at the same place, or at different places. The former reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, was photographed in a room 60 feet in length.

To make the setting and to arrange the figures in the proper relation as nearly as possible on the plane of the screen is to say, as nearly as possible at the same time, as nearly as possible from the scene. The reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, will show the manner in which I sought to produce the effect of vista where the figures are situated within a plane as nearly as possible, or within the space of eight or nine feet deep. The figures are to be made large enough to hold the uncomfortably close that these nearest and nearest might actually touch seem to be in the different distances from the lens. This is necessary with a long focus to make the approximate-focus, and with a short-focus lens to avoid distortion.

Keep in mind that the character who is supposed to be talking and who is supposed to be listening is with the audience.

All the pictures—at least those in each scene—should be made to fit precisely the same mat or frame in the lantern slides. The frame should be smaller from the top to the bottom than from side to side, much such will be one written with the people, the scenes and the action in mind. As there will always be a picture before the eye there must be no element in the story that cannot be expressed without discordant effect during the continuation of a picture or during the transition from one picture to another.

A LOW about fifty words for each "act," that is to say, for each change in the grouping of the characters. If the writer of the story or the adapter of a story already in existence is making his own scenes from the text, he should have the pictures in mind from the beginning, and know what may be expressed by being inserted as it is to be seen in the photograph. Therefore, there is no need for changes in the text. What the pictures cannot be made to say the text must be made to say—If it need be said at all.

No camera is too small for use in making a picture-play, but preferably the negative should not be smaller than 3x4 inches. The effect of action is produced by taking such use will be one written with the people, the scenes and the action in mind. As there will always be a picture before the eye there must be no element in the story that cannot be expressed without discordant effect during the continuation of a picture or during the transition from one picture to another.

A LOW about fifty words for each "act," that is to say, for each change in the grouping of the characters. If the writer of the story or the adapter of a story already in existence is making his own scenes from the text, he should have the pictures in mind from the beginning, and know what may be expressed by being inserted as it is to be seen in the photograph. Therefore, there is no need for changes in the text. What the pictures cannot be made to say the text must be made to say—If it need be said at all.

No camera is too small for use in making a picture-play, but preferably the negative should not be smaller than 3x4 inches. The effect of action is produced by taking

sets of pictures from one viewpoint, the background of each scene at the end of this page. As one picture is dissolved into the other on the screen, the figures seem to move because they have been photographed in a different position each time. While the background of each scene shows no movement as the pictures succeed one another, for the reason that it has been photographed repeatedly from the one viewpoint. The one viewpoint keeps the camera absolutely stationary during the entire scene. Any object that is supposed to be stationary throughout the entire scene must not, of course, be disturbed until the set of pictures is completed.

Let us say that the pictures will change three times a minute. Avoid effects of action that will not bear a duration of twenty seconds. Prefer moments just before or after action. Sacrifice theatrical and imitable "action" for the sake of naturalness. For example, you would not wish the young man who is introduced to hold the young lady's hand for twenty seconds, say, they shook hands, if you wish, and then they immediately after having done so, and should any one possibly kiss any one you consider relationship and all other collateral facts before photographing the scene. There is, however, no reason why there should not be all sorts of amusing objects acting at a carriage table on a visit, or at the close of division in the story.

Every amateur, and particularly one who has worked with a small camera and is familiar with the use of long exposure for a single figure, knows the dangers of awkward positioning in photographing a group. Generally speaking, the greater the distance from the group to the camera the less the danger of exaggeration in the proportions of the figures near the camera and those far back. The reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, was photographed at a distance of sixty feet. Long range is particularly necessary with a long-focus lens to avoid disturbing the effect of the setting.

In describing a multiple exposure, it is not necessary to say if it is to be done at the same time, or at different times, or at the same place, or at different places. The former reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, was photographed in a room 60 feet in length. To make the setting and to arrange the figures in the proper relation as nearly as possible on the plane of the screen is to say, as nearly as possible at the same time, as nearly as possible from the scene. The reception scene from "A Capital Courtship," which is reproduced on this page, will show the manner in which I sought to produce the effect of vista where the figures are situated within a plane as nearly as possible, or within the space of eight or nine feet deep. The figures are to be made large enough to hold the uncomfortably close that these nearest and nearest might actually touch seem to be in the different distances from the lens. This is necessary with a long focus to make the approximate-focus, and with a short-focus lens to avoid distortion.

Keep in mind that the character who is supposed to be talking and who is supposed to be listening is with the audience.

All the pictures—at least those in each scene—should be made to fit precisely the same mat or frame in the lantern slides. The frame should be smaller from the top to the bottom than from side to side.
REVIVING THE OLD-FASHIONED GAMES

The autumn and winter months allow for the revival of many of the pastimes that were once beloved, and as Angela C. Boyt notes, "the pastimes are to be revived, and in order that my readers may enjoy them, I shall endeavor to describe them with as much fidelity as possible."

TO ARRANGE FOR THE BARN PARTY

"To ensure the success of such a party," Boyt writes, "it is necessary to have a list of guests. This is done by writing on slips of paper the names of all those who will be invited. These slips are then mixed and distributed to the guests."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORN-HUSKING BEE

Before the evening begins, the husking bees should be ready. "The corn," Boyt explains, "is stripped from the stalks and placed in piles on the floor of the barn."

A VARIATION OF THE CORN SUPPER

Decorate the walls of the room in which the supper is to be served with striped paper, and the table with red and white tablecloths. The supper consists of:

- Pumpkin and corn soup
- Chili with beans and cornbread
- Pie with apples and cream

THE APPLE-PICKING CONTEST

The guests assemble around the blazing open fire. "Two large baskets of apples have been brought in. A rope of dishes is placed in front of the fire, and prizes are awarded to those who pick the apples the farthest from the dishes."

THE OLD-TIME SPELLING BE

It is the practice of the spelling bee to be conducted by a teacher who reads the words to the contestants. "Each word is read aloud, and the contestants write down the word. The first to complete the word wins."
DESIGNS IN VENETIAN POINT LACE

By Sara Hadley

ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS

The designs of Venetian point given in the accompanying illustrations are of a style new to America. The working detail of Venetian point is shown in the illustrations on this page. The working detail of Venetian point is shown in the figures, and the materials required are three sizes of thread and a heavier cord—the largest thread and heavier cord being used for outlining the pattern. For the coral work and buttonhole bars the medium thread is used, while the lightest of the threads is used for the finest stitches. Pointless needles are used in making the lace. Linen of the best quality is essential, as to use inferior material would not consider it in making the lace. The squares of lace are in two designs, each of ancient ideas, and, if desired, a border introducing the same design may be arranged. It will be observed that in arranging the squares the triton squares are five in number and all are ranged at the center, where they alternate with four squares of the linen. The triton squares, or dragon squares, also alternated with the linen blocks, include the triton squares, thus providing a symmetry and harmony of design. In designing a border as above suggested, griffon or triton could be worked out at the corners and at the center of each side.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The sections of lace differ from that in the illustrations on this page. The sections of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.

The materials required are three sizes of thread and a heavier cord—the largest thread and heavier cord being used for outlining the pattern. For the coral work and buttonhole bars the medium thread is used, while the lightest of the threads is used for the finest stitches. Pointless needles are used in making the lace. Linen of the best quality is essential, as to use inferior material would not consider it in making the lace. The squares of lace are in two designs, each of ancient ideas, and, if desired, a border introducing the same design may be arranged. It will be observed that in arranging the squares the triton squares are five in number and all are ranged at the center, where they alternate with four squares of the linen. The triton squares, or dragon squares, also alternated with the linen blocks, include the triton squares, thus providing a symmetry and harmony of design. In designing a border as above suggested, griffon or triton could be worked out at the corners and at the center of each side.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The squares of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The sections of lace differ from the illustrations on this page. The sections of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The squares of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The sections of lace differ from the illustrations on this page. The sections of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.

The table-cover shown in illustration is not only an exquisite specimen of needle-craft but in making it an heirloom may be created; for, upon each square of the deep cream-tinted, hand spun linen used in alternating with the lace squares, may be embroidered the initials or monogram of a member of the family, together with the date, crest or coat-of-arms may also be added or sublimated. In this way, several members of different branches of the family contributing, a cover to be prized by each succeeding generation may be created.

The squares of lace differ from those illustrated. Reference on muslin, which, in turn, is basted on a corded effect, obtained as explained below.
THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.

THE OFFICERS THAT WILL BE NECESSARY

The working committee requires a President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, an Honorary Librarian, a School Librarian, a subcommittee to select books and see that they are distributed among the schools and the public, and a subcommittee to look after the cleanliness, order, heating and lighting of the library. The library should be located on a main street, near the center of the village.

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.

THE OFFICERS THAT WILL BE NECESSARY

The working committee requires a President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, an Honorary Librarian, a School Librarian, a subcommittee to select books and see that they are distributed among the schools and the public, and a subcommittee to look after the cleanliness, order, heating and lighting of the library. The library should be located on a main street, near the center of the village.

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.

THE OFFICERS THAT WILL BE NECESSARY

The working committee requires a President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, an Honorary Librarian, a School Librarian, a subcommittee to select books and see that they are distributed among the schools and the public, and a subcommittee to look after the cleanliness, order, heating and lighting of the library. The library should be located on a main street, near the center of the village.

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.

THE OFFICERS THAT WILL BE NECESSARY

The working committee requires a President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, an Honorary Librarian, a School Librarian, a subcommittee to select books and see that they are distributed among the schools and the public, and a subcommittee to look after the cleanliness, order, heating and lighting of the library. The library should be located on a main street, near the center of the village.

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.

THE OFFICERS THAT WILL BE NECESSARY

The working committee requires a President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, an Honorary Librarian, a School Librarian, a subcommittee to select books and see that they are distributed among the schools and the public, and a subcommittee to look after the cleanliness, order, heating and lighting of the library. The library should be located on a main street, near the center of the village.

REVIVING THE OLD

ANGEL.

By BLANCHE WILLIAMS.

THE work of the Library Committee is one of the most productive of any local organization. The number of books in the library and the interest shown by the community in the work is an indication of the success of the effort. The librarian should be selected with care and the committee should work in harmony with the librarian in all phases of the work.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

CENTURY VILLAGE

(Somewhere in the Neighborhood)

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

REPRINTED FROM A VILLAGE LIBRARY

SELECTING A LOCATION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE home of the library should be chosen in a location that is convenient to all members of the community. It should be easy for people to reach the library and the building should be accessible at all times.

PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS SHOULD BE SOUGHT

The local newspapers, always glad to give space to matters that concern all the people, may be relied upon to get a special appeal for a library and keep it well advertised, but the best way to promote a library is to keep it well supplied with the freshest news.

THE FIRST NECESSITY OF THE LIBRARY

Children's books are the first necessity, as they are the most popular and the most appreciated. They should be bought on approved lists and the library should be open to all people.

PLAYING THE FINE ARTS

The fine arts are the most important part of any library, as they promote intellectual growth after the school age is past. It is more vital to maintain a library that brings speedy and satisfactory results.
The Ladies Home Journal

January 18, 1896

LITERARY QUERIES

The average price of a pair of Hose will be $1.00 postpaid.

New York

VICI Kid

Ask your dealer for Vici Leather Dressing and be sure the trade-mark, with the name of the maker, is on each box or bottle. Imitations may ruin your shoes.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER


The Chicago Waist

Price, $1.00

The Most Fashionable Garment in America

CHICAGO

The MUNSING

Underwear

This advertisement shows practicality of Munsing's Union suit for Children. New boys and women also find our Union suit most comfortable.

The Munsingwear firm of two of the most progressive undertakers in the world, have arranged with the Munsingwear Union suit for their boys and women to find our Union suit most comfortable.

Ask your dealer for Corsetdom to compare it with.

The Most Popular Garment in America

TRIAL

Made from
twin spun, fast black, drab or white; close or lumbar front, sizes 18 to 30 and medium sizes.

Ask your dealer for the G-D Chicago Waist, as he isn't a fool, and it's a wonderful suit.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., Chicago, Ill.

The CHICAGO GOWN

The best Shoe Dressing in the world. The genuine is made only by Robert H. Foerderer, Philadelphia, manufacturer of the famous.

GLOVE FORMS

The Kid Gloves are $1.00, postpaid.

Ask your dealer for Corsetdom to compare it with.

The MUNSING

Underwear

Ask your dealer for the G-D Chicago Waist, as he isn't a fool, and it's a wonderful suit.

GAGE-DOWNS CO., Chicago, Ill.

The MUNSING

Underwear

Ask your dealer for Corsetdom to compare it with.

The MUNSING

Underwear

Ask your dealer for Corsetdom to compare it with.

The MUNSING

Underwear

Ask your dealer for Corsetdom to compare it with.
SEALSKINS and the Fine Furs

ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY

in the world of Fine Furs, Philadelphia is what we have popularized, and the source of fashion for the world's purchasers of Furs throughout the United States.

Serves Highest Prices for Women's Furs. Our Trademark

SIDE-TALKS WITH GIRLS

By Ruth Admire

All inquiries must give full name and address of the writer. Letters to me, giving any information on the subject of women's furs, will be responded to in full. For the benefit of the modern clerk the need of analysis in business is evident.

The best offer

SCHILLING CORSET COMPANY. Detroit, Mich.

When money accompanies the order it will be promptly refunded to the writer.

The E-Z WAIST

The above is a reproduction of a photograph from life, demonstrating the utility of the E. Z. WAIST for boys and girls' wear.

They Outwear Two Pairs of Ordinary Stockings

BIRDSEY, SOMERS & CO.

An excellent feature of the E. Z. WAIST is that is is ELASTIC in every part. Men wear elastic suspenders to afford ease and comfort. How much more necessary, then, to the growing, active child, is a garment which yields to every motion, and allows such muscle play to exercise and develop.

For ages 2-13 years. Price 25 cents.

Send for Illustrated Booklet "Y."
A gallon of Pure Linseed

Hammmer Paint

$1.20 per gallon

makes a gallon of the Best Paint in

the World for any

Purpose.

Not recommended for outdoor use.

Over 10,000,000 gallons used in making

various needs and has been used by

for all purposes, and is the

already know Lyon & Healy by reputation any

and full particular on application. Any piano

order a piano, leaving the selection of it to

double these closing-out sale prices. This is an

Lyon & Healy. However, they will send a list

some nice specimens at $250 and upwards. Nearly

all these pianos were intended to sell for at least

but cannot bear the word

ton, Chase, Vose, Fischer, Weber, Chickering,

label "Johann Maria Farina, gegenuber dem

Saving of $100 to $300

ONE DEALER

tising matter free.

Established 1-72.

Not to crack, blister, peel or chip. We want to send

any boy can mix. any boy can

// 18 the COMMON SENSE or house pain

34

w:

HAMMAR FAINT

makes 2 gallons of the

Very Best Paint in

for $2.40, or

- a brillia-

* in any of the following color

- one - or J-L

- - -, mail

- cut, pre

-,,*

“Festspiel und Brautlied" ("Lohengrin",

* Elsa’s Traum ("Lohengrin",

March ("Parsifal’).

March ("Lohengrin"").

S. B. Mills

a list of about third grade:

"Second Mazurka."

"The Chase."

as it is known, in E Maior, was composed. The name

"Bouttree Moderne."

this now being known as "Leonore" No. 3.

another overture, also in C Major, was given in 1806,

Beethoven wished the opera named.

"Hungarian Dance."

"Elfentanz,"

"Prize Song."

-,, *

"The Fiddle," Mazurka,

of 1870-71 as the National song. The words are by

"Serenade."

annual pension of £150 from the Emperor.

music by Carl Wilhelm. The latter received an

folk-song adopted during the Franco-Prussian War

of A Major.

was nine years old.

by Franz Schubert on the back of a bill-of-fare in

servatory of Music in 1843.

Breslau in 1871, on the invitation of the Arion

minister.

certain parts of the Anglican Church service by the

composers.

Barnard, who published a great many very popular

church followed by an appropriate response.

Intoning is the monotoning or chanting of

"Maritana." The plot of the opera is taken from the well-known play of "Don Caesar de

A Versicle is a short sentence in the office of the

Intoning is the monotoning or chanting of

"Maritana." The plot of the opera is taken from the well-known play of "Don Caesar de

A Versicle is a short sentence in the office of the

Intoning is the monotoning or chanting of

"Maritana." The plot of the opera is taken from the well-known play of "Don Caesar de

A Versicle is a short sentence in the office of the

Intoning is the monotoning or chanting of

"Maritana." The plot of the opera is taken from the well-known play of "Don Caesar de

A Versicle is a short sentence in the office of the
FOR COMFORT

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS

BY ELIZABETH ROBINSON SOOVI

For your home and for the first time in your life you will know and want to wear comfortable clothing; everybody says so. See Catalogue.

You Can Tell at Once

by looking at Elizabethan style of dress whether you like it or not, but you cannot fail by looking at a Union Suit whether it will fit you comfortably or not. Clean, pressed Union Suit looks like the best, but will not fit comfortably; but

LEWIS UNION SUITS

the best—calico-trimmed, unexcelled in quality of material, giving double wear for men, women and children, whether wool, silk, silk-silk or mixed (coating no more than pull apart, two pieces of the same quality), are extra-fashioned in reality—not in name only; knit to fit with absolute accuracy. The material is built up on the natural figure from the shoulder and insures a feeling of comfort not possible with ordinary suits. Write for descriptions of styles and qualities apply in the Lewis sold under the name STAMMER suit from new illustrated from catalogue, sample fabrics and testimonials that prove all our claims.

LEWIS KNITTING COMPANY, 200 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Pillsbury’s VITOS,

the ideal wheat food for breakfast, is sterilized, and will keep until eaten. Most cereals in packages have to be critically examined before summer as in winter. For sale by all grocers.

MASTERY.

Majestic

Invisible Iron and Steel Range, property handled, give the very best. Will you get from others; requires less than one-half the fuel; uses any kind of good coal or wood; has local-opens with water pressure.

No door, frame, top or cover can ever crack.

Economy in using and abundance in results.

Meat roasted to perfection.

Placed so arranged that it does better and quicker baking, and altogether gives you better results than you have ever had.

DISTRIBUTORS:

We have a dealer who carries a stock of our MAJESTIC RANGE in every market in every state. Any one of these Dealers will be glad to show you our goods.

MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING CO.,

St. Louis, Mo.

Rubens’ Infant Shirt

No Buttons

Easy to Put On. Easy to Take Off.

Simple and of Little Cost

Saves its price in Doctor’s bills many times over. A baby’s leg in clothes is the worst of all babies. Saves children’s lives. Made in wool or cotton. Sizes from birth to six years. Dry goods stores sell it. Descriptive circular free. Manufactured by

E. M. MARBLE & CO.

130 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

The ideal wheat food for breakfast, is sterilized, and will keep until eaten. Most cereals in packages have to be critically examined before summer as in winter. For sale by all grocers.

Leaves is from the Russian and means mountain, Alatameans swinged. A little book is published called “Names for Children,” which gives lists of names for boys and girls and facilitates a choice in this matter.

Children’s Names. Eila is from the Russian and means mountain. Anita means winner. A little book is published called “Names for Children,” which gives lists of names for boys and girls and facilitates a choice in this matter.

A Bridal Veil should be divided on each side, permitting the hands to be put out to hold the bouquet and to remove the gloves. The folds that hang in front may then be turned back from the face, after the ceremony is over. It is more becoming to have it 6 by the feet.

All inquiries must give full name and address of the writer. Correspondence respecting samples of the desired stamped envelope will be noticed by mail. The title of the manufacturer shall be sent in all matters of correspondence.

TOOTH-BRUSHES. With handles on the lash band, may be procured in the manner of a hairbrush, if desired. The bristles are of fine quality, and the wood is carefully selected.

Flannel Slit in (or to make a pretty croquet, a hairbrush, if desired. The bristles are of fine quality, and the wood is carefully selected.

The curtain may be tied back with ribbons.

Tie-Cloth Pincushion, 12 by 9 by 2 inches, hand-made, with a small bunch of hairpins on the outside of the bag with three buttons.

A Mattress Protector three-quarters of a yard wide by a yard and a half long, made of white cotton, may be secured, together with a case of cotton. Larger ones are sold at a slight increase in cost.

Golfs or Bicycle Trousers for boys look well mushed with a deep band at the knee, called a cuff made of tan-colored kersey. This band is fastened on the outside of the leg with three buttons.

Sleeve Linksof mother-of-pearl look well in the wristbandsof a dark blue ordark green blouse, and are less expensive than gold oreven silver one. The edges are passed to have the same finish, and may be turned back.

Traveling-Cases. In making a traveling-case forthetoiletnecessaries line the pocket for the sponge or washcloth with a piece of India rubber cloth. This requires laundering it may be washed without injury if care be taken not to press the outside of the pocket with an iron so hot as to melt the rubber.

Embroidered Beading in which ribbon can be run may be used in the same manner as before. This is a beautiful way to decorate a garment, and the results are excellent.

The wool is covered with cheesecloth and knotted ready for such an article as the head is a desire—Ask your druggist for them. If he can’t get them, don’t order them till you can offer your boys for his profit, but investigate.

Sweater Blouse with flowers and leaves. This is a pretty way to decorate a garment, and the results are excellent.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS

BY ELIZABETH ROBINSON SOOVI

For your home and for the first time in your life you will know and want to wear comfortable clothing; everybody says so. See Catalogue.

You Can Tell at Once

by looking at Elizabethan style of dress whether you like it or not, but you cannot fail by looking at a Union Suit whether it will fit you comfortably or not. Clean, pressed Union Suit looks like the best, but will not fit comfortably; but

LEWIS UNION SUITS

the best—calico-trimmed, unexcelled in quality of material, giving double wear for men, women and children, whether wool, silk, silk-silk or mixed (coating no more than pull apart, two pieces of the same quality), are extra-fashioned in reality—not in name only; knit to fit with absolute accuracy. The material is built up on the natural figure from the shoulder and insures a feeling of comfort not possible with ordinary suits. Write for descriptions of styles and qualities apply in the Lewis sold under the name STAMMER suit from new illustrated from catalogue, sample fabrics and testimonials that prove all our claims.

LEWIS KNITTING COMPANY, 200 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Pillsbury’s VITOS,

the ideal wheat food for breakfast, is sterilized, and will keep until eaten. Most cereals in packages have to be critically examined before using. Pillsbury’s VITOS is just as good in summer as in winter. For sale by all grocers.
Strength and Endurance sustained by Vigoral

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

October, 1898

MRS. RORER'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Questions of a general domestic nature will be answered on this page. All inquiries must give full name and address of the writer. Correspondence should be addressed to MRS. RORER'S ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, The Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Walter Baker & Cos.

Breakfast Cocoa

The Standard for Quality and Excellence.

Costs less than one cent a cup

Our Trade-Mark on Every Package

WALTER BAKER & Co. Ltd.,

DORCHESTER.

Established 1790

$5.00

Fresh Palm at your door

Pure

Clean, Quick, Heat

Specifications are clearly visible. Always weighs 12 pounds, 76 inches high, 22 inches wide, 20 inches thick. The ordinary home-made soap is so highly perfumed that it leaves a disagreeable hollow smell on the clothes. This is made from a vegetable oil to suit every purpose, the only soap that is safe, clean, and pure. A nine-pound cake makes two dozen cakes.

Cocoa

THE PERFECT FOOD—at Wholesale at Our&.

Paterson's answer to questions

While others charge 25 cents for the same quantity. The most wholesome and refreshing of soups.

Arnold & Company

Endurance

Our "Recipe Book," free upon request, tells many ways for its use in the kitchen, sick-room or on the dressing table. VIGORAL is sold by grocers and druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. With your dealer's name—2 oz. jar, 25 cents; 1 oz. jar, 50 cents.

Convalescent

Sustained by

Send two-cent stamp for sample box of Armour's beef extract and vegetable tablets.

Child Feeding

A ... ain with boiling water, to which add two teaspoonfuls of salt to each half gallon of water. Cook until tender—no longer, or they will lose their color.

Cooking Potatoes.

There are many other ways besides mashing to serve potatoes for dinner. Mashed potatoes, nicely heaped upon a baking-dish and baked with the vegetable sauce, make a good dish. Two potatoes and a half cup of cream may be used. Rub mashed potatoes smooth, put them in a greased roasting-dish, and brown in a moderate oven.

To Make Soft Soap. To set the leach, bore auger holes over the bottom of a good, strong vinegar barrel. Prepare a stand eight feet from the ground, and light a fire. When the vinegar is burning and boiling, this may be used for frying purposes, thus saving the purchase of lard. This is much more economical than to apply it to the making of soap.

Baking Powder.

For that chill feeling in the Fall—or any time—or any place.

Smokers and Overeaters. Always wooden. Weighs 12 pounds, 76 inches high, 22 inches wide, 20 inches thick. The ordinary home-made soap is so high-scented that it leaves a disagreeable hollow smell on the clothes. This is made from a vegetable oil to suit every purpose, the only soap that is safe, clean, and pure. A nine-pound cake makes two dozen cakes.

Cocoa

THE PERFECT FOOD—at Wholesale at Our&.

Paterson's answer to questions

While others charge 25 cents for the same quantity. The most wholesome and refreshing of soups.

Arnold & Company

Endurance

Our "Recipe Book," free upon request, tells many ways for its use in the kitchen, sick-room or on the dressing table. VIGORAL is sold by grocers and druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. With your dealer's name—2 oz. jar, 25 cents; 1 oz. jar, 50 cents.

Convalescent

Sustained by

Send two-cent stamp for sample box of Armour's beef extract and vegetable tablets.

Child Feeding

A ... ain with boiling water, to which add two teaspoonfuls of salt to each half gallon of water. Cook until tender—no longer, or they will lose their color.

Cooking Potatoes.

There are many other ways besides mashing to serve potatoes for dinner. Mashed potatoes, nicely heaped upon a baking-dish and baked with the vegetable sauce, make a good dish. Two potatoes and a half cup of cream may be used. Rub mashed potatoes smooth, put them in a greased roasting-dish, and brown in a moderate oven.

To Make Soft Soap. To set the leach, bore auger holes over the bottom of a good, strong vinegar barrel. Prepare a stand eight feet from the ground, and light a fire. When the vinegar is burning and boiling, this may be used for frying purposes, thus saving the purchase of lard. This is much more economical than to apply it to the making of soap.

Baking Powder.

For that chill feeling in the Fall—or any time—or any place.

Smokers and Overeaters. Always wooden. Weighs 12 pounds, 76 inches high, 22 inches wide, 20 inches thick. The ordinary home-made soap is so high-scented that it leaves a disagreeable hollow smell on the clothes. This is made from a vegetable oil to suit every purpose, the only soap that is safe, clean, and pure. A nine-pound cake makes two dozen cakes.

Cocoa

THE PERFECT FOOD—at Wholesale at Our&.

Paterson's answer to questions

While others charge 25 cents for the same quantity. The most wholesome and refreshing of soups.

Arnold & Company

Endurance

Our "Recipe Book," free upon request, tells many ways for its use in the kitchen, sick-room or on the dressing table. VIGORAL is sold by grocers and druggists, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. With your dealer's name—2 oz. jar, 25 cents; 1 oz. jar, 50 cents.

Convalescent

Sustained by

Send two-cent stamp for sample box of Armour's beef extract and vegetable tablets.

Child Feeding

A ... ain with boiling water, to which add two teaspoonfuls of salt to each half gallon of water. Cook until tender—no longer, or they will lose their color.

Cooking Potatoes.

There are many other ways besides mashing to serve potatoes for dinner. Mashed potatoes, nicely heaped upon a baking-dish and baked with the vegetable sauce, make a good dish. Two potatoes and a half cup of cream may be used. Rub mashed potatoes smooth, put them in a greased roasting-dish, and brown in a moderate oven.

To Make Soft Soap. To set the leach, bore auger holes over the bottom of a good, strong vinegar barrel. Prepare a stand eight feet from the ground, and light a fire. When the vinegar is burning and boiling, this may be used for frying purposes, thus saving the purchase of lard. This is much more economical than to apply it to the making of soap.

Baking Powder.

For that chill feeling in the Fall—or any time—or any place.

Smokers and Overeaters. Always wooden. Weighs 12 pounds, 76 inches high, 22 inches wide, 20 inches thick. The ordinary home-made soap is so high-scented that it leaves a disagreeable hollow smell on the clothes. This is made from a vegetable oil to suit every purpose, the only soap that is safe, clean, and pure. A nine-pound cake makes two dozen cakes.
Ivers & Pond Pianos

STRICTLY first-class. Require less tuning and prove more durable than any other pianos manufactured. 223 purchased by the New England Conservatory of Music, the largest College of Music in the world, and over 500 Ivers & Pond Pianos used in two hundred of the leading colleges and institutions of learning in the United States.

Catalogue and valuable information mailed free. Old pianos taken in exchange.

EASY PAYMENTS

If no dealer sells our pianos near you we supply them on time payments to parties living in any city or village in the United States. A small cash payment and monthly payments extending over three years secure one of our pianos. We send pianos for trial in your home, even though you live three thousand miles away, and guarantee satisfaction, or piano is returned at our expense for railway freights both ways. A personal letter containing special prices and full description of our easy payment plans, free upon application.

IVERS & POND PIANO COMPANY
116 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

New Longest-Wear Bias Brush Binding

This is Brush Edge

This is Bias Velveteen

Ask to see it

S. H. & M. Bias Brush Edge

The full standard quality of the S. H. & M. Bias Velveteen, with a double-thick, soft, everlasting brush circling the skirt with artistic, stylish, perfect protection—the beauty of art with absolute indestructibility, and at the price of the cheap, raveling-out, short-life binding—it curves gracefully with the skirt, and fits it as smoothly as though it were a part of the skirt-fabric. Ask to see the best other brush binding and place them side by side.

S. H. & M— is stamped on every yard—if your dealer hasn’t it, drop us a postal for samples—S. H. & M., box 4, Union Square, New York.

THE Sozodont REVIEW

HALL & BICKEL, Publishers, 8th Washington Square, New York

The Latest News

"From the Front"

A Unique Family Tree

We present in these columns a unique "tree," photographed from life. Brought to us recently as a Sozodont souvenir by friends, we instantly recognized it as typical of a number of families among our own acquaintance. This tree represents a family of Sozodont users—from the grandparents, "sound of tooth and limb," to the "baby" of the family—all of whom display the good effects of the daily dentifrice. Sozodont has numberless friends like these, many of whom first used it forty years ago. The proprietors desire testimonials from families and offer return coupons.

For particulars, also free samples of Sozodont for from one to five different names and addresses, write

SOZODONT
P. O. Box 247, New York City

Van Buukirk's fragrant Sozodont, for the teeth and breath, has been before the public since 1858, and is endorsed by the dental and medical profession as an unerringly safe preparation in both the liquid and powder forms, which are sold together in one package for one price at all drug counters.