

The Ladies Home Journal.

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"LESHIA."

BY KATE TANNET WOOD.



had all her mothers' pretty ways, an' none o' my pesterin' ones, an' ef I should live to be a hundred I'd never tire o' seein' her about. There's jest three kinds o' people in the world, miss; the kind that stirs you all up; the kind that's too lazy to stir, an' the comfortin' sort; Leshia she's one o' the comfortin' ones."

"And why is she not with you to comfort you in your old age?"

There was tender reproach in his response, "Whatever Leshia does is right, mum, now, an' always."

"Pardon me," I said, "and please tell me about her and the old choir."

"There's little to tell, miss, an' jes' now its come to me that Mirandy told me not to stay, fer there's a sewin' meetin' up to the house, this afternoon, an' she sent me after blackberries; ef I set here a chatterin' why Mirandy has a good right to scold, fer I ain't obeyin' orders."

"Come, I will help you," I said, "and we will soon fill the pail from those bushes on the river bank."

When we reached the bushes bending low with their weight of fruit the old man jocosely remarked, that "the children got two cents a quart fer pickin'."

"Very well," I said, "I will take my salary in the story."

"If you could only know Leshia," said he, "it seems to be kind o' borne in upon me, that you'd be good friends. You see, Mirandy an' Leshia ain't more alike than two odd horses; both likely women, but there's high bush an' low bush blackberries, you see."

"Yes, I understand," I replied, "same name and family, but different in taste."

"That's it, you ketch a meaning quick; I kind o' felt you was one o' Leshia's sort when I heard you singing Antioch; you see them good old pennyial tunes kind o' bring out the feeling, and you made me feel as if you and my Leshia wouldn't always find me pesterin'."

"But thou and I are one in kind, As moulded like in nature's mint."

I said, half aloud, "What's that?" said the old man.

"I was quoting a line or two of the poet, Tennyson."

"Was you? well, that's like her too, she reads me a sight of poems when we're alone an' I like 'em. Leshia has read about all that's goin', she's always a studyin' or writin'."

My curiosity was aroused, and I thought much of this unknown woman as I gathered the berries and filled the pail with the old man's assistance.

"Now," said I, as I covered the luscious fruit with some leaves plucked from a wild grape vine, now we have earned a holiday, and we still have time for a story before your early dinner hour; suppose you sit here under the shade of this maple and tell me of the past, while I watch the river?"

"A good idee," said he, "I do get tuckered out pretty quick these days, but I'm a little scared about Mirandy, she said the last thing, 'now father, don't go to moonin' and dreamin' and cause I want them berries to pick over an' the folks won't be in to dinner fer they are up to the hill lot an' we'll just have a little bread an' milk an' some pie out in the shed, fer the kitchen stove is jest blacked up and everything is all slick an' tidy fer the afternoon.' Mirandy is the perticklerist kind o' a woman an' she says she wouldn't have Hannah Jane Moseley see a spot or speck any wheres fer the world. Hannah Jane is kind o' pryin' an' peekin' an' she's sure to come."

I laughed merrily, for my new friend had unconsciously imitated his daughter's briskness of speech, and the contrast between her manner and his own genteel accents was amusing. The evident uneasiness of the old man had rested a few moments, fully trusting his promise, to ramble out during the 'sewin' meetin' of Mirandy didn't need him to wait an' tend."

"Ef she don't want me," said he, "I will slip out of the back door and come here to the maples, fer some of the boys can hitch and unhitch the womens' horses as well as me; gettin' berries and such, mostly falls to me."

"Then you board with your daughter?" I asked.

"Yes, they call it boardin'; you see I had to

give up the farm after the roomatiz got such a hold on me, and Mirandy an' her husband takes charge of things and Leshia she keeps her den here, an' I have some of mother's things in my room, and its a kind o' home, but no more like it was, than chalk is like cheese."

As my old friend talked we walked slowly toward the pretty village of Sweetwater nestled among the Berkshire hills.

When we drew near a fine old farm house on the outskirts of the village, my venerable friend seemed embarrassed and said with some hesitation,—

"I'd ask ye to come in, ef Leshia was here, but you see Mirandy is easily flustered."

"Nothing would tempt me to intrude when a sewing meeting is anticipated so good-bye until we meet once more at your resting place."

"Good-bye mum, good-bye," he said plaintively, "I ain't seen my one I've took such a shine to sence Leshia left me."

I wandered back to my own quarters repeating those admirable words of George Eliot's concerning commonplace people.

Here was a kindly soul which could not be concealed by any accidental environment. Accidental, did I say? Dare I say it?

After a refreshing mid-day nap I hurried away to meet my aged friend, he was waiting for me, and little dreamed of the charming picture he made, as he sat on the moss covered ground fanning himself with his straw hat. I saw at a glance that it was not the hat he had worn earlier in the day, and I also discovered, that his older costume had been changed to do honor to the 'sewin' meetin'."

With old time courtliness he rose from the ground, and bowed low; hoping I was not tired out with my experiences of the morning.

"Not in the least," I said, "but pray let us seat ourselves nearer the river, and then I can enjoy its beauty wile listening to your story."

Once comfortably seated on a thick shawl which I had brought for the purpose, my old friend said with a merry twinkle of his eyes, "I have an invite fer ye. I told Mirandy 'bout the blackberries, and she wanted me to be sure an' say that she'd be pleased ter hev ye come home with me, fer she'd sent a most pertickler invite to the Uplands fer all the boarders ter come, an' you special, fer the way ye sung last Sunday. She said mebbe you wouldn't mind country fashions fer once."

"Would you like to have me there?" I asked.

"It would be oncomon pleasant," he said eagerly, "I could show ye Leshia's den, an' see ye a bit, ef ye wouldn't mind my bein' so busy, at handin' round time."

I looked surprised.

"Mebbe you don't understand what that is, well, you see the supper is handed round to the folks and they generally lean against the wall in the keepin' room, an' the big table is sot out in the centre, jest piled up with good things which we pass to the folks. The children can't be trusted with the tea and coffee, 'count o' sloppin' an' so Mirandy's husband's sister helps with that; and some of young gals; but the meat, the hams an' such, they kind o' depend on me fer, as I got used to it at mother's sewin' meetin's. Mirandy is as sot as old Wachusett 'bout such things, and so I must be in good time."

"You shall be," I said, "and you may thank your daughter for her kind invitation."

"Won't ye come?" he said pleadingly, "I kind o' hoped you would."

Something in his voice rather than his words overcame my objections, and I said "Yes I will go, although I usually shun strange faces."

"That's right, that's kind," said the old man eagerly, "ye see I don't look it, but I'm as proud as the best of them, an' when they're kind o' puttin' me down an' husbin' of me up, I just can't make it right to be shoved to one side, an' it would seem a little like the old days ef I could hold up my head an' hev a friend with the best of 'em. Meems to me the young folks now-a-days is too fond o' gettin' the old folks out of the way. 'Tain't worth while to bury 'em until the Lords gits ready fer 'em. I feel jest as young as ever I did, barrin this roomatiz and it kind o' seems that I kin enjoy more now, sence I hev time to breathe, as it were. Why mum I've lived here all my days, an' its only sence I was laid up from heavy work that I've found out what a beautiful town this is; these mountains hev a different look on 'em every hour in the twenty-four, an' as to the river, I can't make myself think that I used to ride right along its banks to the mill an' never

"Ef you're searchin' for any one in pertickler maybe I kin help ye."

I turned quickly, and met the kindly glance of an old man whose soft white hair fell down upon his well worn coat.

"Thank you," I said, as I rose from my kneeling posture on the grass.

"Friends here maybe?"

"Oh no, I was merely looking about as strangers will, and perhaps I was indulging in a few fancies while I read the names on the tombstones."

"Bordin' in town?"

"Yes, at the Upland Farm."

"O yes, yes, you're the Bostin lady that sung up to the meetin' house at the Corners on Sunday; well mum, my name is Beeson, David Beeson, an' I played the bass viol in that meetin' house years before you was born."

"I should like to hear something of those days," I said, as I seated myself on the tottering stone wall which pretended to enclose the forlorn God's Acre I had been walking in.

"Would you now? Well that's queer fer the children keep sayin', 'there, father, don't begin one of them old yarns.'"

"I enjoy them; so pray sit here where my sun umbrella will shelter you and tell me a long story."

The old man put down the gnarled and knotted staff he had been leaning upon, placed

the tin pail he had upon his arm, by his side, and removed his soiled straw hat.

"Mirandy 'll hop up, ef I don't bring her some blackberries," he said in a weary tone.

"Your wife?" I asked.

"No, she's my daughter, an' the best cook in the town; she minds her own business and her children, an' her house, an' that's a pretty considerable do as things go."

"It is indeed," I replied.

"Well I s'pose I ain't pesterin'; she ought ter know; but I ain't so spry as I was, an' when folks gets old and forgetful they may be pesterin', an' in the way."

"I cannot believe it," I said eagerly as I looked in the peaceful old face. "If I had a father—a sense of loneliness swept over me, and I was silent."

The old man looked at my black dress and said, "Yes, I thought so."

"What did you think, sir?"

"That you had lost some one. I felt it when you put them briars an' bushes aside; you see some that don't know, kind o' handles them rough, but them that does know, is tender like an' don't act as ef it was a sheep paster."

The old man was evidently thinking of the past, for he sat with his eyes fastened upon the great blue mountain which reared its head beyond the river, flowing just across the shaded driveway before the neglected burial place.

"You were about to tell me of the old days," I said, "something perhaps concerning the choir."

"O, bless you, so I was, but I was dreamin' a bit, that's another of my pesterin' ways most as bad as the fiddle. Mirandy she's clear Horton you see, an' she don't know one note from another, but it's different with her. She liked it."

"She? Your wife perhaps?"

"No, no, Leshia, my dear daughter; ah, you should see her; she's a woman to make you b'lieve in all God's creation and something after that too."

"You have lost her?" I asked.

"Well, kind of no, and kind of yes. She

once heard it singing as it does now. It stands to reason that a man can enjoy a little mite more of the Lord's works when he ain't a botherin' an' a studin' how to get bread fer his little children."

"Of course he can," I said earnestly. "Ah you understand, just like Leshia; now Mirandy she said one day when I talked like that, 'Oh don't be foolish pop, when I'm your age I'll be thinkin' of the other world an' less of this,' but somehow I can't help feelin' that there ain't no call to forget the one while you are enjoying the other."

Having uttered this bit of wisdom my companion suddenly remembered the object of our meeting.

"Well mum, where shall I begin, with the talk 'bout old times?"

"At the church," I suggested.

"We thought it a pretty spruce old church in those days I can tell you. The pulpit was a regular three-story one with a big soundin' board an' a big thunder cloud painted up in one corner of the ceiling, a kind of a cloud that was always comin' an' never gettin' any further towards rain; I used to think it was like some of the parson's sermons about the terrible judgment day, heaps of threatening, but I kind of felt to trust the Lord after all. I had all my family about me then, my eldest girl, Desire, she married a man by the name of Wentworth and she moved away to Maine, when Leshia was a little chit. You will hear more 'bout her as we go on, and you musn't mind if I kind of ramble along in my talk fer one picture just hides another when I git to thinkin' of them days."

My Desire an' Mirandy an' Charlie was the choir, Mother sot down stairs in our pew just next the old Squire's an' as soon as Leshia was knee high, she sot there with her mother. Many's the time I've looked over the railing of the singin' seats and seen her a playin' in the pew; the seats lifted up an' down ye know, an' when folks stood up they raised 'em an' when they set down after prayer or singin' bang they would go, all over the church. The old squire was nervous an' he didn't like the noise, so he had all his pew cushioned with some red stuff he bought down to Boston, and he had nice easy foot-stools, with one specially soft fer his gouty toe. His boys an' girls were all grown up an' gone, all but Ben, he was the old man's darling, an' a little mite older than Leshia."

"Where did you get that pretty name?" I asked as the old man paused in his story?

"Well, my sister married old Commodore Montclair, an' she used to spend her summers with us when the Commodore was off the other side of the world; she was here when the little one was born an' she wanted her named Alecia Montclair fer her, so we did it, fer she just set her life by that baby. Somehow Leshia never was like the other children, mother an' me used to say, she was what we had both wanted to be, not like what we was. I wish you could have seen her in her little blue dress, sittin' there in the old pew close up to the railing, so as to be near Ben. The railing was open like, an' he used to pass her peppermints on the sly. He never left his mother catch him at it; but the old squire would sometimes put his hand round when his wife was standin' up singin' and he would give the child more'n she could hold in her chubby hands. Sometimes when his wife didn't come to meetin', nothin' would do, but he must hev the little one set with him, an' then he seemed to take comfort in huggin' of her up close to him an' smilin' down at her. He had buried all his own little girls, and most folks counted him cross and crabbed like but Leshia loved him. I couldn't tell the time when Leshia an' Ben were not friends, it began when they was babies."

When Desire got married Leshia took her place in the singin' seats, and we just had a lovely quartette then. I hope you won't think me boasting when I tell ye that the city folks used to ride over from Sweetwater Junction just to hear the Beeson family sing. Mirandy sang second, and Leshia poured out the soprano just as that bird over there, is singin' now, she couldn't help it; and as to Charlie, poor boy, poor boy, there never was a better tenor in this state."

Oh yes, I made 'em all take lessons, but as mother said, they seemed to be born singing."

Well, Ben, he went to college, and when he got back he went wild over Leshia, and the two spent hours an' hours together."

The Commodore an' his wife borrowed Leshia very often an' sometimes took her travelling with them, so she had advantages beyond most of the girls in town, and she was quick to take up a new thing when she saw it was a good one."

(Continued next month.)

In the July number we shall present a fine portrait of Margaret E. Sangster, the new editor of Harper's Bazar, accompanied by a short sketch of her life, written for our columns by Kate Upson Clark.

For future numbers of the coming year we have in hand, "English Meat Teas," by Mrs. M. B. Brown, of London, England; a good article on candy making for the Christmas number; "Convulsions in Children," by Dr. Marcy; "Red Rash in Children," by Dr. Marcy; "Abuse of the Eyes," by H. V. Wurdeman, M.D.; an article on "Money Making" (canary raising) by Mrs. Ella Rodman Church; practical articles on "What Our Girls Eat," "What Our Girls May Take for Lunch," "Modern Divorces."

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HOMELY HOMILIES.

BY ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excollest them all."—Proverbs xxxi, 28.

If I were a girl—but what is the use of re-peating? It is too late now; besides, even if the transformation could be made, I am too old to be a girl; I might be a whole family of girls, or a young ladies' boarding school, but one girl? My years are as much too long as my hair is too short. And thin. And gray. And straight.

Ah me: they don't grow such girls now-a-days. I don't know that they ever did, but at any rate, they don't do it now.

But I was going to say, it must be discouraging to a girl of this degenerate age—not my own personal age, which is not degenerating, but, alas, is rather improving and progressing, year by year, but this general age in which we live—to learn, from the lips and the pens of certain wise and learned scholars, teachers and prophets, every now and then, that she is on the down grade; that she is not the girl her mother was; that things went better with all of us when her grandmother was of her age; that if girls were more sensible and womanly to-day, the men would be better and the world would be better, and the millennium would come along right early some morning and find more than half of us not more than two-thirds ready for it. And if that wouldn't catch me between grass and hay, I don't want a pension.

What makes your lot the more discouraging, daughter, is that now and then your grandmother allies herself with the prophets of re-trospection, and lifts up her sweet old voice, that ever sounds out of tune if it sing any but the most loving measures, in doleful Jeremiads as she recalls the glories of her younger days, and mourns that the gold is become dim, and the daughters of their mother, who was comparable to fine gold, are esteemed as earthen pitchers, the work of the hands of the pot-ter. And even your mother is led away once in a while to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and tells you that your grandmother would never have tolerated such conduct on the part of her daughters. Which assertion, oft repeated, has only the effect, I fear, of lead-ing you to draw a comparison between your grandmother's executive ability in the manage-ment of her household, and your mother's grievous lack of those excellent qualities which enabled her mother to rear a family of fault-less boys and perfect girls, concerning whose exemplary lives the chronicles of the family, carefully edited by Grandma, Ma & Co., contain many chapters of biographical and au-tobiographical sketches, less or more largely apocryphal. However, I don't suppose that either grandma—who can't be any sweeter or better until she puts on her wings, God bless her!—or ma, either, ever thinks of this. "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? For thou dost not enquire wisely concerning this."

But it is not with grandma and ma that I have to do this morning. It is concerning the man who laments over the degeneration of womanhood and the deterioration of girlhood, that I wish to speak. Only a little while ago, a wise and learned man, who seemed to know everything under the sun, in all the wide field of human learning, investigation and thought, except only the one thing he was talking about, preached a sermon in which he attributed nine-tenths of the causes of marriage failures, in a great measure to the frivolity, light head-ness and carelessness of the giddy, thought-less girlhood and consequent useless woman-hood of to-day.

Why, what manner of nonsense is all this? You a frivolous girl as compared with your grandmother? Why, I believe you are as much a woman at nineteen—h'm? Yes, I know; I just say nineteen for example—as your grandmother was at twenty-three. That is some of your sketching, is it not? It is excellent; I know the view; it's a bit along the Wissahickon; one can fairly hear the winds whisper through the trees that bend over the sleeping pool; the lights and shadows that checker the water seem to dance as you look at them; it is a picture to stand before and dream over. Now here is a dainty bit of art work your grandma did when she was your age. See? It is done in worsteds. Here is a white faced girl in yellow dress, carry-ing a green parasol as she walks down a let-ter S path to a red church on a blue hill. You observe that the church is on top of the hill, but the path which leads up to it goes down, every foot of the way. That is a triumph of perspective art. The red faced boy with the flat cap, long tassel, and wide pantaloons, chasing the pink dog, is a bad boy; you can see that in his eye. No good boy ever wore his only eye in the middle of his cheek. Well that's the sort of a thing your grandma was taught to do, and to consider art. It is more pathetic than it is funny; you laugh at it when we look at it together, but you want to cry over it when you are alone. Are you then light headed because you sketch from nature instead of committing such crimes as this "sampler"? If that is what you call it. And you design patterns for common oil cloth, for the trade, I hear; in fact I have seen some of your work. And you design book covers, and church windows, and wall paper patterns? Really, when I think that you spend all the time Grandma spent in making up store of raiment and house linen against her wedding day—she began this ages before she was en-gaged—in doing the world's work, I fail to notice how frivolous you are.

And this man said that your education—"so called," he added, was a silly smattering of boarding school French, which no living nu-man being could understand, save the girl who spoke it, a thorough course in dancing, and some training in misspelled society corres-pondence, embracing invitations, etc. Why, bless the man, he couldn't pass the examina-tion for admission to Bryn Mawr College. His grandmother was educated at what the pro-spectus called a "Female Seminary," whatever

sort of educational institution that may have been. She never went to Harvard. His grandmother! One day I visited Bryn Mawr College with some friends. A beautiful girl, with a voice as "soft, gentle and low" as Cor-delia's own, with her dainty white hands took a live flapping bat from a glass jar, a bat that she had caught herself, and held it for us to look at. Now, that parson's grandmother, when a bat flew into her room was taught to climb on the sofa and shriek till the lamp went out. Was no sense to it, but that was part of her education. His grandmother, in-deed.

Why, you play tennis where your—his grand-mother used to drink tea for exercise. You can ride bett—well, I won't say that, you don't ride very well—but you can ride less worse, and hang on longer and more awkwardly without falling off than your—his—grandmother could. You can walk farther than she could at your age—I should say at your youth. Look at her portrait; could any woman walk three miles in that waist and those shoes? She wrote all her adjectives with capitals and spelled wagon with two g's, would have spelled it with more if she had known where to put them; but she didn't know a democrat from a Methodist, and knew less about tariff and free trade than a congressman. You know as much about politics as your brother; some of you know more. His grandmother wore a jingling bunch of keys at her belt, and called it house-keeping. I have seen you with a thermome-ter, card case, paper knife, two ounce flask, glove buttoner, dog whistle and eight day clock dangling from your belt, but you didn't pretend there was any use in it, you did it be-cause it was the proper caper and you wanted to put on a good deal of dog. So to speak. His grandmother kept account books and bal-anced her cash by charging the deficit to "&c." every week, but you know more about money, what it is, and how to earn it—and yes, I was just going to say that—how to spend it, than she did. I am afraid you do gamble a little; I know you play progressive euchre for big stakes, but you don't put the money right up on the table and play all night, as his grand-mother used to do. I don't believe you drink quite so hard as the old lady did in Thack-eray's day. I know you don't. You a friv-olous girl? Why, sometimes I wish you were a little more so. You girls from Wellesley and Vassar are so earnestly in earnest when you take hold of the world's work, that I—poor nonsense monger that I am—doff my cap and bells and try to hide them whenever I meet one of you. But what's the use? I look more foolish and act more foolishly in my bare head.

And this man had another grievance; it is an old one, and with some men a favorite one. He said you were ashamed of the honest, good old names given you by your parents, and called yourselves by silly pet names and baby-ish diminutives. He really waxed quite elo-quent on this score, and made every "Minnie" and "Saidie" in the congregation feel most un-comfortable, I fear. Well, it's likely that you have a pet name, that somebody calls you. I hope you have. This man wanted all girls, I gathered from his argument called Ann, Brid-get, Griselda, Catherine, Abigail, Joan and Tabitha. Good enough names, first rate names. But if my son were my daughter, and I had but the one, I wouldn't call her by all those names. If my little daughter were named after her blessed old grandmother—Susan—I wonder what the angels call her now?—I would certainly call the little girl Susie. And if any man came along who didn't like it he might call her Susannah, or esteemed Miss, or any long and solemn name that better pleased him. And I, if the passing fancy seized me, or I thought it more appropriate to the man, might call him anything that came handy. Your name is your own private, personal property. Your parents and sponsors "gave" it you, and you can spell it and dress it to suit yourself. It's nobody's business what you do with your name. Your grandmother had pet names; and stiff, padded, stilted titles of endearment some of them were. Is there anything prettier in all the attractiveness of the loving tongue of the Scots, than its warm-hearted, affectionate "ie's" that creep in everywhere, like butter-cups in the grass, and make it the sweetest language in the world for home, for little chil-dren, for lovers and old folk? From the bairnies who cuddle doon at night, when

"Wearie is the mither that has a storie wean,
A wee stumple stoussie that canna rin his lane,

That has a battle aye wi' sleep, before he'll close an ee";

Through the days when "Every lassie has her laddie," and "Jamie" finds

"A joy sae dear

That the heart can hardly frame,
Wi' a bonnie, bonnie lassie,
When the kye come hame";

until Burns sings of the wife of his manhood

"She is a winsome wee thing,
She is a handsome wee thing,
She is a bonnie wee thing,
This sweet wee wife o' mine,"

on through life until it's very evening time, when the Cotter, on Saturday night, "o'er the moor his course does homeward bend," to meet not only the little one, "th' expectant wee things," but "his thrifite wife's smile." If this other man prefers to call his wife his "worthy spouse," or his "esteemed pardner," all right; we don't hinder him; it's his right. I prefer the "winsome" and "bonnie" and "wife" myself. If I had to call my boy "Off-spring" or "bairnie" it wouldn't take me six weeks to decide. I love pet names; for a dog, a boy, or a girl; for anything I love.

Some things the speaker said about you were true. But I was glad of that. You are not a Maria Edgeworth kind of a girl. Thank goodness. You are a much better girl; you are more useful; you are prettier; you know more, you do more, and you are altogether more probable, and infinitely more possible. And, so far as your general conduct goes, so far as your behaviour is concerned, so far as your womanliness, and your natural, unspoiled

girliness is in point, you aren't so very dif-ferent from the good, natural, unspoiled girls of all times. You are a great pet of your Uncle George, you know that? He loves you above all other nieces. Well, it's just because you are so much like his sister Abigail (Uncle George always calls her Abbie, you notice) so exactly as his sister Abbie was at your age; you notice that your father, who is another old fashioned man, calls your mother Abbie, also. And your father, who is always loving, is more than usually tender with you when he hap-pens to remark to Uncle George or some visitor that you are the very picture of your mother when he first met her. So, after all, in spite of the people who lecture you and mourn over your failings and shortcomings, you are so very like your sweet old grandmother and your lovely mother, that everybody who loved them most dearly, and knew them most thoroughly, loves you because you re-image so perfectly the girls they used to be. "Her mother right over again," says your grandfa-ther. And all the more he loves you for it. When you come to weigh the evidence care-fully, the preponderance is all in your favor.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

"ROBINNEST."

The hens, although they recommend
Their business by their clatter,
Convince us most by eggs, which end
All question in the matter.

It is enough for Drs. Starkey & Palen to point to the robust examples of the good derived from the use of their Compound Oxygen Treatment.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
JOSIAH'S OBITUARY.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

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I had company yesterday, they come unexpected, with two horses and a covered buggy, and staid to supper.

It wuz Miss Mervin Peter, and her youngest boy, Lihu. Miss Peter, she that wuz Mahaly Strong, has lost her husband quite lately.

She is a likely woman, good dispositioned, sensible, and hard workin' and weighs over 200 and 20 pounds. I know it, for we went out and wuz weighed on the scales in the horse barn, while Josiah and Lihu wuz a harnessin' and hitchin' on the horses.

The boy takes after his father, he is very small boneded, weighs only about 87 pounds, and a most a man grown. And he takes after his father too in intellect, or ruther lack of it.

Mervin wuz very small boneded, and no flesh on the bones to speak of. He never weighed more'n 97 in his heftiest hours, and as to intellect, he hadn't none, or next to none.

He wuz very weakly every way, in body, and in mind, or ruther the spot where the mind ort to be, it wuz very weak and sort o' withered up. And he never could work worth a cent, she had to do most all the outdoors work, or tend to it; they raised berrys for the market.

But his aims wuz good, he thought the world of his wife, and sort o' leaned on her, but he wuzn't of much account any way.

I know I told Josiah the last time they visited us, that if he wuz my pardner, I didn't know what use I could put him to, to make him useful to me.

Thomas Jefferson happened to be present and he spoke up (he will be light sometimes) and says he: "You might make him up into horn combs, mother." Mervin wuz nothin' but bones hardly.

But I looked reprovin'ly at Thomas Jefferson, and he added: "Or you might enamel his head, and use him for a pair of tongs"—says Thomas J. "You wouldn't have to take anything out of his head to prepare it, you could jest enamel it, and fill up the cavity, or use it holler."

But I wouldn't hear no such light talk about Marvin, and I wuz glad afterwards that I didn't, for it wuzn't more'n a few months after this that Miss Peter lost him. He jest withered away, dried up, as it were, and expired.

And the papers wuz all full of pieces about how Miss Peter had lost the prop she had leaned on, and her staff of support. When the truth ort wuz, that she dassent lean on him, and hadn't dasted to in years, and years. Why he would have broke right down under it, and she knew it.

And the papers all called her his disconsolate relict, jest as if she wuz a little remnent cut off from the great piece of his life, and left over.

Josiah never spoke of her from the day Mervin died, in any other way only as "Mervin Peter'ses relict," only when he called her "Mervin Peter'ses widdler."

I myself didn't think of her in any such light. I thought on her in my own mind, as Mahala Peter, she that wuz Mahala Strong. She had weighed a hundred and eighty odd, when she wuz a girl, and had led the quire, and rode colts bare back, and turned off bigger day's works than any girl round, wuz full of life and vitality, and had kep' on so all through her married life with little Peter. And she wuz healthier than ever now, and weighed more, and I couldn't seem to get into the habit of thinkin' on her as bein' nothin' more than a relict of little Bub Peter. Bein' the youngest child, his mother always called him "Bub," and the name seemed to suit him somehow. It wuz always the greatest mystery why Mahala married him, when he wuzn't nothin' to him in the first place, and he had seemed to lose what little there wuz.

The idee of callin' her his "relict," a little remnent left on him.

I wouldn't do it, but as I say Josiah looked on her in jest that light, and when he come in to bring me the news that she wuz a comin', he said, "Mervin'ses widdler wuz a comin' through the gate."

Wall, I done well by 'em, and Mahala would tell you so, and so would Lihu.

I sent Josiah right out to kill a fowl, and I roasted it brown, and had some mashed potatoes, and stewed tomatoes, and a strawberry short cake, and some of the best coffee, Mahala said she ever dranked, with good cream in to it, besides other things, such as cake, etc., and jell, and such. They couldn't stay only to supper, they wuz a goin' on to Loontown to visit to his folkses, so Mahala said.

But we had a very good visit what time they stayed. I always liked Mahala. And before they went away, she took me out one side, and owned up to me that this wuz her last visit as a widdler. She wuz a goin' to be married, to a grocer man at Zoar, and a goin' to do well, as we all spose. He is a large Methodist man, and has laid up considerable property, and is a good provider.

His name is Larmen, Joshua Larmen, and his first wife's name wuz Maggy. Mahala happened to mention her name, on account of her initial bein' the same as hern. Mahala said she had left piles and piles of table cloths, and sheets and napkins, and things all marked with her initials. She happened to mention it.

Wall I told Josiah about it before the wagon wheels had died away on the road leadin' to Loontown. (Mahala never told me not to tell.) And Josiah says, "What! Mervin'ses widdler a goin' to marry agin'?"

And I says "Yes."

And he says "Who to?"

And I told him "a man by the name of Larmen."

"What Larmen?" says he. "There is more than a dozen Larmen'ses up to Zoar."

And I says "Maggy Larmen's widdler."

"Her what?" says he, lookin' at me in surprise and horror.

"Her widdler," says I agin, in plain, cleer axents.

And Josiah acted mad as a hen, and he jumped up and seized the water pail and dashed out after a pail of water, voyalent.

But he had got all over before he come in. And he come in and sot down by the fire real pleasant. I had a little fire, jest for comfort.

And Josiah acted uncommon good. I wuz a darnin' his socks, which is always kinder soothin' to him, and then he wuz kinder sot up by the coffee he had dranked for his supper (over four cups.) And he wuz very talkative; he talked a sight about Marvin'ses widdler, and Marvin'ses relict, till I wuz fairly beat out. And then (bein' sot up by that coffee) he grew real confidential to me, and says he "Samantha, sometimes I can't help worryin' for fear you will be left a relict, with nothin' to lean on."

I glanced up at him, and the thought come to me instandy that it would be the ondo-in' of us both if I should try to lean heavy on him now, for my weight is great, and he is small boneded, and I knew he would crumple right down under the weight of 200 pounds heft.

But I didn't speak my thoughts, Oh no. I merely looked at him real affectionate; and attacked the sock I wuz a mendin' more firmly than ever, if possible.

And he wen on still more confidential, and he told me several things he thought I had ort to do, if I wuz ever left a relict of him.

It wuz real touchin' and affectin', and I wuz considerable affected by it, not to tears, no, I thought I wouldn't shed any tears if I could

is," says I, "it depends a good deal on who is struck."

"Wall," says he "it is dumb discerragen after a man racks his brains to try to get up sumthin' strong and beautiful to think a woman can't be tickled and animated with it."

Says I calmly, "I haint said that I wuzn't suited with it." And says I with still more severe axents, for I see he looked disappointed, "I will say further, Josiah, that it meets my expectations fully, it is jest what I should expect a male pardner to write."

"Wall," says he lookin' pleased, and more satisfieder, "I thought you would appreciate it after you thought it over a spell."

"I do, Josiah," says I turnin' over the sock I wuz a mendin' and attackin' a new weak spot in the heel, "I do appreciate it fully."

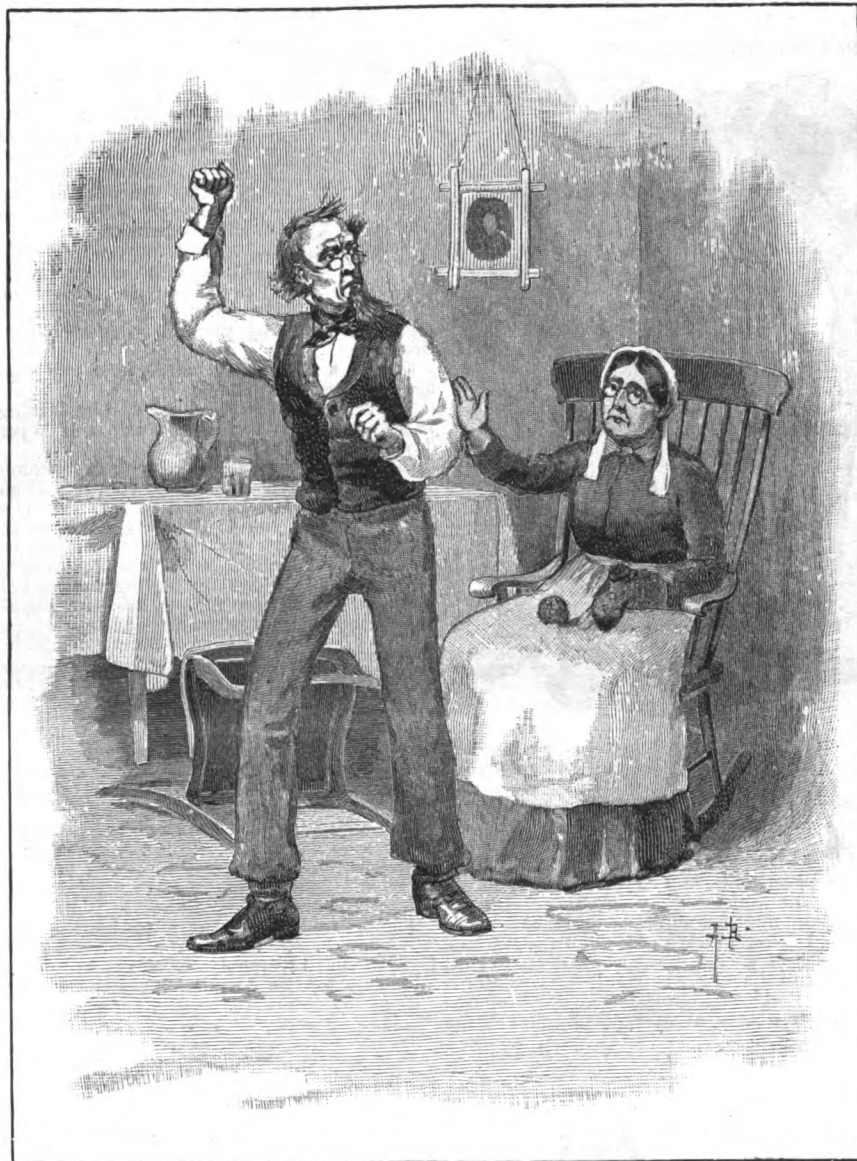
Josiah looked real tickled, and sort o' proud, and I kep on in calm axents, and a darnin' too, for the hole wuz big and night wuz a descendin' down onto us.

"I have thought about it sometimes too Josiah, and I have got it kinder fixed out in my mind what I would have on your tombstun—if I lived through it," says I with a deep sith.

"What wuz it?" says he, in a contented tone, for he knows I love him. "It is poetry, haint it?"

"Yes," says I calmly, "I laid out to end it with a verse of poetry—It wuz to run as follers "Here lies Josiah Allen, husband of Samantha Allen, and"

"Hold on!" says Josiah, gettin' right up, and lookin' threatenin'—"Hold on right there where you be—No such words as them is a goin' on to my tomb stun while I have a breath left in my body—Husband of—Jo-



help it, for darnin' well is close work, and it calls for all the eyesight you have got, and then I had on a new lawn dress, that I felt would spot easy, so I restrained my emotions with a almost marble composure, and anon, I says to him, as he wuz a goin' on in that affectin' way, says I

"I may be took first, Josiah Allen."

And he admitted that that might be the case, though he couldn't bear to think on it he said, it gin him such awful feelin's. He said he never had been able to think on it with any composure. But after a while he talked more diffuse on the subject, and owned up that he had thought on't, and says he in a still more affectionate and confidential way—

"For years Samantha I have had it in my head what I should put on your tombstun, if I should live to stand up under the hard, hard blow of havin' to rare one up over you. I have thought I should have it read as follers, and to wit, namely,

"Here lies Samantha, Wife of Deacon Josiah Allen Esquire of Jonesville. Deacon in the Methodist Church, Salesman in the Jonesville Factory, and a man beloved and respected by every one who knows him but to love him, and names him but to praise."

"Its endin' in poetry Samantha wuz jest what I know wuz touchin', dumb touchin, and what would be apt to please you, and it is always a man's aim to write the obituaries of his former deesed pardner—in a way that would suit her, and be pleasin' to her."

Says I calmly "Yes, I should know a man wrote that, if I read it in the darkest night that ever rolled, and I wuz blindfolded."

"Wall," says he anxiously. "Don't it suit you? Don't you think it is unnek, sumthin' new and strikin'?"

"Oh no!" says I, "No, it haint nothin' new at all, but mebbly it is strikin'—or that

siah, husband of—I won't have no such truck as that, and I can tell you that I won't."

"Be calm, Josiah," says I. "Be calm, and set down," for he looked so bad and voyalent that I feared apperplexy, or some other fit—says I "be calm, or you will bring sunthin' onto yourself."

"I won't be calm, and I don't care what I bring on, and I tell you I ruther bring it on than not, a good deal druther. The idee! Josiah Allen, husband of—. It has got to be a great pass if a man has got down to that—to be a husband of—"

"Why," says I lookin' up into his face calmly, as he stood over me in a wild and threatenin' attitude—and some wimmen would have been skairt and acted so—but I wuzn't, good Lord! don't I know Josiah Allen—and through him the hull race of mankind. I knew he wouldn't hurt a hair of my foretop, but he would like to skair me out of the idee, that I knew.

But says I "You had got it all fixed out, 'Samantha, Wife of Josiah'—"

"Wall, that is the way," says he, hollerin' enough almost to crack my ear pan—"that is the way every man has it on their pardner's headstun, every one on em, go through the hull land, and see if it haint, you can look on every stun—"

Oh! how that "stun" rolled through my head. And says I "I am not deaf, Josiah Allen, neither am I in Shackville, or Loontown, or to the barn. Moderate your voice, or you will harm your own insides. I know that is the way every man has wrote it about their pardners, and it seemed so popular amongst men, I thought I would try it."

"Wall, you won't try it on me," he hollered jest as loud as ever. "You won't try it on me and don't you undertake it. Why, ruther than

to have them words rared up over me, I would—I would ruther not die at all. Josiah Allen, husband of— No mam, you don't come no such game over me—you don't demean me down into a husband of—"

"Why," says I lookin' calmly into his face (for I see I must be calm) "Don't you know how I have wrote my name for years and years, Josiah Allen's Wife!"

"Wall that wuz the way to write it, it wuz stylish," he yelled—Oh! how he yelled. Why that "stylish" almost broke a hole through my ear pan, the pan jest jarred, it wuz so voyalent.

Says I "Set down Josiah, and less argue on it."

"I won't argue on it, it is too dumb foolish. I am goin' down to the crik to water the steers."

And he ketchd down his cap and drawed it down over his ears enough to break em right off if they hadn't been well set on, and slammed the door so one of them panels is weak to this day, it wuz a little loose to start with.

And I went and stood in the door with my hand over my eyes and watched him all the while he wuz gone, for I wuz most afraid he would totter and fall over, or mebbly he would drownd himself, he wuz so rousted up and agitated. And I haint dasted to open my head sense on the subject—I don't dast to, not knowin' what it would bring onto him.

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HOW TO GO ABROAD.

BY MRS. A. R. RAMSEY.

In every vessel the best berths are amidship, where the motion is less perceptible, while those at the ends are undesirable—the bow



from the motion, the stern from the noise of the propeller.

Even amidships there is a choice of rooms, since those on the outside are the only ones which receive light and fresh air directly through the port hole, and, in case of sickness especially, nothing can compensate for the loss of pure, tonic air. On the other hand, if you are able to be on deck most of the time, you may prefer an inside room with one companion, to an outside one, with two or three—a very general arrangement—for it is small pleasure to four grown people to dress in such limited space, especially when the floor and ceiling seem to be trying to exchange places at irregular intervals! To secure the most comfort in the stateroom it is wise to go abroad either before or after the great rush, or to choose a less fashionable line. In June the higher priced steamers swarm with people and the meals are each laid twice, while at another season, or in slower vessels, you can have all the room you need in the dining room and on deck, with very comfortable stateroom.

The season is growing earlier and earlier each year, both for going and returning. People now travel in April, and in June and July crowd the steamers by hundreds. August is a "thin" month, owing, perhaps, to the prevalence of ocean fogs, but October and November are both good months to cross in, while occasionally a fine passage is made in December. For any of these months almost all lines will make a reduction in the fare, while from December to March the passage is so little sought that many lines reduce rates twenty per cent., and a large party going together can make even better terms.

On all steamers there are several grades of accommodation, the highest being \$125, with return tickets at \$220, but, on these same vessels, passage can be bought for \$60 or \$80 a single ticket, or \$120 and \$144 for return passage—the difference in price being entirely caused by the position and arrangement of the stateroom—for all saloon fares include the same table and common privileges. So that it is only the very wealthy or the very searick who will be apt to pay the highest prices.

In addition most lines provide an intermediate, or second class cabin, at vastly lower rates—for in these the round trip costs from \$60 to \$80. Travellers in this cabin, however, do not go to the table of the saloon, but are generally allowed the use of deck and public rooms as freely as if the highest price were paid.

In engaging staterooms, it will always be necessary to deposit \$25 for each ticket in advance, which will of course be receipted for and allowed you when making final payments. By buying return tickets a saving of about ten per cent. is effected, and the various agents will telegraph to the other side to secure you good homeward bound accommodations. But you are not obliged to return at the time set, if you do not wish to. To extend the time it is only necessary to write to the agents in the port from which you are to sail and state your intentions and re-engage rooms in a later vessel. This should not be neglected, or it may cost you the loss of your deposit money.

All these preparations bring us to a closer study of our money matters—it is such a dreadful experience to be stranded abroad for want of money that every tourist should look the question fairly in the face. It is simply impossible to travel abroad without a bank

account, which may be long or short in accordance with the time you stay, the countries you visit and the style in which you live; and without this account you had far better stay at home. Every year hundreds of Americans get into trouble through this want of prudence. Accounts are overdrawn, remittances fail, or miscarry, money is lent and not returned, sickness makes some unexpected drain



and then comes the drinking of a bitter, humiliating cup!

So look well to the ways of your going. By all means get a letter of credit from some good house, like Brown Bros., of London; Drexel or Munroe, putting into the letter all that you intend to spend over and above the rates of passage; and by a late arrangement, you can pay in advance all commissions, exchange charges, and so on, thus leaving you a sum intact for actual expenses. You can, moreover, through Cook's agencies, supply your-



self with every railroad ticket you will need for any tour you may map out, and thus you can calculate to a penny what you are to spend in passage and railway fares.

By Cook's tickets, I do not mean his "personally conducted" parties. Of these I know nothing, but privately feel that I would prefer my solitude, and its possible mistakes, to the enforced company of strangers, who might or might not prove agreeable. The tickets I refer to are merely railway tickets, such as you would purchase from station to station, and their only convenience consists in the facts that you do not have to take time to buy fresh tickets at every start, and that



these give you the right to "stop over," which privilege is not usually accorded on other tickets.

Seven dollars a day per person is a fair allowance, to include steamer and railway tickets, hotel bills, baggage, washing, cab-hire and fees—all of first-class, though not princely, style, and making no allowance for extra service, or for courier, or valets and maids.

Five dollars a day will suffice for the same items, if you are willing to travel second class on the railroads, to go to Pensions and second-class hotels (always to be found clean and com-

fortable) and to watch closely the corners of your pocket book as well as its gaping mouth—for there, as here, it is the innumerable small demands that drain the purse, and you must say "no" very often where you long to say "yes." I have heard of "three months of Europe for \$250," and I think it may be done by strong young men, who can walk a great deal, carry their luggage, and dine and lunch at any inn they come to, quite regardless of its reputation. But for a lady I would not advise less than \$500 for a trip of 100 days, unless, indeed, she is going to settle down in some one place—which of course makes a difference in every expense.

There is a saying that only those who wish to make a display travel first class. This is not quite true, for sometimes first-class carriages are the only ones on through trains, or on trains which make the proper connection—just as in this country certain trains are made up entirely of Parlor Cars, and, in this case, if time is more an object than economy, we are forced to travel first class. These occasions are, however, comparatively rare, and as second-class travel is so entirely comfortable it is largely done by all sorts and conditions of tourists. You are sure, therefore, to be in respectable company in all countries, while in Switzerland, England and Italy there really is nothing but the name which makes the first class sought after. Indeed one English road—the Midland—issues only First and Third-class tickets, the third answering to the second of most other lines.

The prices vary with the class. The first is about one-third higher than the second, and the second one-half higher than the third. For very short journeys, the third class, even on the Continent, is not unbearable, and you will meet with great politeness and courtesy from the kindly peasants who use them most, especially if you take the trouble to pay them some friendly attention, such as the offer of your fruit, your guide book, or other convenience.

Old European travellers are so often asked, "What can I do in Europe on \$500?" that I venture to offer the following plan for your consideration.

Choose a steamer on which your two voyages will cost you \$120.

Allow 22 days for ocean travel, thus leaving 78 days to be provided for in hotels at \$2.25 per day—which will cost \$175.50.

Buy Cook's tickets for a tour from London back to London in addition to your trip from Liverpool to London and return. Such a ticket, allowing you to visit England, France, Switzerland, Italy—go down the Rhine to Cologne, and include Brussels and Antwerp—can be had for \$101.40, leaving a margin of about \$103 for side excursions, cab hire, washing, baggage (if you have any) and fees, which last are numerous and never-failing demands.

To make such a tour to advantage you can best divide your time somewhat as follows:

- Liverpool to London, and stay in London 8 days.
- London to Paris via Dieppe, Rouen, etc. 2 days.
- Paris to Rome via Genoa, Turin and Pisa 7 days.
- Rome 8 days.
- Florence and Venice 14 days.
- Milan and Lake Maggiore 2 days.
- Switzerland and the Rhine 21 days.
- Cologne, Brussels, Antwerp to London 4 days.
- London to Liverpool via Warwick, Stratford on Avon and Chester . . . 3 days.
- Making just 77 days.

hardly mention Badecker's, for they have become the classics of European travel. Appleton publishes a bulky volume, descriptive of all Europe, for \$3.00, while a smaller, more concise book, which includes all the routes, is called the Satchel Guide and costs \$1.50. Knox has written a smaller one still,—a Pocket Guide—for \$1.00. But for plans and prices I cannot do better than to refer you to the agencies above mentioned, and to a pamphlet published monthly by Cook, called "The Excursionist," and sold at ten cents a copy.

My last word refers to your conduct in travelling—a warning not needed, I hope. You will observe amongst most Continental nations a courtesy of speech and manners quite unusual amongst ourselves, and when with foreigners it is well "to do as foreigners do." Especially is this noticeable in regards to commands given to servants. It is always, "Will you kindly," "If you please," and every small service receives a pleasant "Merci," while offers of assistance are declined with "non merci," and a bow.

Among your equals a certain amount of reserve is most commendable. You can find plenty to say at a table d' hote dinner without telling your neighbor of your private concerns. The very fact that you are both travelling will furnish many top-



ics of a neutral character,—and, pray remember that "sharps" are to be found of all nationalities and that you cannot be too careful about keeping within the bounds of a graceful courtesy, which does not invite intimacy.

On the Continent people generally make passing remarks to those they meet in railway carriages and at table d' hote meals,—but Englishmen, in England, seem to prefer being "let alone"—therefore, you need not feel too badly if such a one refuses to meet you half way.

Do not hesitate to ask to have your bill corrected if you see errors in it—at the same time do this far more courteously, and gently, than you would feel obliged to do if you were speaking your native tongue to an Englishman. A foreign language, on either side, adds so much to the apparent force of the most trivial expression, that you may find yourself in a wrangle before you quite know it, and then you are sure to be worsted.

There is one item on hotel bills which is like "a red rag to a bull" for most Americans—that is, "candles." You cannot always avoid this, even when you carry your own, but, as a general thing the charge is taken off if you can show that you did not light the candles placed in your room.

Armed with patience for the inevitable small annoyances which are bound to arise, blessed with sound health, a clear head, and some enthusiasm, your trip is sure to be a delight to you, and the memories of it a gracious possession forever. I have done all I can to help you, and it only remains for me to join with your friends in wishing you "Good luck and bon voyage."

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

NEWPORT AND ITS SUMMER LIFE.

Many people will tell you that the climate of Newport is not superior to that of a dozen other places of resort along the New England coast—that it is hotter than Mt. Desert or York Harbor, that the bathing is as good as many other watering-places—in short that Newport owes her supremacy to a whim of Fashion, and not to her own supreme attractions.

All of which unwise talk the old Newporter hears with a pitying smile—for he knows better, and he has lived to see the rest of the world, or the majority thereof, come round to his opinion. He knows that while other places may be cooler or hotter, possess grander scenery, or a greater stretch of ocean beach than his beloved Island of Aquidneck—none of them can claim such a delicious softness of climate, such a quaint and quiet beauty of hill

full maelstrom of midsummer madness—known as "the season."

The ever changing pageant is a very beautiful one to look at, and summer life at Newport is a perpetual feast for the eye. Nowhere else in America can one see so much beauty, wealth, refinement and culture, and if the display is lavish, it is also in good taste.

A few years ago the Casino was the favorite rendezvous for the morning, and in its famed and beautiful horse-shoe gallery, all the world gathered between eleven and one o'clock, to listen to the strains of the music, to admire and be admired. But now, alas! the Casino is almost deserted in the morning hours, save during the games for the lawn-tennis championship, when, for a few short days, the fair Casino once more resumes her ancient prestige, and the beautiful lawn which lies between the horse-shoe gallery and the Casino theatre is filled with a gayly-dressed throng of beautiful women, attended by a goodly number of cavaliers, for, although such are scarce at Newport, there are always plenty of them at the

(at least at one end) costume, the couples hop about in the jerky dance step, which has lately come into vogue, in marked contrast to the stately "Boston" step.

At one o'clock, or soon after, the Casino hops are over, for one cannot dance all night without some refreshment; in point of fact, these occasions have become merely "annexes" to the stately dinners now so much in vogue at Newport—dinners to which people go at half past seven or eight o'clock, and which are conducted with quite as much pomp and ceremony as the same events are when occurring in midwinter, in New York or Philadelphia.

The floral decorations are beautiful—all sorts and kinds of flowers and shrubs being pressed into service, from the picturesque wild carrot which grows wild all over the island (to the disgust of the farmers, as it spoils the grass) up to the famed Newport roses, stately palms, and rare orchids. The moist, damp climate of "the isle of Peace," is most favorable to vegetable growth—and the luxuriant bloom of the flowers, the softness and richness of the turf, are not to be equalled elsewhere—certainly not in any seaside place.

The florists' shops are a very pretty sight toward evening, when the season is at its height. All the beautiful decorations for the dinners of the evening are obligingly displayed about the sweetly perfumed precincts, and it is well worth while to buy a few of the lovely pink pond lilies of New England—or a bunch of sweet peas, for the pleasure of seeing all this floral grandeur.

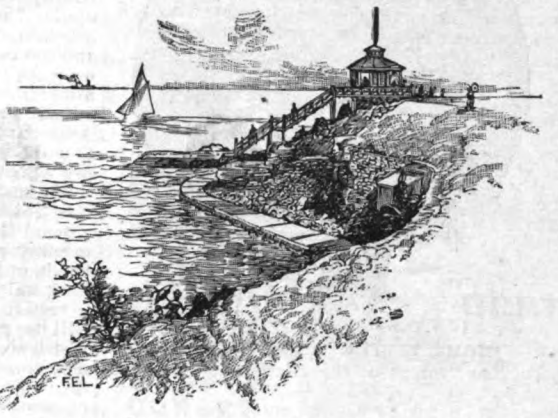
I need hardly say that you will pay full price for your lilies—the Newport tradesman, while he is eminently courteous, and personally very respectable, has a decided "eye for the main chance," and the advent of numerous shops and shopkeepers from New York and Boston alone prevents him from charging very exorbitant prices.

If some inquiring reader should ask "What does the gay world find to amuse itself with in the morning?" I might answer that if you sit up very late at night, there is not much morning left to dispose of—or, to speak more accurately, you take your morning at the wrong end, that is to say, you take it overnight.

Many persons visit the bathing beach in the morning hours, sitting in their trim vehicles, and watching the dripping and discomfited bathers as they emerge somewhat worsted from their conflict with the sad sea waves. Few of the summer residents bathe at the public beach—Easton's—and I for one, do not wonder at this. Sea bathing takes a great deal of time—especially as a nap after a bath is almost an essential part of it at sleepy Newport, and the summer life here is too full—and too formal, to be compatible with a daily plunge in the surf.

Last, but not least, the publicity of the bath-

the residences of Messrs. Robert and Ogden Goelet, Miss Catherine Wolfe's beautiful villa, (now the property of Mr. Lorillard) Professor Fairman Rogers, Mr. J. J. Van Alen, and Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt's "cottages"—also the "Forty Steps" which



VANDERBILT'S SUMMER HOUSE ON THE CLIFF.

lead down the face of the steep rocks to the park water—here both deep and dangerous.

But this will bring us to Ochre Point, and here—as at a specially interesting spot—we may pause for the present.

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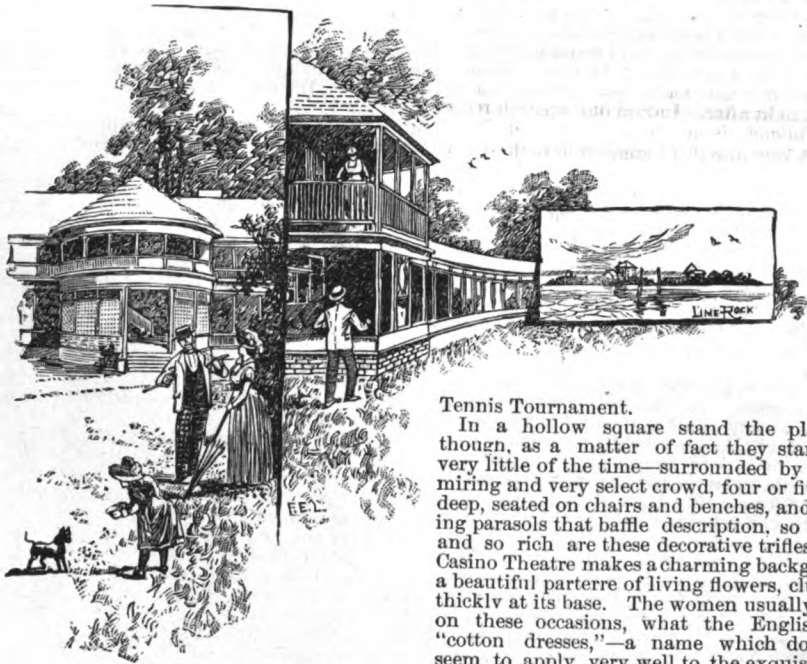
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THE CASINO.

and dale, such a lovely harbor—or so great a number of natural advantages. A gentleman who had seen all the famous beauties of our day, said of Mrs. Langtry, that other women might excel her in this point or the other, but that "as an all-round beauty" she surpassed the rest of her sex. And this is just what those of us who know and love Newport would say of that favored land, that "opal of the sea," "lotus-land" and "Isle-of-the-Blessed," as she has been called, by her many lovers.

A delicious sleepiness steals over the visitor on his first arrival—a drowsiness which does not wear off for some days; hence it is a fatal mistake to come to Newport for only a week's stay—for one hardly becomes wide awake before that period is over. The wind—which almost never ceases blowing in this favored climate, lulls one to sleep, and the soft, balmy air steals over the senses, soothing away all cares and troubles, and making an existence of delicious idleness seem the most desirable thing in life—as it should be, to those who seek rest and change, after a year of labor and activity.

But the fashionable world has decreed otherwise; Americans are energetic, even in their pleasures, and the round of gayety in Newport has become excessive in its demands upon the time and strength of its votaries—and upon their purses too, for while the cottage residents of Newport carefully avoid the ostentatious display that characterizes less aristocratic places of resort, they spend money with a most lavish hand. In fact, the strain of a summer here is so severe on the finances of all but the very richest people, that many moderate fortunes give way under it, and their owners either sell their villas, or let them for fabulous prices, and go to Europe, or elsewhere, to economize. I am here speaking of those who form part and parcel of Newport's gay and fashionable life—who aim to dress and entertain as handsomely as their neighbors, and to keep the large number of handsome horses and carriages which are almost a necessity of life here. Of course there are many summer residents who are satisfied with a more quiet and less

Tennis Tournament.

In a hollow square stand the players—though, as a matter of fact they stand still very little of the time—surrounded by an admiring and very select crowd, four or five rows deep, seated on chairs and benches, and carrying parasols that baffle description, so dainty and so rich are these decorative trifles. The Casino Theatre makes a charming background, a beautiful parterre of living flowers, clustered thickly at its base. The women usually wear, on these occasions, what the English call "cotton dresses,"—a name which does not seem to apply very well to the exquisite toilettes, often of the most delicate material, whose beauty is enhanced by their fragility, for being of "wash material," they must soon lose their freshness.

Very trying is the bright glare of the sun to the faces of those who are no longer young nor fair, and yet one of the great pleasures of going to the Tennis Tournament is the opportunity it affords for seeing many beautiful women and girls, beautiful, not only by gas light, but in broad noonday. After some deep cogitation on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that mothers and chaperones bring only handsome daughters to Newport, because they find it doesn't pay to bring the plain ones—or, if this is not the case, then it must be that the beauty of the surroundings, as well as that of most of the women whom one sees on gay occasions, sheds a lustre which transfigures homely people. In a word everything at Newport is picturesque—the lovely scenery, the fine architecture, the perfect costumes, the matchless interiors, all combine to make rich settings in which the fair belles of the season gleam like brilliant jewels, and ordinary people look well—as a part of the show.

Between the horse-shoe gallery and the Casino entrance lies another square of turf, green as grass can only be at Newport, bordered on the right by the restaurant, on the left by the reading-rooms. I must confess that the latter are seldom patronized, unless when some Decorative Art Society holds an exhibition there.

On the right of the entrance (facing the quadrangle just spoken of) is a reproduction of one of the ancient wind-mills which are such a picturesque feature of the island scenery, and which produce a delicious variety of Indian meal, known as "Rhode Island meal," and very superior to the ordinary article of commerce.

But we are tarrying too long at the Casino, although we shall have to stay late indeed, if we intend to be present at one of the semi-weekly Casino hops, which begin just when sensible people are going to bed, and which are just waking into life when the clock strikes eleven. The hours at Newport have grown to be so exceedingly late that a physician belonging to the gay world felt it his duty last summer, to publish a card in the daily papers, warning his fair young friends that they could not hope to retain their freshness and bloom, if they persisted in going to balls at midnight, and coming home toward the small hours of the morning. After the Van Alen ball last year some of the guests drove home as the day was breaking, and in August the sun does not rise very early.

As people go so late to the Casino balls, (for it is now fashionable to call them so, although, according to our American ideas, they lack many of the elements of a ball proper—such as decorations of the hall and supper) it may be surmised that they go in that somewhat curtailed form of apparel known as full dress—i. e., décolleté toilettes, made short, for convenience in dancing. In this rather ungraceful, but sensible



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT GOELET, ESQ., NARRAGANSETT AV.



RESIDENCE OF L. L. LORILLARD, ESQ., VINELAND.

ing beach is very unpleasant to ladies of refinement—especially as they not only have to endure being stared at by all their friends, but by an army of people of all sorts—including domestics and Negroes—some of whom one would rather prefer not to meet in the water, even though one may be thoroughly Democratic in principle.

Easton's Beach is a long and fair crescent of good gray sand, extending from the cliffs at one end, to Easton's Point at the other. Looking to the westward, it commands a view of the cliffs, with the cliff cottages in the distance, while at the eastern extremity, the land curves sharply out into the ocean, one stately villa standing near the brink, like a romantic maiden keeping watch over the ever-restless ocean, and longing to descry the sail of a far-distant vessel. The soft color of the sand is restful to the eyes, and is in marked contrast to the dazzling whiteness of some of our more southern beaches.

The bathing pavilion is a handsome architectural structure, its soft tones harmonizing with the gray tints, which are so characteristic of Newport. For, despite the vivid green of the grass, and the brilliant glory of the sunsets, there is little glare of color in the Newport landscape, the beauty of the scenery being a quiet beauty—hence making an admirable background for the gay toilettes and bright equipages.

The pavilion is covered with unpainted shingles—and the trimmings are of deep olive green.

If we used our riparian rights, and took the beautiful walk along the cliffs, we should be divided between our admiration of the grandeur of the scene on our left—where the ocean, in stormy wrath, beats over against the steep rocks, the white spray of its passion leaping into the air—and the more artificial beauty of stately mansion and emerald turf, stretching away on our right. We shall pass, among others



EASTON'S BEACH.

expensive mode of life—who are onlookers at the beautiful pageant of summer existence here, mingling in the gayety occasionally only. Thus persons of fortune, who own handsome villas, and drive or are driven in irreproachable chariots, will say very simply, that they are not fashionable, by which they merely mean that they do not enter into the



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

**EIGHT LITTLE HOUSEKEEPERS;
Or, The Doings of the Forget-me-not Club.**

BY RACHEL TRUE.

My daughter Elsie came home from school the other day, very much excited over a plan she had of forming a club with several of her mates, to meet once a week at the homes of the various members, and have a gay time generally. "Clubs" are very much the rage now-a-days, are, in fact, a kind of "craze," but as my Elsie, although large for her age, is not yet eleven years old, I have not favored these "crazes" very much. They amount to so little, except to take their minds entirely from their lessons. Now I believe in amusements for the little folks; it is one of my hobbies; but I want the right kind, good, solid, hearty fun; and I want something to come from a club, even of children. I would also, rather have the fun at my own house, where I can keep a quiet eye upon it, and see that all goes well. I would sacrifice a great deal of personal comfort for the sake of making "Home" the pleasantest spot on earth to my little family, a place that they will always remember with loving regret. So if practicable, I always try to indulge any innocent desires they may have; therefore, when Elsie came to me, so eager in her wish to have a "club," I promised her to "think it over," and as a result of my thoughts, told her to invite seven of her friends to come home from school with her Friday afternoon, and I would propose a plan to them all, which if acceptable, and agreed to by all, would make the club a settled fact. Elsie hugged me rapturously. "Of course we will agree to it, mamma," she said, "because your plans are always nice. The girls all say so, too."

As she predicted, the girls were delighted, and came, "ready to agree to any thing you propose, Mrs. True," so one of them said to me. I was both flattered and pleased to see the faith of these little women in me, and mentally determined that I would do my best by them. "In the first place," I said, "we have for the present, at least, had enough of these clubs that amount to nothing, worse than nothing, really, just a little playing and talking; and I propose that you do something now, or rather learn something. My Elsie, is the youngest of you all, I believe, so, I consider you quite old enough to begin to learn something about housekeeping. I, therefore, propose to teach you, myself, to form you into a housekeeping class, as, in that way, my Elsie will learn more readily, too. You will meet here, every Friday afternoon, right after school; say, from half past three, until half past five; and we will try cooking and other branches of housekeeping; relieved by discussions upon given subjects, a recitation or reading, and new games. How do you like my plan so far?" and I looked at the row of delighted faces before me.

"Splendid, splendid" came in a chorus of enthusiastic voices. "Well then I will tell you more particularly what we will do. First, we will elect a President, Treasurer, and Secretary, or rather, I will appoint myself Secretary as I wish to keep a record of the doings of these eight little housekeepers. We will call it the "Forget-me-not club," as I do not want you to forget what I shall teach you. Here in this box, I have some bits of pink ribbon, upon which I have traced a tiny forget-me-not and leaf, which you can embroider, or outline, with these pale blue, and green silks, and we will have them for badges."

The girls gathered around the box, and were delighted and eager to get to work at the badges. Nearly all of them understood Kensington stitch, and all knew the outline stitch. "First," I said, "we will elect the President and Treasurer, as I intend to require a fine of five cents for every absence, unless from sickness. We must have a Treasurer, although I hope she will have no fines to keep, as I want you all to be interested enough to come regularly." "No danger of our not coming, Mrs. True," they all cried. "I hope not; but if we do collect any fines

we will take them for a grand winding-up picnic at the end of three months; as that will be the limited time of my club."

"Oh, Mrs. True! only three months!" they began in disappointed voices.

"Never mind, girlyes," I laughed, "maybe you will be glad when the three months are up; for I assure you I mean real business, with this housekeeping. Now we will elect officers and then get to work upon our badges. While we work upon them I will tell you the rest of my plan."

Sadie Crystal was elected for President, and Alice Carman for Treasurer; then the girls got to work on their badges, while I told them of my whole plan.

"These three are to be all the permanent officers; but at every meeting the President is to appoint three temporary officers, for the next meeting, a 'Reader,' who is to bring some little poem, or incident, such as an anecdote about some animal, or child or something pleasant to read to us; a 'Lecturer,' to whom a subject will be given when she is appointed, upon which she is to give us a little lecture at the next meeting, after which we will all discuss the subject; third a 'Gamester' who will hunt up some new play for us to learn at the meeting, if we have time then; if not, we will store it up to try at our quarterly party or picnic. I propose to have an entertainment of some kind at the end of three months, to which you are to invite your brothers and parents; and for which you are to prepare the refreshments yourselves, that they may see how well you are progressing in your new studies."

At this all clapped their hands wildly and delightedly.

When they had become somewhat quiet again, I concluded my remarks by telling them we would only make the badges that afternoon and as I intended to teach them how to make bread, for my first lesson, and there would not be time after school for it, they could come



YE
8
FORGET-ME-NOTS

the next morning—Saturday—and we would have a good, all-day lesson in bread-making.

Having finished the badges we adjourned until the next morning.

(To be continued.)

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
EASY GAMES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

Children from five to ten years of age prefer games that require a deal of vigorous exercise. Ring games are always attractive, as also, are those where the players form in single or double lines. The more simple the game the better. Even the most familiar and commonplace sort of an exercise gains new interest by being played with musical accompaniment.

Hunting the Deer, requires the players to stand in double lines as for a contra dance. The child standing at the head of the line on the right is the deer, her partner is the hunter. The deer may run any where between the lines. The piano gives the signal for the start, playing some lively hornpipe or reel. The hunter follows the exact path that the deer takes. If he varies in this, he is condemned either to pay a forfeit or to change places with the hunter now standing at the foot of the line. When the deer is finally caught she and the hunter take places at the foot of the lines, and those standing at the head go through with the same and, in turn take place at the foot.

The deer who is sufficiently agile to escape several hunters at once may be rewarded by each hunter with a knot of ribbon tied upon the sleeve. This is a merry game, well suited to Thanksgiving and Christmas parties where old and young may join in the frolic.

Hunt the Ring is another game of similar type. A ring is slipped upon a rope, and the ends of the rope tied together. The players all but one stand in a circle outside the ring. One stands inside and must find the ring which the other players deftly pass along under their hands from one to another. The player under whose hand the ring is found must take the finder's place.

"We've caught you Mousie dear" is a ring game very much like the Needle's Eye. It is very

pretty and simple for quite young children. Two of the players stand upon hassocks, join hands and lift them to form an arch, which the other players who are marching single file in a circle, pass under. The pianist playing a march, at intervals strikes a cord and stops playing. At this signal the hands that form the arch drop and close about the neck of the player who happens to be passing under. The children exclaim "we've caught you mousie dear." Sometimes the little people like to give "mousie" a nice bit of cheese in the shape of a kiss.

Mousie now steps upon the hassock and the child whose place she takes joins the march.

"Where's my Chair" is another frolicsome game. Chairs one less than the number of players are set back to back through the centre of the room. The players join hands and skip to lively music around the chairs. Suddenly the pianist lifts her hands and the music stops. Each player scrambles for a chair, but one of course, is minus a seat. He exclaims "where's my chair." A chair is removed at each round of the game. At last only two players and one chair remain, the music grows faster, the players skip wildly around; the music stops and one is "out." Lacking a piano a boy may stand in the corner with a toy gun. When he cries "bang!" the players rush for the chair. Prizes may be awarded to the winner of the last chair and the loser of the first.

Bubble Chase is a nice game for a summer afternoon on the lawn. The players choose sides the same as for an old fashioned spelling match. Each side has a pipe and a basin of suds. A player on each side contests with his opposite to see who can keep a bubble longest in the air, the players on either side working to assist his own side. Some one as umpire keeps the score of seconds and minutes that each bubble lasts, the side that has the highest score wins. This a lively game for players of all ages.

Temari is a popular game with Japanese children. A soft ball, prettily ornamented by winding it with bright colored threads, is suspended by a cord to a hook in the ceiling above, or if the party is small, upon the gas fixture. The children form a ring, the ball is given a push, the child that it would strike gives it a return push, and so on it is kept vibrating back and forth in the circle. The skill of the game consists in not allowing the ball to pass beyond the circle. The child who lets it slip by must be subject to some slight penalty.

Around the Hipperty Ring. An even number of players must be chosen. These form a circle around the room. A pianist plays something lively in 4-4 time with a marked accent. The players stand in pairs face towards face. Keeping time with the music they go with hipperty hop step, to right of the first; to left of the second; to right of the third, and so on

around the circle. If a piano is not at hand the children may sing as they go:—

Hipperty hop, hipperty hop,
As merrily now we sing
We'll hop to the right then hop to the left
All around the Hipperty ring.

Another pretty musical exercise runs as follows, and is called **Go-to-bed Hop**:—Let the children form a ring, while the pianist plays eight or sixteen bars of music, as the case may require, the children all shake the right hand in time with the music, then the left hand shakes the same length of time, third, shake both hands, fourth, hop upon right foot, fifth, hop upon left foot, sixth, hop upon both feet turning around towards right, seventh hop round and round to left, eighth, turning to right, hop around the circle to place, ninth, turning to left hop around the circle to place, tenth, hop away to bed.

MRS. A. G. LEWIS.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
DICKY'S MISSION.

"O, mamma! There's a man with a little girl in his arms, standing by the fence and watching Dicky bird! I'm afraid they'll steal him, come quick and send them away!" cried Lulu Haines one day, running swiftly into the room where her mother sat sewing.

The bird, for whose safety Lulu was so anxious, had been a present from Uncle Ned, on her sixth birthday, now just past, and was at once her pride and joy; aside from being very handsome, and a fine singer, there seemed no end to his cute little tricks. He would fight your finger, seeming in a perfect rage, scolding and ruffling up his feathers until he looked like a ball of yellow down; he would pick seeds and sugar from your lips, play tag, chase a string drawn across the floor, and many other amusing things that delighted his mistress. Just now Dicky was singing his very best, and the man had stopped that his child might listen.

Mrs. Haines knew there were many bad people in the city, who would not hesitate to steal so fine a pet, so she went quickly to the front window where she could see the strangers. A glance told her the man was no thief, although his clothes were shabby and his hands all black with toil, he had an honest face, and the pinched, wan face of the child told of suffering and hunger; yet as she listened to the bird her large eyes brightened with pleasure, her thin hands were gently clapped, while she said, "O ain't it splendid! I wish the lady'd let us in the yard where I could just see the bird!"

"No darlint, pop can't ask her, we must stay out here and listen. Hark!" was the poor man's answer as the bird again poured forth his song.

"Mamma, I guess they won't steal," said Lulu, who had been listening by the open

window. "Can't I ask them in on the piazza?" "Yes," answered her mother.

"Thank ye, Miss. For Maggie's sake I'll come in," said the man in response to Lulu's invitation, as he sat down on the steps.

"Can't the little girl come with me," asked Lulu.

"She can't walk, little Missis!"

"Couldn't she never walk?" persisted Lulu, now all interest.

"Not since she was a little wee girl. She fell and hurted herself, and now she's sick mostly, and never gets a breath of fresh air, 'cept some days when I takes her about."

"Have you got any brothers little girl?"

"Thar's only jist pop an' me. I stay alone all day when pop's at work," answered Maggie, her eyes never once leaving Dicky's cage.

"Don't you get awful lonesome?" asked Lulu.

"Sometimes, when the birds are gone. Summertime they come to the window. I'm not lonesome when I see the birdies."

Just then Mrs. Haines, who had heard much of the conversation, came out with a package of dainties for Maggie, rightly guessing that "pop" was cook, nurse, housekeeper and bread-winner all in one, and that the poor appetite Maggie probably had would be little tempted by the coarse food he could prepare. By a few kindly asked questions, she learned the poor man's history of his wife's death, of Maggie's sickness, of his struggles, an unknown man in a large city, to get work.

"Its hard times I have, mam, to git things for the child," and something very like a tear glistened in his eye.

Satisfied the man was temperate and worthy, Mrs. Haines promised to see if she could help him. Leaving his address she promised to call and see Maggie sometime.

"Its a poor place ye'll find mam, but if I can git wurk, its not long I'll be stoppin thar. Its wurk not charity I wants mam," and as it was now getting late the man carefully lifted Maggie in his arms, and promising to bring her another day, he passed on.

Some time elapsed and Maggie did not come, neither had Mrs. Haines found time to make the promised visit, although she had recommended "pop" for several jobs, and from his employers learned he was faithful and willing.

One day she and Lulu made the promised visit. Down through streets so narrow and dirty, past houses so dreary and dingy Lulu felt afraid, they went, turning at last into the worst looking of all. Mrs. Haines began climbing the rickety stairs, Lulu clinging tight to her, up, up they went, "fifth floor back" was what "pop" had said—this must be the door. A feeble "come in" answered Mrs. Haines' knock, and Lulu once more saw Maggie looking more sick and pale than before. What a barren room it was; no carpet, no chairs, only an old stove, a box or two, an old table, a tumble down bed! Such a wretched bed, just straw and two or three old blankets. Only one thing betokened better times were dawning, a piece of new carpet lay by the bed, and a new comfortable, was near. A tin cup of sloppy gruel stood within Maggie's reach, all she had to eat till "pop" came home "but she wasn't very hungry" she said, "and now if he got paid he'd bring her something nice when he came."

"O, lady, I'm so glad you come. Is the birdy well?"

"Yes. Dick just sings all the time. Why didn't you come again?" Lulu asked.

"Pop hain't had time to take me, and I can't walk, you know," was the sad answer.

"What do you do all day long?" asked Lulu's mamma.

"I watch the clouds go by the window, (she could only see a little bit of sky)" and sometimes when I am real well I can sit by the window. And see, Pop got me this book all full a birds, just like them that come to the window," she said, showing a picture book.

"Why didn't you catch one of those birdies and keep him all the time?" asked Lulu.

"Pop said they would feel as bad as I to be shut up, 'cause they never lived in the house like yours."

While the children were talking Mrs. Haines was busy emptying her basket into the bare little cupboard, though it contained evidence of father love in a new china plate, cup and saucer for Maggie. But Mrs. Haines had brought cold chicken, cold tongue, biscuit and cake, which she knew Pop couldn't make; this finished, she said, "Come Lulu, put these grapes where Maggie can reach them, and then bid her good-bye."

"I'll come again, Maggie, and bring you a picture book with horses and dogs and"

"And birds!" interrupted Maggie.

"Yes, birds—lots of 'em," added Lulu.

For several days after that Lulu was very sober. She was thinking how many nice things she had, and Maggie none. And all she wanted was a bird. Ought she not to give Dicky to her? "But Uncle Ned gave Dick to you; coax your mother to buy Maggie a bird," whispered Selfishness.

"But Uncle Ned says one must give what they themselves enjoy, not what they don't want, if you mean to be good," said Conscience.

"Yes, I know; but there's other things you like besides Dicky. There's that picture book Auntie gave you. Let Maggie have that," said Selfishness.

And so these two kept talking in Lulu's mind, and she finally appealed to mamma. Surely mamma wouldn't let her give Dick away. But mamma didn't object—only just said Lulu must do what she thought was right all by herself. It was a hard struggle, but charity conquered, and the following Saturday found her on the way to Maggie's with Dick.

Maggie was delighted with Dick; but when she learned he was to be her very own her joy knew no bounds. Lulu felt paid already. She taught Maggie how to care for him, showed off his little tricks, and remembering that she should have to come often to bring Dicky seeds left with a happier heart than she thought possible.

It was several weeks before Lulu could go

(Concluded on page 19.)



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
TALKS WITH THE DOCTOR.

BY LAURY MAC HENRY.

Here is a letter which surprises me!
"Mrs. F. A. C." in Massachusetts, writes:
"My baby is eleven months old and very constipated. I weaned him the first of November, and have since fed him Graham crackers and ginger snaps in milk, and that's about all."

Now can it be possible that any mother will put such stuff into a delicate little eleven months old stomach?

The crackers of any kind, as made in the factories and sold in our stores are rank with ammonia or alum or some other cheap "rising" ingredient, and this is enough to render them utterly unfit for a child—especially a baby—even if the flour, etc., etc., be of the very best than can be had, but Ginger! for a baby's diet! It seems as if the letter must be a joke. I wish mothers could learn and understand what very delicate machinery there is enclosed in the chubby body of the baby.

Such a network of intricate tubes and passages and receptacles of various sizes, hidden under the smooth, soft, white "round little belly," every little organ with its work to perform, and every one full of "natural depravity" and as prone to get "out of kilter" as "the sparks to fly upward." Yes, the "innards" of a pig are very like those of the baby, and I know the little porker roots into everything with his little pink nose (it's pink when it's clean) and eats, or at least "samples" every blessed thing that is susceptible to its teeth, but then if you will reflect a moment, the pig has passed on to Hog-hood, and its sun has set in the West (probably as far west as Cincinnati) before our baby's knees have lost their dimples,—before the little cushions of feet have learned to carry him steadily.

Poor piggy has run out his "sands of life" before baby has fairly "tapped his bar'l." Our little ones should be cared for, so that when they come to the time when they must look out for themselves, the machine which they assume the charge of shall be in perfect condition and good running order. And remember—it is very much easier to keep the machinery in good order than to run along carelessly and depend upon doctors and medicine to repair the damage which our negligence has caused. I am a "monster," an "unfeeling old thing," in regard to children's diet. I know it. I've been told so often, but I believe I'm right for all that, and I insist that our babies and children are fed too rich and too strong and too stimulating food! For children under seven years old I would forbid cheese, cake, (except very plain) pickles, hot bread or biscuit, tea and coffee and anything spicy,—and when I say "forbid" I mean just that. It is a positive cruelty to let a child have a "taste," and no more.

It is unkind to develop an appetite and then refuse to gratify it, but it is not so hard for the little fellow to do without coffee if he has never been allowed to get up a liking for it. I am assured that the effect of the Opium habit is so delightful that it transcends any joy that we have on "this side of the great divide," but I have never tried it, and it is really no hardship for me to get along without it. How would it be if I did try it a few times and then were compelled to stop it?

Suppose we have been in the habit of letting Johnnie have cake and sweets and rich delicacies until some day we notice how sallow he looks—how irritable and fidgety he has become, how frequent the "stomach-ache," how his bowels seem all out of order, or how frequently he complains of his head.

Now, of course, we look after his diet, and I contend that it is "cruel" and "unfeeling" to let things go on this way and then put on the brakes.

The child don't understand it,—he only knows he wants that cake—and Oh! how he wants it; his appetite has been on the wrong track, and he just craves the dainties because he can't help it; it's as natural as breathing, and when we say "No," we rarely appreciate the struggle, physical and mental, that goes on in the poor little fellow.

Better a thousand times look after his food from the first. He will be perfectly satisfied that "Mamma knows best," if Mamma is steady and regular about it. Don't say "yes" to-day before company, and "no" to-morrow when the visitors have gone. And I am just reminded to say that the Father and Mother must work together. I wouldn't be surprised if I got led off my subject here, for I do want to say a big talk to the Mothers and Fathers among the JOURNAL readers on this subject.

If I were asked, what is the most pregnant cause of naughty children, I should say—I should shout—lack of one-ness among parents! I don't care which one, (better one made up of a part of each) but "no man can serve two masters," and no child can have his best points developed by two independent parents. I know this isn't exactly a doctor's precinct, but I can't help taking notes as I am on my visits, and, after all, happiness, good habits, good

morals, kindness and love are closely allied to sound health and good livers. Some day I intend to put away my leeches and pills and have something to say on this score.

Now one of the best schemes I know is to have a regular plan laid out. Thus, let Johnnie know that when he is, say three years old, he may have a certain kind of cake. When he is four he can have his little cup and saucer and have "cambric tea," etc., etc. Why the pleasure of looking forward to it is really as great as the reality when it comes.

I know a young lady who looked forward for years to the time when she should be fifteen and have her first cup of real coffee.

By the way, don't let children drink with their meals, if you would avoid dyspepsia in later years.

Abundant saliva will be formed to aid mastication, unless the glands find that they need not work, because enough drink of some kind will be taken with each mouthful to moisten the food. But if the salivatory glands neglect their work, the stomach will rebel at having too much to do (for nothing that we can drink will perform the moistening so well as the natural saliva) and then the trouble commences. By far the most cases of "Dyspepsia," are caused by drinking while eating, and are gotten well under way during childhood. I started on this talk to tell you something about constipation in babies, but just see how I've run on, or rather off.

Oat-meal gruel is an excellent thing, but the baby can't have it strong; commence it say one-third gruel and two-thirds warm milk, sweetened only a little. Don't get them in the way of expecting everything sweet. The fact is, and you'd better learn this soon, you can educate the baby into good habits, just as well (and almost as easily) as into bad and unhealthy ways. It's all a matter of precept and example. From their first day, I am sure they are a set of imitative little monkeys, learning, learning, learning, every minute something new, and whether it be good or bad depends upon their surroundings, patterns and teachers. A Mother's work is indeed a grand one, the highest and holiest that is entrusted to mortals.

I was about to add another caution against feeding an eleven-month baby Ginger snaps, but perhaps it would sound irrelevant just here!

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
LITTLE OUGROWN GARMENTS.

BY EDITH M. PETRIE.

A year ago my little girl (aged three) had complete sets of new garments throughout, for the summer; and as I was going to visit some old friends, and take her with me, I made the little outfit as elaborate and pretty as I could. There was nothing expensive, but all were daintily made, and many of the little skirts and frocks were trimmed with lace which I had crocheted, ornamented with needlework, or prettily tucked.

A few weeks ago, in looking over her wardrobe, to see what would do for next summer's wear, I found that she had outgrown everything—not a garment that she could wear.

I had made them large for her in the first place, hoping she could wear them two seasons. Now what was I to do! The little clothes were scarcely worn at all, and I would gladly have given them to a child whom they would fit; but I could not afford to buy new for my own little one, and therefore must contrive some way to make them wearable.

No doubt many mothers have found and will find themselves in a similar predicament, and for their benefit I will try to state clearly how I made the "Auld claes look amaist as weel's the new."

The first which I took in hand were the little underserts of knitted white wool, which would be needed first to replace the heavy winter ones. These were too small and too short in sleeves and body, and I was almost discouraged in the very beginning. For a long time I puzzled my brain, trying to devise a way to enlarge them. I found a way at last, and was more successful than I could have hoped to be. This is how I did it.

I opened the side seams from the bottom up to the sleeve under the arm, and then down the sleeve to within two inches of the wrist. I then crocheted narrow strips and set them in the openings, sewing them neatly to the edges of the opened seams, and tapering the strip to a point near the bottom of the sleeve. I then crocheted round and round the wrists until the sleeves were long enough, and round the bottom of the garment in the same manner until it was of the required length. All this was done in plain crochet, except a tiny scallop to finish the edges of the wrists.

The yarn used was some which I raveled from an old white fascinator; and thus with a little work, the vests, without any expense, are in a condition to wear as long as new, and do not look ugly or "botched," as you may think they would. Ladies' and children's knitted vests are often rendered useless by shrinking, and may be enlarged in the same manner. Sometimes it is unnecessary to insert a strip (as I did in this case) and a square or diamond-shaped gusset let in under the arm will make the garment comfortably large.

The next to be treated were the drawers of white muslin, tucked and trimmed at the bottom. These were all too short. I began by replacing the narrow bands with wide ones having quite a deep point in the middle of the front and back; but this necessitated the making of so many buttonholes that I soon hit upon a much easier plan, which was simply to make the waists longer, to which the drawers were buttoned.

I also lengthened the waists to which the skirts were attached, and like them much better than the shorter ones, as the skirts are not so bungling about the waist and hips.

I had left the little frocks for the last, and felt so much encouraged by the work already accomplished that I felt no hesitation in attacking them. These were all white, as the gingham and chambrays had been worn out.

When making them I had saved all the pieces left in cutting; these were just what I wanted now, and without them I could scarcely have fixed a single dress.

The first to be altered was too tight in the waist. I opened it down the front, set in a piece of all over embroidery to form a vest, then fastened wide strips of embroidered edge to the under arm seams, and laced the points of these pieces together across the vest with a cord and tassels which I manufactured out of linen floss.

Another waist was too short. This I remedied by ripping off the skirt and sewing in a belt of insertion. One with a similar fault had a belt of the material set in, which was concealed by a sash tied about the waist. Still another was cut off just under the arms, leaving a yoke; and a gathered waist and belt took the place of the portion cut away.

I found that the little slips with pointed and Mother Hubbard yokes needed only to be lengthened in the skirts, as they were large enough across the shoulders. I made them longer in various ways—by letting out tucks and hems, by adding ruffles of the material, or an edge of lace or embroidery at the bottom, and by setting in rows of insertion.

The sleeves of all the little gowns were too short. Some of these I lengthened by joining a cuff at the wrist, some by putting shoulder puffs where the sleeve joins the armpole, and some by cutting the sleeve off at the elbow and setting in a puff. This puff should be three-quarters of an inch narrower at the inside seam than at the back or elbow seam. This last way I like best of any, for if the sleeve is a little tight, it makes it perfectly comfortable by giving more "elbow room," and besides it makes a very pretty sleeve.

The task which I had dreaded to undertake is finished, and my little daughter has an outfit for the summer which, with a few additions will be as pretty as I could wish. No one could tell, after the little garments had been washed and ironed, that they had been "made over."

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
DON'T PINCH THE BABY.

None of us would inflict such cruelty with thumb and finger, but how is it with Baby's clothing—bands and straps and sleeves and ankle fastenings? Are we sure they are soft and giving on the sensitive flesh and tender little limbs?

How much our helpless babies can suffer from bands and bindings that choke and chafe them with their scratchy, goading edges, we cannot know, since our skin, doubtless, is thirty years older, and maybe that many times tougher than Baby's.

Perhaps we do know how irritatingly uncomfortable are the pinching sleeves of some wiry, rasping dress that we allowed fashion to cut with too snug a fit to our arms. Then let us be merciful in cutting sleeves and arm-sizes for our little folks, whose tender flesh is sorely chafed by a rough seam, and whose arms round out so fast, and allow generous space for breathing and growing room.

All seams and bindings on Baby's clothing should be made perfectly smooth and flat, and as soft as can be sewed from silk gauze flannel, and unstarched, finest cambric, that no bungling ridges, or hard, scratchy edges may goad the sensitive flesh.

Not long since, I saw a fond auntie making under waists for her little nieces, one and three years old. The garments were cut from stout unbleached drilling that would wear like sheet iron and give almost as little.

For greater strength, the arm sizes were bound with a strip of the same stout goods, making a thick, scraping finish that was hard and rough enough to rasp the skin from an ox's neck if it had encircled it. But a no less cruelty was in the scrimping dimensions of these arm holes: cut so small that the little fat arms could scarcely be squeezed through them. Not a bit of space allowed for the play and growth and breathing room for the poor little choked limbs.

In selecting boots for our little people we must see that plenty of ankle and instep, as well as toe room, is given the fast growing feet. You and I find acute misery in pinching boots, especially across the instep. How much more Baby must suffer with cruel strictures cutting into her soft flesh and strangling sensitive chords!

I have seen sock ribbons and ankle-tie straps drawn so tightly that the plumpness of Baby's ankles was pinched into a purple ridge, and who has not seen both scrawny and fat little feet so strangled in too snugly buttoned boots that the warm blood could not circulate in them and ice-cold feet be one of the evil consequences?

Little folks—and big folks, too, as for that, need breathing room all over; feet and arms and wrists and ankles, lungs and stomach and bowels, and common sense tells us to let them have it.

Plenty of breathing room, and good, pure air to breathe, with common sense, care and cleanliness, means a sound body and a sunny nature for the growing baby.

When your little one is fretful and troublesome, instead of attributing its irritability and wretchedness to colic or teeth or worms, as we are so apt to do, see if Baby's miserableness is not caused by a cruel bunch or band or seam that somewhere is chafing or choking its person.

CLARISSA POTTER.

In the April number will be found full descriptions of some of our best premiums, such as our Stamping Outfit "C," some handsome Breastpins for only two subscribers, Ladies' Fob Chains, handsome Mantel Lambrequins for only two subscribers, and some popular books, such as "Ben Hur," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Milton's Paradise Lost," and about one hundred and fifty popular 12mos, Alta Edition.

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Terms Used in Knitting.

K—Knit plain. P—Purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. N or K 2 tog—Narrow, by knitting 2 together. Over—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting in the next stitch.

Terms in Crochet.

Ch—Chain; a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one. Sl st—Slip stitch; put hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the stitch on the hook.

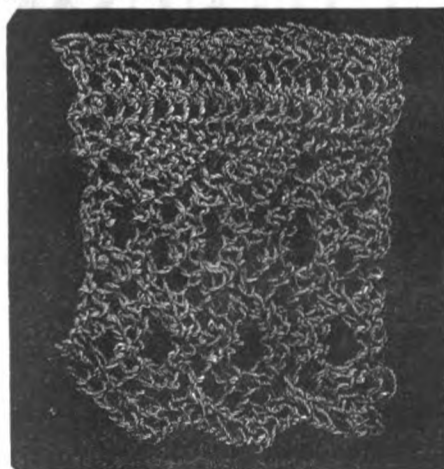
J. T. M. will find directions for gentleman's knitted gloves in Mary F. Knapp's Book No. 1. "Reliable Patterns in Knitting and Crochet."

Photo Holders.

Three panels of thick pasteboard, 18 inches long, with the top pointed, by 5 broad, may be covered with silk, satin, or cretonne, and joined by buttonholed bars of silk, to make a screen to stand upon a bookcase or mantel.

Old English Lace.

Cast on 21 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row—Knit 2, over, k 5, over, narrow, k 1, narrow, over, k 4, over twice, purl 2 together, k 3.

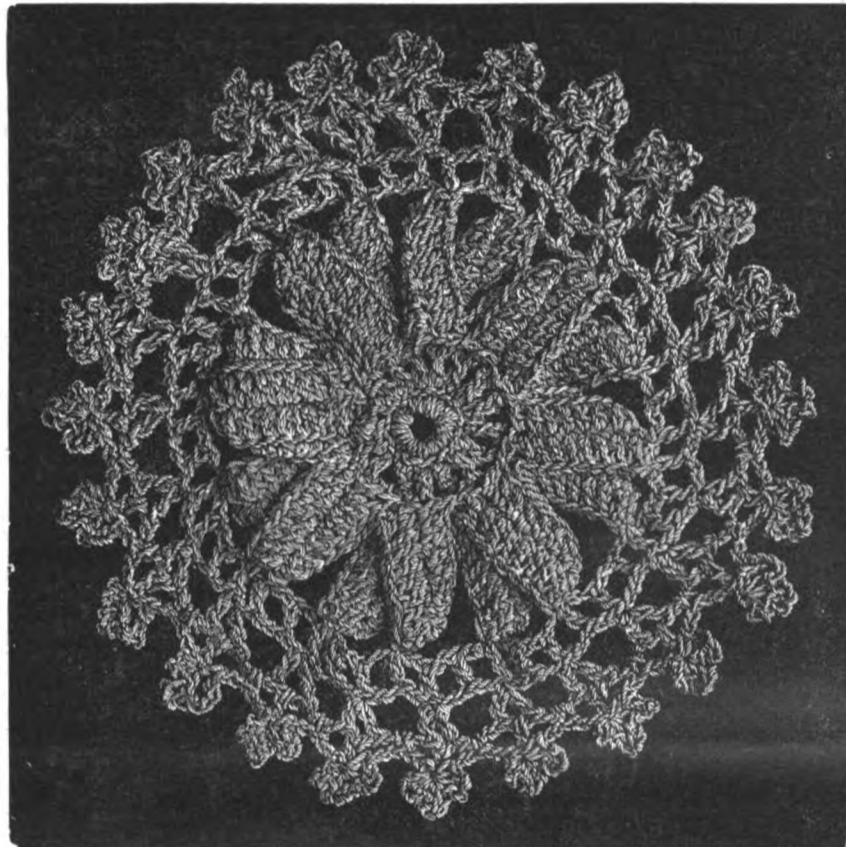


[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

3d row—Knit 2, over, k 1, narrow, over twice, slip 1, narrow, pass sl st over, k 1, over, sl 1, narrow, pass sl st over, over, k 5, over twice, purl 2 together, k 3.

Sunflower Tidy.

Material—One ball of Macremé cord, No. 6, and a large steel crochet hook. Make a chain of 6, join. 1st row—16 sc into the ring, join. 2d row—Ch 4, 1 d c in second stitch, ch 1, * 1 d c in second stitch, ch 1, repeat from * until you have 16 d c, join.



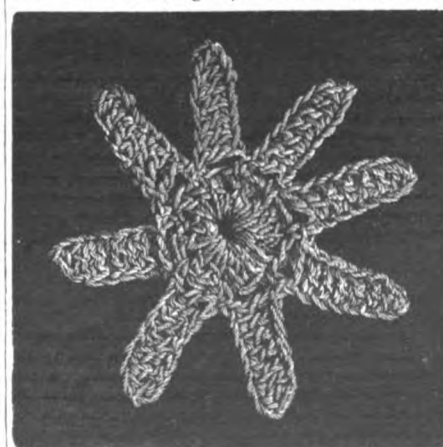
SUNFLOWER TIDY.

d c in same, ch 3, 1 d c in 6th st, repeat from * through the row; there should be 24 groups of 2 d c around the wheel. 10th row—Ch 2, 1 d c into first group of 2 d c, * ch 4, 1 s c into top stitch of d c, ch 4, s c into same place, ch 4, s c under the ch 3 between first two groups, ch 2, d c in next group; repeat from * through the row.

CENTRE PIECE FOR TIDY.

For the centre piece, make ch 6, join, 16 d c under ch 6, ch 8, s c in middle of ch 4 of one of the little leaves, d c in each stitch of ch 8, s c in second d c, ch 8, catch in second leaf, d c down the ch 8, s c in 4th d c, so continue until you have joined all the sunflowers.

Take one yard of yellow satin ribbon, No. 9, cut it into two lengths, and run one half over



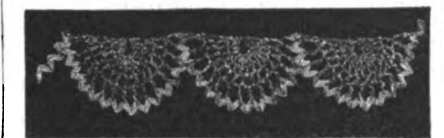
CENTRE PIECE FOR TIDY.

and under the joinings between the sunflowers under the centre piece that connects them, over, under and over the other side. Proceed with the other piece of ribbon in the

same way, and sew the ends of ribbon to form a point, and sew a plush ball the color of ribbon on the end of each point, and one in the centre of each flower, and in the centre piece

Rick-rack Edging.

1 d c in 15 points, ch 2 between each, turn. 2d row—Ch 1, 1 d c in each loop of last row, with ch 1 between. 3d row—Ch 1, 1 d c across, without any ch between. 4th row—Ch 1, continue as in last row.



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

5th row—Ch 1, 1 s c between every other stitch of last row, join. Ch 3, 1 s c in 3d row, ch 3, 1 s c in 2d row, ch 4, turn the braid down, 1 s c through 2 points, ch 1, 1 s c in top point, 1 d c in same place, ch 2; repeat from the beginning, only in first 2 stitches 2 points are crocheted together.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
INTERIOR DECORATION.

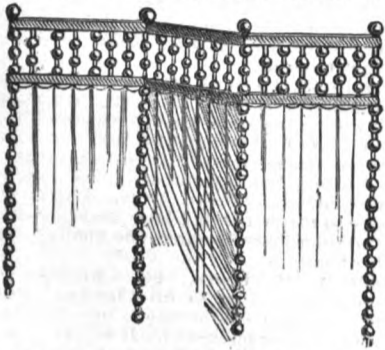
BY MRS. A. R. RAMSEY.

Bed-Rooms.

I am always glad to advise about bed-rooms—they seem so specially to belong to the "dames of the palace," who as a rule, spend more of their time here than the lords thereof are willing to do. For where is the man who does not consider confinement to his room, even for a day, absolute punishment? while most women are rather thankful than otherwise, for an occasional day so spent.

Not that I think a bed-room should ever be used as a sitting room—far from it, and indeed the only excuse for such an arrangement would be the necessity that knows no law. But, while not admitting even the possibility of such use, we need to make the bed-room pretty and comfortable for daily occupation, with some regard to the weary hours of semi-invalidism, which some one may be forced to pass there.

Of course in this, as in most other rooms, there are two styles of decoration, the first with its heavy and ornate luxuries, makes the room a marvel of rich and perhaps beautiful workmanship; the second, and the one I prefer, as simple, plain and quiet as it well can be, with due thought of the comfort and convenience of



its owner. Such a room owes most of its beauty to its light cheerful colors, its spotless cleanliness, and the harmony of all its furnishings.

Color is of course of main importance, from an artistic standpoint, and though it is now quite common to decorate bed-rooms throughout in one color, trusting to the several bed-rooms on the floor to provide a sufficient variety of color in the house, I never care so much for these rooms, as I do for those in which three colors are judiciously mingled, thus returning to our old law of complementary colors.

I shall give some color schemes for bed-rooms which have been successfully carried out, but before beginning, I wish to urge upon you some conditions which are applicable to all bed-rooms.

The floors of bed-rooms are generally the ones we choose to cover most carefully with carpet. This is a mistake; here, if anywhere



we wish to be able to remove every atom of dust from the floors, which can only be done where the wood itself is stained and polished—not even with matting can we be quite sure of those troublesome corners, and as wood carpet is too expensive for many, the best security is the bare floor, covered, of course, with rugs as pretty as you can afford—not forgetting the goat skin or other fur rug by the side of the bed, which it is such luxury to step on when we first get up.

In every bed-room there should be a screen of some sort no matter how humble and unpretentious. This article becomes absolutely indispensable where two persons share a room, and, even with a single occupant, the screen is of great service in shielding the eyes from the light, cutting off draughts and hiding away any unsightly object, nor need it be expensive, a clothes-horse on rollers covered with canton flannel, will perform all these duties quite as well as the daintiest creation of the best upholsterer, but as screens can be made to help in the scheme of decoration, why not have them as pretty in themselves as you can afford? A carpenter for \$2.00 will make you a good frame, of three leaves, each two feet wide by six high and this you can stain, ebonize or enamel, as you like, filling the panels with a dainty curtain of Indian silk, or, a solid panel of Japanese leather-paper—though this last must be chosen in light tones, to prevent its being too sombre for a bed-room. In case silk and leather are too expensive, there are always the lovely cretonnes to be put in as panels, their ugly wrong side being concealed by a lining of cheaper chintz or sateen. I am quite sure I need give no direction for screen making, they have I am glad to say become

such common objects now, that every woman knows how to make them and has her own ideas as to their decoration. I annex however a sketch of a screen head which may be used as an ornament to any screen you have, being particularly adapted to enamelling or ebonizing, and Flint & Co., of New York, will add this ornament to an old screen at small cost. It may even be found already on the frame at the moderate price of \$3.00 for the entire frame, so expense need be no drawback. This ornament is called the "reed and bead" or "reed and ball."

For the color of your own room nothing is so pretty as blue and cream—especially if the cream has a warm pinkish tone. The wall paper may be pale blue Boston Felting, or one of the cheaper sorts of blue papers, with an almost invisible design of a slightly darker shade—the freize being a cretonne paper—a design of pink azaleas on a cream ground. The ceiling is papered with a paper of cream color, so light as to be almost white, with a faint design in pink. The paint for this paper should be a warm pinkish cream, and each panel of the door outlined by a narrow stripe of pale red, on the vermilion shade. The curtains against the pane should be either white or of écu crazy cloth with blue figures on it. The over curtains a chintz with bright flowers on a cream background, but if no blinds are used, and I hope none are, the inner curtain must be lined with unbleached cotton and an inter-lining of dark green muslin, which of course does not show, but which is necessary as a protection against the morning light, if we have the bad habit of a last "forty winks."

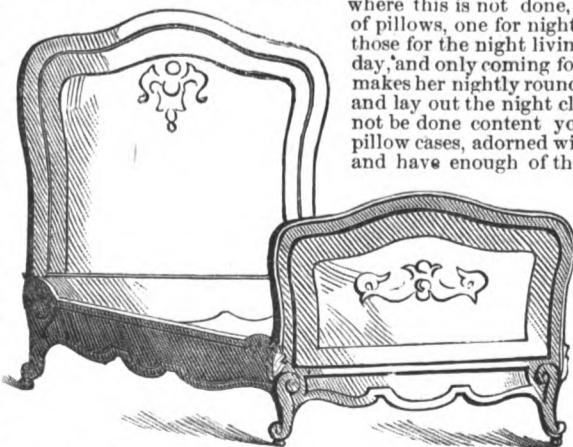
Another room is made lovely by a flower-be-sprinkled wall on a warm buff, almost a salmon back-ground, and pale olive green wood work. The ceiling in this room is pearl grey with a few straggling pink lines, the pane curtains white and the over curtains a pale green cretonne with pink and red roses scattered over it. This particular combination of yellow and green makes a contrast as lovely as it is unusual, if both colors are exactly of the shades which harmonize (and the touch of red is absolutely necessary to bring out the harmony) but if you feel doubtful as to your "eye for color" it would be wise to use a pale terra cotta instead of buff.

For the spare room, pale green walls and paint of dull red make a dainty, clean looking apartment, in which a guest is sure to feel that he has found a cosy cheerful nest for the time of his visit. And I may remark, in a general way, that almost any gay flowered paper, with ivory white paint, can be depended upon to make a pleasing bed-room—for here the flower patterns of wall-paper may be used *ad libitum*—provided always that there is really grace and good color in the paper and its design. I wish particularly to recommend mica papers for this purpose, they are not expensive; good qualities coming at 40 cents a roll, and cheaper grades at 25 cents, and they are nearly always in delicate colors and pretty designs, while the faint glitter in the back-ground gives a silvery tone to the wall, which is particularly pleasing for bed-room decoration.

I have spoken so much of tinted paints that I must give a word of warning to those who are about to re-decorate their houses. I think the day of staring, white paint is fortunately past, for every one has found out how much prettier colored paints are and how much less washing and care they require; but, you may live in an old house where all the paint was originally white, in this case it is useless to put over this any very strong color, it is sure to crack off showing the white beneath. The only remedy is to burn the white paint off, or to wash it off with caustic potash, both troublesome and expensive operations, or to put over it only the lightest tint possible of the new color. By some strange chemical law these remarks do not apply to dark paint, for over that white paint if you wish to use it, will stick perfectly, and (with a sufficient number of coats,) entirely conceal the original color.

Having decided upon your walls and curtains—and even had I millions, I should have chintz draperies in my bed-room—you will need furniture.

Here, as in other rooms, I eschew the set unless you have money enough to get a really good one, and you may be sure that the more ornate, and expensive the carving on your bureau and bedstead is the farther you are departing from the "really good one." Let all your money go with the beauty and polish of the wood, the grace of the forms the perfect finish and excellent workmanship. I annex some designs of good forms, but I feel strongly tempted to draw some of the beds and bureaus of our costliest as well as our cheaper sets, to show you how absurdly ugly they are and to insist that you shall avoid them,



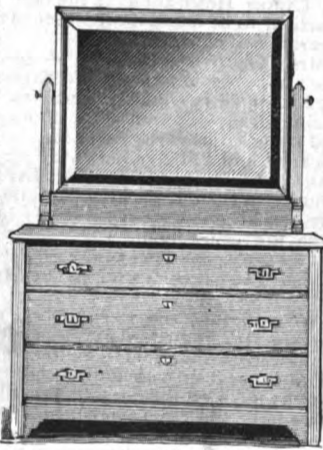
One great objection I have to sets can not be overcome, that is the bedstead is always of wood, and I throw the gauntlet to all artistic, economic or old fashioned notions by declaring that a brass, or iron bedstead is the only sensible one, for they are the only ones that require no thought of the dreaded insect. And then they are light and easily moved, and do not pull your arms from the socket in the endeavor. They are not entirely expensive, the cheapest, of 5 feet in width, costing \$15, and rising from this to \$150, but the first grade has a brass foot and head rail while the body may be enameled, or painted in any color to correspond with the room. The \$150 quality is all brass, and the intermediate grades, increase in price in proportion to the amount of brass used, and the quality of the work and design.



A comfortable bed is so important an item in your life, that it is quite wise to give it full consideration at the beginning of your housekeeping, and thus settle the question for a generation.

I shall have another giant to fight in the feather bed, a perfect abomination of uncleanness after a few years use, and never considered to be quite healthful. I know the comfort it is to very old people whose vitality is weakened, but what can brisk, stirring men and women want with such an enervating, unwholesome comfort. It is far better to use a spring mattress with a couple of good hair ones over it.

I like the "woven wire" mattress so much for single beds that I hesitate to mention its one disadvantage, on a double bed—that is, that the heavier person in the bed is apt to make the deepest depression, so that his fellow spends the night in climbing in and out of the hollow thus created. The woven wire mattresses are cheap, clean, wear forever, and do not creak and groan with every movement of the sleeper, yet for a double bed they do have



the disadvantage I mention, which a boxspring mattress has not. These last—if good, are expensive; costing at least \$25 for the 5 foot width but they, too, wear forever. I have one, called the "Royal Reversible," which has been in use 22 years and is still perfect, and since this was bought there have been many improvements made in such matters, so that you will doubtless find other makes as good.

Over either springs you will need a hair mattress, which should weigh not less than 30 pounds, (5 feet wide), and be as good hair as you can afford, the best of extra white hair will cost you \$30, but an excellent mattress, of mixed hair, can be had for \$15. The mattress should be made in two pieces, so that, at regular intervals, the middle edges can be brought to the side and the top and bottom changed in place as well as turned over. This saves the mattress very greatly. Wanamaker makes the mattress in two pieces without extra charge and so, I believe, do most upholsterers.

Each mattress and each pillow should have a case of muslin or brown linen to protect it from dust, accidents or the soiled hands and aprons of a maid, who can not be made to understand that spotless purity is the first luxury of the bed, the gray, or brown linen makes the best case, as it is highly glazed and thus more impervious to dust; these cases, of course are regularly washed, just as sheets are, and some ladies use for their pillows a Turkey red case which washes well and imparts a warm glow to the linen over-slip.

Let me beg and entreat that the pillow-shams shall be given up. They are such a sham! I could write a whole volume upon them as nuisances. I always take the pillows off at night using simply the bolster, but where this is not done, I advise two sets of pillows, one for night and one for day; those for the night living in the closet all day, and only coming forth when the maid makes her nightly rounds, to open the beds and lay out the night clothes. If this can not be done content yourself with plain pillow cases, adorned with a worked ruffle and have enough of them to change often

—allowing to each bed, under ordinary circumstances, three pairs of sheets, three pairs of plain pillow cases, two pairs of fancy ones and three bolster slips. Each room should have its own blankets, with the occupants initials worked in red zephyr at the top. Besides the ordinary pair it is well to have at hand an extra blanket or light quilt for extraordinary weather.

The Jager blankets, at \$14 a piece, (not a

pair) are simply perfection, but if you can only look at these things and not buy them, you will find beautiful blankets at any of our large stores for \$10 a pair, and very nice ones indeed for \$7 or even \$5, though I think the \$7 quality pays for itself, in the extra width.

Over the blankets I like a white counterpane, though the French fashion of cretonne covered comfortables and quilts has much to recommend it to an overburdened housekeeper. I never got used to it, however, and always used the white spread in spite of the fact that I never say other white ones in France except in summer time.

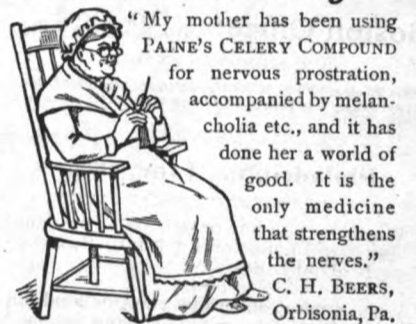
Beautiful Marseilles quilts can be had for \$3, 2 1/2 yards long by 2 wide, which lasts so long that they make up the difference in price between themselves and the ugly honey-comb spreads, which people use under the impression, I am sure, that they are being very economical.

Among the fashionable homes of the land, the custom of covering the bed entirely with "cache-lit" is being largely adopted. This entirely disposes of both the pillow sham and the white spread questions, for a round bolster is the only pillow used and this, like all the bed, is entirely hidden from sight by the embroidered cover.

The "cache-lit" should be some 20 inches longer and wider than mattress so that there is plenty of "tuck in" on all sides, and it may be of any material, however elegant, even the embroidered satins of China and Japan being thought none too good for the purpose, where the other furnishing corresponds.

Some of the "caches-lits" are made of Nottingham lace, lined with gay silk or silesia, but the colors are apt to fade, so that I do not recommend these as highly as those of pale gray linen, on which a spreading design is outlined in Bargarene floss or in rope silk. A new style of fancy work is particularly adapted to this purpose, it has the effect of appliqué, put on with a heavy outline of silk, but instead of this, the design is stamped on the linen in colors which harmonize with the back-ground, the leaves, flowers and stems being stamped on solidly as if painted, and these solid portions are outlined with floss, or silk. The work is effective for such large pieces as "caches-lits" and goes very fast, but it does not bear much close examination.

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

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Philadelphia, June, 1889.

Whenever you buy or sell, let or hire, make a clear bargain and never trust to "we shan't disagree about trifles."

When a man conveys to you in a loud tone of voice, and the language of slang, profanity and bad grammar, the information that he is a gentleman, it is a waste of time to doubt him.

Please tell your neighbors and friends that the JOURNAL, enlarged and improved, can be had a whole year for half a dollar if subscribed for NOW. No subscription will be received after July 1st, for less than one dollar per year.

Do not wait until in front of railroad ticket window to consult the time-table. Do not wait until in front of the ticket-seller before your pocket-book is found. Try to have the money ready, the exact change if possible, and remember that, while you may have plenty of time, everyone following you is not so fortunate.

Miss Helen Blanchard, now a resident of Philadelphia, is a Maine girl, who has made a fortune through the invention of a simple "over-and-under" attachment for sewing-machines; When she discovered the device, she had to borrow money to pay the first patent office fees. She now owns great estates, a manufactory, and many patent rights that yield her a large income in royalties.

Well-assorted marriages are essential to good homes. This is nature's law in the case. To violate it is to bring swift punishment on the heads of the violators as well as to bring a curse upon their posterity.

The husband and wife who are not suited to each other lead regular cat and dog lives. Their children are unwelcome, and grow up without care. The home atmosphere is not suited to the healthy growth of virtue and refinement.

What is the result? A family of ill-natured, quarrelsome, unrefined children. They marry and carry to their homes the same atmosphere, and rear other families like unto the one in which they were raised.

The wonder is that there are so many agreeable and cultured people in the world as there are.

Advertisements contain as much curious information as our reading columns. The person who does not read advertisements is always behind the times.

I wish the JOURNAL sisters would make a practice of looking over the advertising columns regularly and keeping posted on the new things constantly brought before the public. Keep in mind the fact that we guarantee every advertisement found in these columns as reliable, and refund money if by any possibility a reader may lose money through an unreliable advertiser.

We edit our advertising columns as carefully as those of the editorial page, and strive to win the confidence of our readers in EVERYTHING that appears herein. You will find it a most decided advantage to mention the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL if you answer our advertisements, as merchants are particularly careful to cater to our readers.

THIS IS THE LAST MONTH

at which subscriptions can be had for half a dollar per year. On and after July 1st, 1889 the price of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will be one dollar per annum, or ten cents per copy at the news stands.

All premium offers at 50 cents per year expire July 1st, therefore it would be well to examine the premium pages of your back numbers, specially those of April and May, and the last eight pages of this number.

The presents we give for a few new subscribers are of real value and are now offered for the last time.

WE SHALL LEAD.

A change is to be made in the Fashion Department of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. It is to be made one of the best and strongest features we have ever had, and will be under the charge of a New York lady, whose work has been considered the best that has ever emanated from that centre of American fashions.

Mrs. J. W. Bishop will hereafter conduct that department of the JOURNAL, and has had placed at her disposal *carte-blanc* orders for the acquisition of the earliest news of styles and fabrics, as well as illustrations from the best known artists in this particular line.

Mrs. Bishop sailed for Europe Saturday, April 13th, and will have her headquarters at Paris, where she will have her own designers at work specially for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, transmitting to us styles and fabrics as far in advance of other publications as possible. She has orders to make this department of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL the best and most practical to be found on this side of the water, regardless of expense.

Mrs. Bishop is a woman of exceptionally fine taste, is thoroughly conversant with the art of dress making, and has a natural genius for the selection of the choicest designs and styles. She is engaged exclusively for the JOURNAL and will give her entire time to the task of building up for the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL a fashion department unequalled by any other publication, and of inestimable value to every woman.

MATRONS AND COURTSHIP.

We read that the foreigner on coming to this country, is amazed at the relation of the American mother and daughter, the attitude of the latter being so entirely different from that he has seen in any other civilized land. If we have never considered the subject before, we look about us and see that the charge is true, for neither in our homes nor in those of our friends, do we find that the American girl regards her mother's word as the ultimatum; to be quite fair, we are obliged to acknowledge that the opposite is the case, and when we meet a daughter entirely obedient, deferring to her parent and above all reverencing her opinion, we are conscious of a feeling of surprise. In the average American home the mother, perforce remains in the background, the ambitious and educated daughter bringing a new atmosphere about her which intimidates and often oppresses the less educated parent, to such a degree that she usually retires from the drawing room into her own private room, where a slip of grammar is not a serious matter, and the conversation consists of some lighter topics than evolution and the poetry of Browning.

In the home of fashion and culture the mother has her set of acquaintances and particular fads, and is often so wearied with the demands upon her time as to leave little or no leisure to look with close attention upon the coming and going of her young daughter.

She, poor child! has made her *debut* and has been launched into the gay world by a grand ball; cards have been sent to all desirable people, wealth and social distinction have united in making her welcome to her share in the great scramble called "society," and now she is left to do her best, to hold her own, for she will meet many who in their eagerness for the race, will push and jostle her hitherto innocent notions out of sight, and teach her that all is fair in the social war, where victory implies a rich marriage or such *prestige* as will open doors closed but to the favored few.

"Have I ever heard of that detestable creature called the manœuvering mother?"

O yes, and I astonish my interlocutor by replying: "I respect her more than the careless mother, for the manœuverer betrays an interest and care for her young, and in a measure looks out for her welfare and compels the child to feel that she is still held accountable to some specified authority. My young countrywoman, feeling that she is her own mistress and a law unto herself, steps out with the freedom of a rapid pacer who, being free of check rein, gets off the track before he knows it and when 'time' is called is with his jockey quite out of hearing."

It is this question of calling time with which I wish to deal; who is to call time? how often it is needed, those who go to balls and large assemblages of any sort will agree.

My young countrywoman, as sweet as a rose—for who can compare with the American girl in her early bloom?—comes to the ball with her partner, a young fellow. Where is her matron? Mother is at home or engaged elsewhere; perhaps her name has been mentioned to one of the patronesses, but this is not the rule, and so mademoiselle has it all her own way; she may sit all evening under a

shading palm, discussing sweet nothings, or she may dance with one man simply because his step and hers agree, or, if one of the quieter sort, she may remain at the wall, sad and forlorn.

In conversation with a society man at the commencement of the season, I hazarded this remarkable petition, "Will you not Mr. — take out all the wall-flowers this winter and give them a real good time?" "My dear Mrs. Holt," was his reply, "have you any idea what that would mean for me? I would never dance with the girls that I want to, and I would never get around the wall-flowers; after you dance with a girl you can't drop her unless you have some one to drop her on. You have got nothing to do with the wall-flower but take her back to the wall and talk to her the rest of the evening, while you see your own particular girl laughing at you over some other fellow's shoulder; hang it! why don't the girl's have matrons?"

So say I; better place a young girl under the direct care of some married woman or much older person, to whom she may be taken when the dance is over. This would obviate so much of the difficulty now felt on the man's part, and make it pleasanter for the less attractive girls. The majority of the men have kindly hearts, and they would willingly give a modicum of their attentions to certain girls did they not fear it might prove an all-evening affair, as did my afore-mentioned friend.

This carries us on to the more serious occupation of courtship; when a young man visits a young lady, I hold that some of her family should at least be seen as inhabiting the same house; if he is only an occasional caller, or a suitor, the necessity is equal; where there is a parlor and library adjoining why may not the parents sit in the next room, an endorsement making a proper background for her youth and innocence?

No good man will shrink from a girl because she is an object of proper solicitude on the part of her natural care-takers, and he will feel that more honor is due her, from the very fact that she has been jealously guarded from any evil during the period of her girlhood.

Then the parents would become acquainted with their daughter's friends, and have some knowledge of the men who frequent their house, instead of delaying the introduction, as is sometimes the case, until after the engagement, when it is too late to make objections and the contract must stand, come weal or woe and in how many cases "woe" is the result, we have but to turn to the register for divorce to learn.

Much sorrow and trouble might be avoided by perfect confidence being observed between mother and daughter,—protecting love from the one, tender dependence from the other.

The parent living her youth over again in the fresh impulsiveness of her child—which recalls to her memory the dear old days when her step was light, and her heart free from care. The daughter, reading in the mother's eye that sympathy and tenderness which no one on earth but a mother can give, and guided by the larger experience, learns to shun so many of the pitfalls into which the unguarded easily fall!

We have Homes for foundlings, Homes for drunksards, Homes for old men and women, all excellent in their several ways, and no one more grateful for them than I. But let us beware of a career like Mrs. Jelleby's in bestowing our attention upon our "Booribooola Gha," we come to neglect our nearest duty and so leave our young daughters to pursue their own ways, forgetful of the fact that from the time of their emancipation from the nursery, they need a mother's watchfulness whether in the ball-room, the theatre or the house.

If the mother is ill and unable to go about, let the nearest relative be delegated to take charge; anything is better than the custom—now almost a common one—of young girls going into public unattended, thereby bringing upon us the just criticism that our guardians are too lax, our children too progressive and our manners too free. FELICIA HOLT.

THE SENSIBLE HOUSEKEEPERS OF THE FUTURE.

I wish that it were in my power to persuade young girls who wonder what they shall do to earn their living, that it is really better to choose some business that is in the line of a woman's natural work. There is a great repugnance at the thought of being a servant, but a girl is no less a servant to the man who owns the shop where she stands all day behind the counter, than she is where she waits upon the table, or cooks the dinner in a pleasant house; and to my mind there would not be a moment's question between the two ways of going out to service. The wages are better, the freedom and liberty are double in one what they are in the other. If, instead of the sham service that is given by ignorant, and really overpaid servants to-day, sensit New England girls who are anxious to be taking care of themselves and earning good wages, would fit themselves at the cooking schools, or in any way they found available, they would not long wait for employment, and they would be valued immensely by their employers. When one realizes how hard it is to find good women for every kind of work in our houses, and what prices many rich people are more than willing to pay if they can be well suited, it is a wonder more girls are not ready to seize the chances. It is because such work has been almost always so carelessly and badly done that it has fallen into disrepute and the doers of it have taken such low rank. Nobody takes the trouble to fit herself properly, but women trust to being taught and finding out their duties after they assume such positions—not before.—Sarah Orne Jewett in *Congregationalist*.

For the Boys and Girls we offer some splendid premiums in the April number, page 24. The dolls are the loveliest imaginable and are given to any little girl who will send us only eight subscribers.

ONLY A FEW Of the Good Things in Store for Our Readers The Coming Year.

We retain all old favorites, and have added many new names to our list of contributors for the season of 1889-90. We could name a long list of artists engaged, but space is valuable, and it is sufficient to say that the number has been doubled and they comprise the most distinguished names in art.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL at \$1.00 per year will be handsomer and far more valuable than any periodical we know of, at three times its subscription price. For eminent writers, and artists we have doubled our expenses. To make it handsomer in appearance thousands of dollars have recently been expended for new presses and folding machinery. A handsome new illuminated cover is being designed and will be added in the early autumn. The printing, the paper, the pictures, and the reading matter will all be greatly improved. In fact it will be made so much better that no subscriber will think of objecting to paying one dollar per year at the expiration of a subscription to be had now for half that sum.

Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY, is writing a story for the JOURNAL columns entitled "Ascutney St." treating of one of those ambitious suburban neighborhoods, built upon Queen Anne pretensions and imitations which also run through the social life. "Ascutney St." aping "Katabdin St." which in turn tries to stretch up after "Shasta St." This story will run for perhaps six or eight months.

MAUDE HOWE, is writing for us a story of social life, that will prove a strong attraction. It is the story of a young American girl who goes to London and makes a great social success there. It is first of all a love story, but unfortunately the heroine first falls in love with a man who is not free to marry her, but later finds a better and truer lover to whom she finally gives her hand.

KATHERINE B. FOOTE, has written for the JOURNAL a powerful Christmas story "Christmas at Guttormsons," one of the best we have ever published. It will be finely illustrated by W. L. Taylor.

SUSAN COOLIDGE, has written a splendid story for the girls, treating of the modern style of "Coming Out." It treats of a young girl with a fashionable mother, whose every desire and ambition was centered in the daughters "coming out" into society. The writer at its close queries thus: "Does it prove that a worldly education is the best preparation for simple happiness, or that Providence over-rules evil and turns it into good, or that a special miracle was wrought for the benefit of this one girl?"

KATE UPSON CLARK, will contribute from time to time stories of peculiar interest to young housekeepers. They will be illustrated by eminent artists.

JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, will continue her inimitable sketches. Her stories are always good, and perhaps have as great popularity as any American writer.

WILL CARLETON is one of the popular idols of American readers. His poems will appear from time to time. A new one just received, "If Our Old Clock Could Speak," will appear shortly. It's good.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER, the new editor of *Harper's Bazar* is one of the most graceful verse writers we have in this country. Her poems always delight readers where ever they appear. We have the following from her pen which will appear during the coming year, illustrated by some of our best artists. "In the Night Season," "Thanksgiving Pumpkin Pies," "Grandmother's Baby," "The Mother's Letter," "Evil Speaking."

FLORENCE HOWE HALL will contribute a series of papers on "Inelegancies and Affectations of Speech," "The Secret of Entertaining Company Agreeably," "Newport in Summer," etc.

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD will write of "Silver, Tin and Diamond Weddings," "Newport Society in July," "A Parisian Dinner," "American Watering Places," etc.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES will contribute a charming series of letters on travel, giving a brief description of a European trip, which she is now enjoying.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE will continue to furnish "Homely Homilies" and has already sent us manuscript of some of the best things he has ever written. JOURNAL "daughters" as he calls them have in store something particularly rich, and as good as it is rich.

THEO. R. DAVIS, will furnish several chapters on "White House Porcelain." The next article will be "Mrs. Hayes in the White House Conservatory." "The State Dining-Room Ready for a Special Occasion"—illustrated.

In special articles of more than ordinary interest, we have a manuscript on "A New York Woman of Fashion," written by one of Ward McAllisters four hundred, whose name if known would create a decided sensation in the uppermost circles of swell New York Society. The description of New York fashionable life there given is true, and taken directly from life.

We also have for early publication papers treating on the Boarding School question. The advantages and disadvantages of sending daughters away from home for educational purposes.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

MRS. EMILY MEIGS RIPLEY has written a continuation of her "Rain Drop Stories." "Eight Little Housekeepers," will continue for some time, and games of all sorts by Mrs. A. G. Lewis, will be a regular feature together with a fine class of illustrations. The best picture makers to be found will continually furnish a feast for the young folks.

The illustrated stories we have in preparation would take too much space to tell of. They are many and they are real good too.



BY MRS. A. R. RAMSEY.

An editor, who is about to create a new department, is somewhat in the position of a general on the eve of a great movement, and as, in military circles, he is considered the wisest general, who studies most carefully his new field, and states most clearly to his officers his plan for action, for purveying for his army, so the editor is wisest who consults the wishes of his vast army of readers all eager for the best, all anxious for "more light."

So we will, if you please, call a council of war, and submit to you all the new idea of a literary column. There are three articles to be considered.

No. 1 provides that no review will appear in these columns of any book which has not been thoroughly read and reflected upon. What ever the opinion then expressed, it will have at least one merit—that of being the most unbiased, most honest judgement of which I am capable.

Article 2, declares that old friends shall not be crowded from our corner, by the new ones, and in spite of the mad rush after the "latest thing out," I shall ever remember that in our literary Past, we have gems without whose lustre no diadem is complete and with the voices of the great masters of all ages in my ears, I shall not forget that our young men and maidens in this busy modern world are growing deaf to the grand music which "echoes down the corridor of Time."

But do not imagine, that I shall spend much time in digging among the literary dry bones. No indeed, our own day is full of exquisite music too, and its enchanting strains must reach you all.

Article 3 sets forth that while the personalities, the graces and disgraces of authors are interesting to us all—the men and women themselves, are for the most part, quiet gentlefolk—doing their duty in the sphere in which it has pleased God to place them. Therefore when they retire into their private lives and homes, and shut the doors between themselves and the outer world, pray let us leave them there, nor seek to penetrate the seclusion of their homes, as sacred to them as yours is to you.

What they do in a public way belongs to the public, and you have a right to this as fast as I can gather it.

It may for instance interest some of you who have enjoyed the books and tales of Robert Louis Stevenson to know how largely that gentleman is indebted to this country. We have given him three very good things—his wife, renewed health and "heaps of money," to say nothing of the fact that he found his first and warmest recognition among us. The wife, though a Californian, was met and married by Mr. Stevenson in Europe, (Paris, I think) where she—then Mrs. Osborne—had gone with her young lady daughter to study art. She and Stevenson met again in a little out of the way country town, and the friendship thus formed led to marriage. Mrs. Stevenson is herself a bright and clever woman, though perhaps not so clever, as to fully emerge from the shadow of her husband's fame. She and he wrote together, that most amusing extravaganza "The Dynamiters," and she has, besides, written several short stories for some of our best magazines.

The money side of Stevenson's success is not to be despised. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" relieved him from great embarrassments and its dramatization added largely to his gains. Then, after some less important efforts, came "The Out-laws of Tunstale Forest," which brought him \$8,000, beside his royalties after the serial was put into book form. His story of the "Master of Ballantrae," now running through Scribner's, was most liberally paid for, and from this too, he will have further returns, in the shape of royalties. Last, but not by any means least, it is whispered that as Stevenson journeyed round the world in the cruise he took in the yacht of an American friend, he kept a diary, which diary is already bargained for at \$10,000, while one publisher has offered him another \$10,000 for the new novel he is to begin shortly.

To no social quality does Stevenson owe his success, for he has been in such wretched health of late years that even if he had the quality, he had no strength to use it. One has only to glance at the melancholy, peculiar face, to feel that, and yet back of the curious, long profile is the hint of unusual powers.

Perhaps the greatest boon of America to this child of genius is the free gift of pure Adirondack air, which he enjoyed last summer, and which, with his sea voyage, has built up his health into better conditions than he has known for years.

Among the public movements of our own literary sets is a custom, growing among the New York circles of teas and receptions, which assume more and more a literary aspect—partly from the character of the intellectual people who crowd each other there, and partly from the inevitable temptation to "talk shop" when people of kindred interests meet.

As teas and receptions are generally given by ladies it follows that one may have as hostess any one of the brilliant stars of N. Y. literary women. Among the best known who thus gather their circle around them, at stated intervals, are Grace Greenwood, Miss Booth, Mrs. John Sherwood, Mrs. Botta, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and Marion Harland, who though not in New York, takes the best of New York to Brooklyn every Monday.

Jennie June, the indefatigable worker has chosen Sunday evening for her receptions, while Ella Wheeler Wilcox, has Sunday afternoons, both alleging that their choice has risen from the desire to have their friends come to them fresh and brilliant on this "day of rest," and not worn out by the work and worry of social life.

Mrs. Custer too is an attractive figure, in the set, just now, and her greatest charm seems to work in the direction of making and keeping friends. Every one who has read "Boots and Saddles" must have been impressed by the wifely devotion she showed her husband, and those who remember the gallant, dashing officer and his passionate adoration of his plucky wife, can well believe that she owes her friends to her gracious, personal qualities.

Of these literary social queens are many who shine in circles quite apart from the literary world. Indeed one might almost suspect these grandes dames of saying to themselves that literary success and fame must put the crowning touch to all their acquired or inherited position.

Of these, the Marquise Lanze takes the lead. She is the daughter of Dr. Wm. Hammond and has the credit of having done much to help her father in his own literary work, besides earning reputation for her name in a collection of short stories "Tales from Eccentric Life," and in her two novels "Mr. Perkins Daughter," and "A Righteous Apostate." She has just completed a new novel, "An Honorable Man" which bids fair to add much to the fame of the young Marquise—for she is still young, though one of the most active of literary workers and unflinching in the duties which arise from her place as a leader of society.

Another shining light is Mrs. Burton Harrison—a Southern woman with soft graceful manners which make her hospitality a thing of delight to all who enjoy it, whether it be offered in the beautiful New York home or the Mt. Desert cottage. Mrs. Harrison is known as a novelist through her tales "Golden Rod," "Helen of Troy" and "Bar Harbor Days," but perhaps her most brilliant reputation is that which she has earned as the adapter and translator of many French plays, several of them being favorites with Mrs. James Brown Potter who is acting the principal parts in them.

Lorillard is a name known throughout the length and breadth of this land—to say nothing of the society worlds of Paris and London—not in a literary way however, for I never saw it on title page, until Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Junior made her debut as an authoress with her novelette "The Pretty St. George Girls." The book is very much what you would expect from the title, and while the sprightly style gives promise of talents, older veterans of the pen can hardly restrain a smile at the pretty trifling of this child of fortune.

Mrs. Stewart McFarlan, and Miss Biglow both join the ranks of society-literati—each as a novelist—though Mrs. McFarlan adds dramatist to this title—she is also an accomplished musician, which may somewhat explain the workings of her mind in writing "The Magic of a Voice." Miss Biglow's work has been done for magazines—Harpers in especial publishing her short stories.

Cardinal Gibbons has entered the lists an author; his book "Our Christian Heritage" being advertised to appear early in April but, needless to say, it is not a novel. Many thinking men and women, will however, be interested in reading the Cardinal's views of the Labor Question, which occupy one whole section of the work, the remainder being entirely of a religious character.

This craze of fashionable women to be literary as well, is more marked in America than elsewhere—in France for instance nearly all women writers conceal their identity under a masculine nom de guerre. In England everybody writes, and fairly well, from the Queen with her memoirs to the country girl exposing some imposition through the columns of the Times, but professional success does not include social success as it does with us and no amount of literary prestige can wipe a stain from the life of the most brilliant women. George Eliot, for instance was never received in highest circles, and even without the stain it is an uncommon thing for literary reputation to raise a woman one degree above the station she naturally occupies. Hence there are in both London and Paris strictly literary and artistic sets, very charming worlds some of them and I do not imagine that any of the

habitués thereof, envy the fashionable dames their lives of monotonous, if splendid conventionality.

These facts may account for the fact that many English women also assume a pseudonym and hide their real selves behind it. Very few people know that the quiet Mrs. Hungerford who visits them frequently is the celebrated "Duchess" whose works perhaps are in their hands when she enters!

Ouida is now quite widely known to be Miss Louisa de la Ramée whose little sister being unable to pronounce the "L" of the first name softened it in "Ouida," hence the adoption of this name by the authoress. Another explanation of the name however comes to me from a French gentleman who knew her well. He declares that once in travelling through France Miss de la Ramée was much amused by a form of speech she constantly heard from the peasants who exclaim Ouida when they wish to be defiantly emphatic, much as we say "indeed I will," and as Miss de la Ramée was both emphatic and defiant she threw down her challenge to the public opinion in the funny little French phrase.

I would gladly join any society whose by-laws declared that there should never be any talk about Amélie Rives (Mrs. Chanler) and that Robert Elsmere was a forbidden topic. In regard to this last, I think I may safely say that no book of equal length and kindred style has ever been so generally read in this country, and so over-praised on the one hand, so misjudged on the other. Everybody from the silliest miss to the learned Divine, has something to say of it, until the subject has been worn thread-bare.

My only excuse for introducing it lies in the fact that just at present France is being agitated in much the same way over "La Tresse Blonde" by Thierry.

Is it not rather significant when the questions which vexed Robert Elsmere's soul assume a French dress and visage? For France has always been divided between Catholicism and Atheism with only the smallest of saving minorities in the Protestant faith, and now it seems that even out of this a voice of tempter may be heard "charming never so wisely." Imagine the storm these books—and John Ward, Preacher too, for that matter—would have roused fifty years ago!

I can well remember when Romola was regarded solely as an attack upon Catholicism, when Daniel Deronda was looked upon merely as a plea for the renewal of the temporal powers of Judaism—but all that side of these books has ceased to trouble the public who now skip the dissertations and read only the lovely stories of human love and sorrow.

Perhaps in another decade, the religious elements of these new "theological novels" will be forgotten too, and people will read with starting tears of a man and woman in whose hearts love conquered all things, even differences in view. Whether this be true in real life or not it is certainly the main, though perhaps unconscious, teaching of Robert Elsmere.



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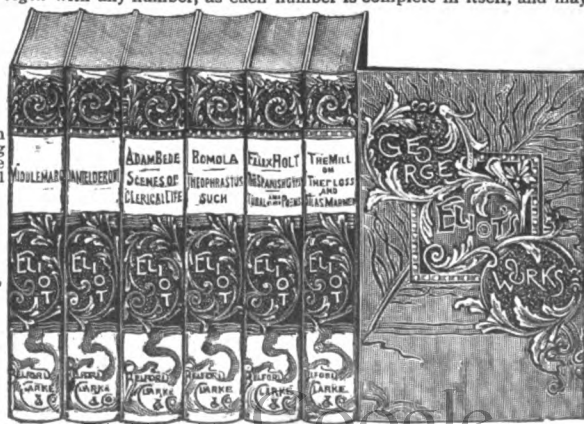
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WARM WEATHER WEAR.

Cosmopolitan Styles, Including the Latest Fancies in Dresses, Tea Gowns and Costumes. The Summer Mantle. Pretty Capotes and Capelines.

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

To conceal a deformity and to enhance a beauty is the aim of each accomplished artist in modes, and to attain such result creative genius must be combined with adaptive ability, for to know what points of a presented fashion must be modified to suit a certain figure, or completely discarded in order that a garment may appear well on another form is quite as important a faculty as the power to originate an entirely novel design.

The universal desire to dress becomingly is essentially feminine and natural, and the average woman has an intuitive idea of what is or is not suited to her style, but in many instances she can neither define her necessities, or create what she fancies she wants, hence she puts on the clothes prepared for her without protest, knowing that something is wrong, but she cannot tell where the error lies, any more than she can recognize the wonderful possibilities for becoming attire in the varied styles presented this season.

The clinging gown with Greek lines, the garment with the flowing sleeves of old Egypt, the knitted Tuxedo or Lenox outing suit, with full skirt, blouse waist and Turkish sash, the stylish Directoire or first Empire costume, the Josephine short-waisted dress, the bodice with the Elizabethan ruff, or the Marie de Medicis collar, each and all serve to illustrate the modern fancy of adapting antique, mediæval and Oriental dress features in the pretty, fashionable gowns that actually seem to be component parts of elegant women, who, in the graceful wearing become the garments quite as much as the lovely garments become them.

Perhaps one of the most luxurious dresses recently designed for a reception is of rich rose pearl Sicilienne. The draped front of skirt is beautifully embroidered in floral designs in silver and various colors, and is finished at the lower edge with a deep border of Point de Venice lace, which rests on the plaiting of plain Sicilienne. The entirely unique train is a continuation of the peculiar Juive sleeves, which join over the backs of the corsage, below the waist. These sleeves are lined with pearl pink silk, and are edged with a frill of lace. The pointed front of the corsage is draped and embroidered like the tablier, while the train and sleeves are of the plain material, the plain undersleeves show sabots of Point de Venice lace, but the chief feature of the dress is the corsage front, with embroidered draperies arranged to form a sort of Arab hood, trimmed with the rare lace.

While Directoire dresses will be worn during the summer, gowns with full draperies will prove quite as popular, still Greek folds that fall in unbroken lines will be seen in place of the looped effects. With each and all of the new skirts the necessity for the tounure is apparent, and fair Parisians, who dress stylishly and still adhere to hygienic principles, have, we are told by foreign authorities, adopted the delicate, light braided wire rolls, which support and improve, without being felt, or rendered unduly prominent.

BEAUTIFUL GOWNS.

An entirely new dress is in almond green Henrietta. The underskirt is made full and plain, the lower portion being bordered with band eight inches deep of Persian or Oriental embroidery. The over-drapery consists of groupings of perpendicular folds of the Henrietta, each group being outlined by a four inch Oriental band. The wire cushion over which this skirt is draped is flat, almost, at top, and slopes down and out, growing wider as it reaches the steel which holds out the skirt foundation, this steel being somewhat shorter than the one run in some distance below. As an indication of the near coming of the hoop skirt, as predicted in this column some months ago, we make mention of a skirt recently imported with no less than nine steels, extending from just below waist line to near the lower edge of skirt.

The corsage to wear with skirt of almond Henrietta is equally effective. It has a full front of the material finishing in a draped bow, edged with a Persian band. The full back is gauged at the waist, and a band of Oriental embroidery encircles the neck and simulates a Figaro jacket with open fronts. The basques are finished with band, and the full sleeves have cuffs of the Oriental trimming, such sleeves being worn under pointed sleeves, made open to the arm pit, silk lined and edged with Persian band.

Particularly to be noted is the fact that the new and elegant bodices are made entirely loose and comfortable everywhere. The sleeves full, and made over or with lining in same shape, and just as full, and the waist is, or should be, as free from contraction as the sleeves, and the latest wrinkle in gloves is seen not only in the loose wrist, but also on the back of the hand, for a stylish glove should fit easy, to prevent the growing red of the nose. So much for cause and effect.

Really magnificent is a dress of black Regetta faille. It has a peculiar formed skirt, consisting of bands of the rich silk held together

with silken crochet inserting, laid in draped perpendicular folds, being edged at the lower part, and irregularly on other portions, with deep netted sewing silk fringe. The waist is very odd; it is full on one side, has knotted netting on the other side, under a jabot of Spanish lace.

Quite new is a lovely tea gown of a French combination of pale flesh-tinted surah and a new blue Velutina. The skirt is entirely of the raised pile material, save the front breadth which is of surah beneath net embroidered in floral designs in silver, pink and blue. The sleeves, the back and side fronts of corsage are of Velutina, with lace or embroidered net jacket, while the pale surah front of waist is covered with fullness of net, with sash to match, the sash ends being finished with full tassels of colored silk and silver. The gown is further decorated with bows of pink and blue ribbon in the exact shades of the surah and the Velutina.

The white and cream silk-warp materials are more dainty and enduring than ever. They are particularly desirable for seaside and watering place use, because if they are crushed from tight packing it is only necessary to hang the dresses up over night, and the wrinkles disappear. The same rule holds good with black Clairette, Henrietta, Tamise and Gipsy cloth, and also the gray goods, which are used for travelling purposes and universal wearing.

An evening dress of Clairette shows a skirt that falls in plaits at side and back, the back having a draped effect just below waist. The front is in blouse shape, in soft plaits. The full chemisette corsage is gauged at the low oval neck, and over this is a drapery, the under end of which passes up to the left shoulder where it is secured with bow of two soft loops, and two long ends which are finished with tassels of pearls. Crescents of pearls are used to secure loops and draperies.

WRAPS AND BONNETS.

The Directoire jacket of cloth, generally in some dark shade, with plain or embroidered vest, is going to be worn during cool summer days at seaside and among mountains, but the favored wrap for the city is the crochet or beaded cape, with ends in front; such coverings are often in black, with jet beads, and again they are in colored silk with beads in various hues, and one pretty little affair is in black silk, with finishing of cut steel beads, which sparkle with every movement of the wearer's body.

Quite a pretty little mantelette of beaded gauze is edged with a jet gimp; the pointed sleeves are formed of a jet network and finished with a deep jet fringe. Another graceful mantle is of brown faille, richly beaded, the pointed sleeves of the same material are edged with a beaded fringe and a deep fall of lace. Gray merveilleux in mantelette shape is beaded with steel, and edged with a fringe *en suite*; the sleeves are formed of three rows of lace and bands of steel passermenterie.

Ladies are now wearing the redingote or princess coat under circulars of lace, and very stylish peasant wraps show foundation of brocade or other rich fabric, with fall of wide Chantilly or Marquise lace.

The new small capotes are very flat and fit the top of the head closely. Some are mere puffs of tulle or of lace, with a flower in front and very narrow strings. One has a puffed crown formed by drawing up the edge of the material like the mouth of a bag in the centre of the crown. Such a bonnet made in velvet, cloth of gold, or gold trellis is very handsome.

New toques are often of fine satin straw in shades of moss green, silver, or pale gray, pale golden brown, buff or beige. Pure white flowers, such as the magnolia, the jessamine and the camelia are used, with light sprays of green leaves to trim these toques. The veil is of colored tulle, and loops of ribbon arranged in a cluster of spikes, complete the decoration.

Russian bonnets are among the season's novelties. These pretty head coverings are higher in front than capotes, and have diadem shaped brims and round crowns. Lovely bonnets in this style are made of velvet, straw, horse hair, and tulle or crepe, richly embroidered or trimmed with very handsome galons or passermenterie, in addition to narrow ribbons and aigrettes of flowers or fine feathers.

FANCIES AND FABRICS.

Some of the woolens intended for summer wear have slightly creped surfaces. They are used in creating gowns in the most aesthetic fashions, white over colored silks, or in pale yellow, faded rose, empire green or old blue shades.

The black note India silks have light tinted grounds, turquoise, old rose, pale green and buff, with black designs regularly or irregularly scattered over this surface. Others have black grounds, and show leaf and vine patterns in light green, tan, old rose, or blue. With these goods black is always used as part or whole of the trimming, the very lightest of them showing bows of black moiré, or velvet ribbon, black lace jabots and sometimes panels of black silk are used in the skirt, and the waist to correspond has vest or plastron *en suite*.

Striking costumes are deftly fashioned in plain or solid colored Cleghorn zephyr gingham, with combinations of pronounced extra fine plaided zephyr. These cotton fabrics are very dainty, and come in all the new colors and art combinations of summer silk, which they very much resemble when made up.

Dresses of fish net are charmingly effective. This net is very coarse in the mesh, is draped simply, and is run with rows upon rows of narrow ribbons. It comes in black and in cream, and can be trimmed with any desirable color. A new fish net comes in stripes, with leaf patterns and polka dots.

One pretty way of making up fish net is to run rows of ribbon through the front and sides of the skirt just above the knees, and then securing it so that it looks as if a Spanish scarf had been used.

Among the novelties in Lilliputian styles are the dresses for little girls, with Zouave jackets coming barely below the arm-pits

while the full bodice beneath is confined by a very wide sash placed high. Feather stitching is used as trimming more than ever, and this, in tones lighter than the fabric, is put upon every edge of a garment, and often in centers of extra plaits.

Priestley's new gray mohairs are being largely used as pelisses for misses, and they prove particularly desirable for travelling purposes, and general wear, as this material is not injured by dust or dampness.

The favorite form for such wraps is the plaited mantle, covering the whole dress, with long pelerine sleeves of equal length gauged into the shoulder. A low revers collar of moiré encircles the neck, and a gray braid belt is placed about the waist, passing beneath the long cape sleeves. Undersleeves can be added or not at pleasure, and the cape sleeves are lined with changeable or bright colored surah, or if liked better striped or checked surah.

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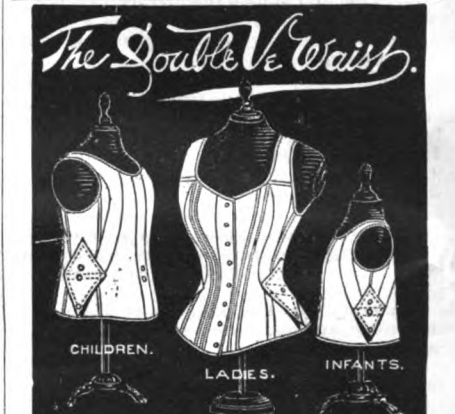
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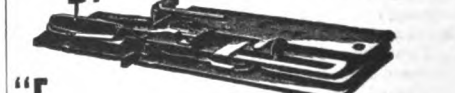


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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

NEW FASHIONS.

Summer Fabrics, Summer Toilettes, Tennis Suits, Coiffures, Etc.

BY MRS. JOHN W. BISHOP.

It is certainly cause for rejoicing that black grenadines are again in the market; nothing has ever exactly taken their place, so much can be said for and so little against them that it is surprising they have remained out so long.— In addition to many old favorites, the reliable and durable iron frame, the silk-warp Hernani's, etc., there is an extensive variety of new weaves, such as moire stripes, brocade stripes, and the Egremont grenadines, which are very light and lacey looking and will run a severe opposition against nets and laces as they have superior strength and durability in their favor.

Some of the latest imported gowns are in plain black grenadine with colored borders; plain satin stripes having the effect of several rows of narrow ribbon; these are made over a silk foundation skirt in Empire style, with round waist and finished with frills of lace or of colored silk muslin about neck and sleeves, and *choux*, bows, or loops and ends of ribbon in colors to match the border.

Plain black grenadines and also surahs are sometimes made with two or three rows of Chantilly insertion bordering the skirt, which is laid in very deep, very large kilts; these are tacked here and there to the foundation skirt, to hold them firmly in place, but have no tapes, and are never pressed. When it is desirable to enliven the gown for a change, colored ribbons can be placed under the insertions, giving an excellent effect; the round bodice and sleeves are then decorated with bows, or else a sash is worn to match; gauze ribbons are also used for this purpose instead of the lace insertions.

Our first illustration, a summer toilette, is a good model for almost any fabric; grenadine, cachemere, gingham, or even white embroidered muslin would be effective in this style.

The model is a French novelty robe in soft woolen goods of the new shade of gray-green called *tige d'ailette* (carnation stem); the border is in a darker shade of green with a little black and gold introduced; a narrower bordering is used in the construction of the round waist and gigot sleeves; the hat is of straw with loops of dark green velvet ribbon and sprays of dark red carnations showing much of the foliage and stems.

Very few collars are seen on new summer gowns; even promenade costumes are slightly low, rounding, or pointed, and when the neck will not bear exposure, frills of lace or of silk muslin, or a small chemisette made of net with shirrings to draw it close about the throat are worn.

Borders and panels made of rows of velvet ribbon woven in and out, basket fashion, through slashes cut in the material are still seen on new gowns; these slashes are button-holed if the ribbon is narrow, but if wide, and it is sometimes four inches wide, they are turned in and neatly slip-stitched.

Irish poplins are beautiful in combination with soft woolen material as they come in such lovely tintings. In fact almost every fabric and weave ever used before, in addition to an embarrassing variety of new ones are before us to choose from as being equally a *la mode*. The difficulty of deciding between them is trying to one who cannot afford a great variety of gowns. In such a case it is better to confine one's taste to plain materials and conservative styles.

Some of the newest embroidered robes have Chantilly lace appliqué mingled with the colored silks and metal threads of the embroidery. This style of embroidery in all black is also seen on some of the new light cloth wraps.

The most delicious tintings are seen this season in fabrics and millinery, the most aesthetic combinations of colors; some very startling contrasts appear, such as chamomile color on pale gray, dull blue and pale green, violet and yellow, but it is only the most artistic eye that can successfully combine these glaring contrasts; a mistake of half a tone will utterly destroy the style of the garment and give it a *bizarre* or *outré* appearance.

Black and gold is extremely popular and stylish. Plain black gowns of surah or *peau*

de soie or grenadine are very pretty enlivened with puffy trimmings of black net embroidered with gold thread. There is a note of gold in the construction or garniture of almost every garment, also in millinery of every kind. Some exquisite robes of *crepe de Chine* are embroidered the entire depth of the skirt with a light, graceful design in gold thread; these are in black, in white and in pale pink.

A perfect gem for a graduating dress is a plain *poult de soie* and figured *crepe de Chine* in magnolia white; the skirt is of alternating widths of the plain and figured goods; the plain widths are tucked in points reaching from the waist line to a depth of six or eight inches with very fine, very close tucks; one of these is directly in front; the figured widths have several rows of shirring at top; these widths are all gathered at bottom and caught in over a narrow plaiting of the *poult de soie*; the round bodice has soft folds of the *crepe* on the right side and on the left a sash of the *poult de soie* is laid in plaits at the shoulder, is fitted in like a jacket at the side seam, crosses to the right over another sash end coming from the right side seam; both sash ends are carried around to the back, tied and finished with a soft silk fringe netted to the material below a bunch of fine tucks. The round, slightly low neck is finished with a plaited frill three inches wide, turned down, of the *poult de soie*, above this a vandyked frill of the *crepe*, both surmounted by a full

frill of soft, delicate lace; this is youthful looking and extremely equally so made of black. The French skirts having the foot plaiting on the edge of the foundation skirt instead of above it are much more easy and graceful looking than the old style skirt, but they must invariably be furnished with an inside ruching, either a lace balayouse or a gathered and pinked-out ruffle of the lining silk. The bodices of the newest French gowns are almost invariably round, and show only one seam—the side seam—but the linings are beautifully fitted to the figure and the drapings are arranged to fit smoothly over them, having invisible tackings at the seams to hold them firmly in place. So intricate is the construction of some of these draped waists, with their manifold puffs, folds, vandykes and plastrons that it is a work of art to put them on and off. Modistes sometimes send one of their *ouvriers* along with the gown when it is sent home to instruct the wearer how to put on and fasten it. Tennis suits are made of the washable China silks or silk Cheviots so popular now for underwear, for infants' and children's dresses, for *chambre*; they usually consist of various widths and of delicate colorings. The tennis costume in our illustration is of China silk, in pale blue and white stripes, and plain white; the front of skirt is in straight panels laced together with a cord at top and showing plaited fans of the plain white below; the jacket and sleeves are of the stripe, the blouse and elbow puffs of the plain white; the collar, cuffs and pocket are finished with tiny rackets embroidered in white. The same style is suitable for flannel, but the silks will be popular because they are lighter and cooler, and do not shrink when cleaned or laundered. Pretty jackets called tennis jackets are made of heavy twilled English cloth in white ground with colored stripes; they are without lining, simply made and finished with stitching and large white pearl buttons to be worn during resting intervals after the violent exercise.

Some lovely infants' robes are made of white China silk finished with beautiful drawn work and brier stitching. This silk bids fair

to supersede cambrics for fine wash garments as it does not crush and wrinkle and is easily laundered.

No one need be afraid to give the fancy full rein in the designing of house gowns, tea gowns, matinees, etc., the more aesthetic, the more picturesque, the better, provided, always they are becoming. The newest tea gowns are made all of one material, Surah, India silk, Challie or any light material, with very fine tuckings from shoulder to waist back and front. The Marie Antoinette fichu made of *mousseline de soie* in white or delicate tinting with gauffed or finely plaited frills around them are worn with these gowns, also with muslins, gingham or other wash dresses.

Very pretty house jackets are made of surah in two tones, such as violet and mauve, pale and dark green, etc., with the rounded fronts of the jacket and the edge of the rounded sleeves trimmed with a narrow fringe made of loops of *bebe* ribbon in the two tones; this is of the darker shade over a blouse and close undersleeves of the pale shade.

A pretty house gown is made of the new heavy lace called *point de Genes* over Nile green Surah; it is in princess shape, the upper part being formed of the lace, which is about five inches wide and with equal edges, joined together to the waist line where it separates, and very fine knife plaitings are introduced to give the requisite fullness to the skirt. These gowns have no foundation skirt and are exceedingly cool and light.

However magnificently gorgeous, bewitchingly picturesque, or daintily elegant the house or evening gown may be, ladies of superior taste will always appear on the public promenade simply and plainly attired. For cool mornings cloth suits with tailor finish will be worn throughout the season.

A lovely design suitable for a bride is of pale gray cloth, a graceful drapery at the back, and front of straight overlapping panels edged with white cloth and buttoned together with frosted silver oblong buttons in groups of five to twelve inches from the bottom where they open to disclose a petticoat of white cloth; the jacket with postillion back comes well down over the hips and opens *en revers* in front over a double breasted waistcoat of gray cloth with turn-over collar of white cloth and a double row of oblong silver buttons several sizes smaller than those on the skirt. The superb cut and finish of this gown with the novel shape of the frosted silver buttons give it a style that cannot be imagined.

The long silk dust cloaks used for coaching purposes are sometimes seen on the morning promenade when made of dark or black silk; some of them have bishop sleeves over a yard wide.

The lace hats with broad brims are very picturesque and beautiful trimmed with coquilles of lace supported by loops of velvet ribbon and a spray of lovely flowers of a becoming shade.

The flower makers seem to have reached the perfection of their art, as it requires more than one sense to distinguish them from those produced in Nature's great workshop. A spray of sweet pea blossoms seen on a hat in the season for sweet peas would have seemed to lack only the fragrance to make them real. The large Leghorn flats are the favorites for very young misses, and are trimmed with coquilles of soft white lace in which small bunches of very tiny pale pink or white rosebuds are introduced.

Sailor hats are still worn, but while in all other shapes the crowns have flattened and almost disappeared in some cases, these have pertly taken on an extra story, the brim remaining the same. Boas made of lace or of tulle quillings will be worn through the summer when protection for the exposed throat is necessary; these are in delicate colors as well as black.

The term ladies smoking jacket as used by some of our leading importers, will give a shock to conservative people, but though made exactly like a gentleman's smoking jacket and finished with frogs or brandebourgs they are simply a lounging jacket to be worn on the lawn of a country house or in a hammock or wherever negligé is admissible and desirable. The style of hair dressing should correspond with that of the gown if it is distinctly Director, Empire or Grecian.

Parisian coiffures announce that the hair will be worn lower. The catogan is popular as it is oftener becoming than a low knot at the base of the head. Bands of ribbon will be worn with simple toilettes where a Grecian effect is attempted, or diadems, metal filets, rows of pearls, or wreaths of small flowers for more dressy occasions.

Our illustrations give some of the leading styles. The *bebe* coiffure is adopted by some who affect the picturesque where it is becoming; it is exactly like that of a child of four or five years with a somewhat frowsy bang and locks slightly curling on the neck.—The Recamier style represented in the third figure of our group is becoming to women with small heads and oval faces; this as well as the Pompadour may be adopted with any of the leading styles of costume.

Thanks are due to Messrs. Redfern and James McCreery & Co.

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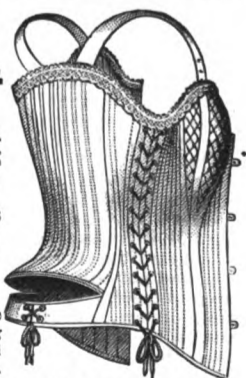
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HINTS ON HOME DRESSMAKING.

BY EMMA M. HOOPER.

NO. XI.



WHEN buying material for a gown it is a most excellent plan to get enough extra of the goods for new sleeves and side gores of the basque. These parts wear out first, and the shades change every season, so that the weary journey to match last year's goods is generally a fruitless one.

Some ladies are so "hard" on their waists that they should buy sufficient for an entire new basque with every dress. When one has sharp elbows an interlining of the dress goods should be put in the sleeves so as to entirely cover the elbows. This is a wonderful saving, especially if the wearer likes very close-fitting sleeves, which, by the way, are not so fashionable now as the designs full at the top.

A practical dressmaker told me the other day that she was lining sleeves with old stocking legs, as they stretched with every motion of the arms, and yet allowed a smooth fit. The legs are cut up the seam and pressed, one pair answering for one sleeve, and the facing at the wrist must be high enough to hide the stockings. I have seen neat, warm skirts made of stocking legs in the following manner. Use hand knit or cashmere hose, ripping them up the seam and taking two pair for a child of two years. Sew them together, opening the seams and feather stitching them down flatly, and fasten to a cotton underwaist. Then finish around the bottom with a row of crochet scallops done with saxon or Germantown yarn. The bottom of the skirt is, of course, the top of the stocking leg.

Narrow protective plaitings on the edge of skirts are quite discarded. Some of the handsomest silk and woollen costumes have a bias binding or tiny cording of velvet on the edge in place of a braid. The velvet meets with the approbation of shoemakers who say that the shabby, worn appearance of the back and instep of shoes is due to the constant rubbing of the braid of the skirt. Accordion plaited skirts are one of the chief features of the season. These fine knife plaits must be laid with the regular machine and steamed in shape to produce the desired effect, which is to have them elastic and always in perfect folds. The plaiting requires three times as much cloth as the space to be covered. For an entire skirt 8 yards of goods, in straight breadths and hemmed are required; cut the widths the desired length, allowing 1 1/2 inches in the back for one extender or reed and a small bustle. If only an accordion plaited front is desired use 2 1/2 yards or 5 yards for the front and sides. Silks and soft woollens only, look well thus arranged. Professional plaiters charge 65 to 75 cents a yard, or \$5 a skirt for the work.

Full, straight skirts are 4 1/2 and 5 yards wide, with a three or four inch hem, and a border trimming of three rows of No. 9 ribbon, embroidered galloon, inserted lace or embroidered insertion, according to the material of the gown. When made of silk or woollen fabrics such skirts require the usual lining skirt finished with an outside facing of the material. If of cotton goods the lining is omitted, and two white petticoats should be worn, the under one being flounced up the back in place of adding a bustle and extender. The fashionable straight, gathered skirt backs set better if the gathers end about two inches back of each side seam. When made of silk these backs should be inter-lined with one layer of sheet wadding, which adds a richness to the silk and beauty to the "hang" of the skirt. Very slender or unusually tall figures look better with the front slightly draped than straight and full.

Spanish flounce fronts are shirred at the top to a depth of three inches; the flounce is about 20 inches deep, and is gathered on with an erect heading. A trimming of rows of silk or velvet ribbon looks well above the hem. The heading is caught down to the skirt here and there so as to form shell curves. Other fronts are laid in fine knife plaits to the knees, and then allowed to flare like a deep flounce, with a hem and border on the edge. A deep silk fringe is another fancied finish for the bottom of skirt fronts, or it is used on each side and not in front. White cotton dresses are effectively trimmed with rows of insertion, which must be let in between strips of the material, having large eyelets through which rows of narrow ribbon are run. The round waist and sleeves then have wristbands and a V in the same style, and the Empire sash corresponds in color.

Empire sashes fit better if made over a canvas piece shaped to the figure by V's above and below the waist; it is about four inches wide and well boned, with the silk caught in easy folds to it so that it will keep in place when worn, and not slip down to the waist line. Directoire revers of embroidery are used on cotton dresses. Unlined cotton waists are made with bag seams. Linings for cotton dresses that are to be washed are of muslin, which is shrunken before making up. Satens should be lined with plain sateen or French cambric. So many waists and basques are hooked up in front instead of buttoning that it is well to know that hooks and eyes will not come unfastened if sewed on alternately. Always line crpe with thin crinoline. A new lining is shown for collars that is said never to bend. It looks like fine jute stiffened.

Black and colored silks are made up with an Empire front, (shirred on the shoulder seams and crossed at the waist line,) soft belt from one side seam to the other, or a sash from the right to the left side where it is knotted and hangs in two ends, and sleeves that are full enough at the top to gather over the shoulders and at either seam half way to the elbows, with the fullness pushed up in an easy manner. The skirt has flat plaited sides, a Spanish

flounce front, and full back of four breadths gathered at the top to a short separate binding, which is hooked up over the pointed basque back.

This is an excellent arrangement for sateen and India silk dresses, with a trimming of picot or flat edged ribbon in three rows across the Spanish flounce, around the collar, wrists and if wished, in lengthwise stripes on the plaited sides. If preferred the front may be of three breadths of silk bordered with the ribbon and slightly draped toward the top. Grecian aprons are in vogue again where a draped front is wished. These hang straight down on one side in three easy plaits that fall free before reaching the bottom of the skirt, and are lifted quite high on the other side, often being held there by a large round bow called a chou.

The Directoire redingotes are the most fashionable street costumes, while the more piquant Empire style of round waists and full skirts is selected for house dresses.

In the way of a pretty, cheap home toilette I know of nothing equal to the challie, and not the expensive, all wool variety, but just the ordinary kind at 18 to 20 cents a yard. I have just seen three gowns of this fabric none of which cost over \$7, that merit description.

One, having a white ground and pink sprays shading off into green foliage, was in the round waisted, full skirt Empire style, with a plaited turn-over collar and sleeve ruffles of fine imitation Valenciennes lace; sash of pale green surah tied in Empire fashion. The second one was pearl gray covered with darker gray vines. This formed a Directoire redingote, with revers, full plastron and skirt front of gray veiling. The collar, cuffs and skirt border were of old rose ribbon, and the soft belt across the front was of surah this lovely shade. The third garment was a tea-gown of white covered with sprays of pale blue and bronze leaves. The front was of white cashmere and ribbons at the waist, neck and sleeves were of the blue. The full front was plaited from the neck to the waist and held in place by four V's of the ribbon in rows from the collar to the waist line.

Half worn skirts may do duty with a full belted blouse of blue, pale green, scarlet, old rose, gray or brown cashmere. The prettiest ones have a smocked V, back and front, and at the top of each sleeve. Others are laid in tiny tucks like a yoke, and the sleeves tucked to the elbows. They require a close-fitting lining beneath, and the part below the belt may hang outside of the skirt as a ruffle or be put underneath. A belt of the cashmere is worn in either case. Jacket waists for the same purpose have a rounded point in the back, fronts cut off at the waist line and short, wide revers. The short plastron and soft belt are usually of white cashmere, and the jacket of striped flannel. The soft belt so often alluded to was worn five years ago under the name of a Russian belt. It consists of a piece of silk or woollen goods about eighteen inches wide and long enough to reach from one side seam of the waist where it is gathered so as to cover the seam from an inch below to four inches above the waist line, to the other where it fastens with two or three hooks and loops.

A dressy vest for woollen or silk redingotes is a V of white cashmere covered with a braiding of gold, silver or steel cord, with fichu folds of white silk from the shoulders crossed at the waist line under a soft belt of the same material. The simplest cotton waists are gathered on the shoulders and at the centre of the waist line, back and front, with the lower edge thrust under the full skirt and a belt stitched on the inside as a stay. The sleeves are full at the top, and the neck and wrists are finished with plaited frills of Hamburg edging sewed to a narrow band and turned over on the right side.



I will never buy any but HARTSHORN'S ROLLERS' but HARTSHORN'S! And I will never sell any but HARTSHORN'S! And will see that the name of STEWART HARTSHORN appears in script on every label to avoid being fooled.

Advertisement for Seymour's Shears & Scissors. Includes text: 'SEYMOUR'S SHEARS & SCISSORS. Will stay SHARP and cut the easiest of any made. INSIST on your Storekeeper procuring them for you. REMEMBER THE NAME SEYMOUR'S. ADDRESS HENRY SEYMOUR CUTLERY CO. HOLYOKE MASS.' with an illustration of a pair of scissors.

TO PURIFY AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Cuticura Remedies

Are Simply Infallible.



MY DAUGHTER, MARY CECILIA BRUNOLD, was afflicted with the worst case of eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scabs. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over ten months, but, instead of getting better, the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could afford for medical treatment, to a medical college where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. My wife had to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the medicine they gave her did not have time to act, even if there was any virtue in it, it was changed so often by orders of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to quit all doctoring and try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health, and well, to the surprise of hundreds.

The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chauteau and Ewing Avenues, who sold us the CUTICURA REMEDIES, is as much astonished as any of us. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked a complete cure, and we have used but a little more than three fourths of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and a proportionate amount of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczema, as the doctors all admit, ever seen in this city, and that she has been cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, after the best physicians and remedies failed.

I shall be glad to have any one call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may see for himself what our CUTICURA REMEDIES have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case.

CHAS. B. BRUNOLD, 2905 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Cuticura Remedies

For cleansing, purifying, and beautifying the skin, and curing every species of agonizing, humilating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the SKIN, SCALP, and BLOOD, and humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, crusts, ulcerations, swellings, abscesses, tumors, and loss of hair, whether simple or scrofulous, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are simply infallible.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot, or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible curatives for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by druggists and chemists throughout the world. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents per box; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

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Their great merit consists in being made of KNIT instead of WOVEN cloth spun from very soft twisted yarn, having great absorbing QUALITIES, thereby absolutely preventing chafing eczema, eruptions and all kindred complaints. Mother's will readily appreciate the advantage of these diapers over either linen or cotton, woven as in present use. They wash easily, dry rapidly, and are made ready for immediate use in sizes 18, 20 and 22 inches square, double fold. They are extremely soft, elastic and durable, and when once used are a necessity. Packed in 1/2 dozen boxes at \$2.50 and \$3.00 a dozen, and sent prepaid to any part of the U. S. on receipt of price. A trial sample will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address,

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PREPARED AND GUARANTEED BY E. W. HOYT & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

SEND NAME AND ADDRESS FOR SAMPLE VIAL OF RUBIFOAM.

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PLATE OF JUNE ROSES, all for 13 two-cent stamps (26 cents). Address J. F. INGALLS, PUB., LYNN, MASS.

The June number of INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE contains a full-page COLORED PLATE OF JUNE ROSES, by LIDA CLARK-SON. Have you seen INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE? Single Copies 15c. \$1.00 per Year. It is a finely illustrated Monthly Magazine of 64 pages, devoted to FANCY WORK, HOME DECORATION, ART PAINTING, DOMESTIC HELPS FOR THE HOME, ETC. SPECIAL OFFER! We will send you a THREE MONTHS' trial subscription to INGALLS' HOME MAGAZINE, including the June number, containing the COLORED

DR. SWETT'S "ROOT BEER."

THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK. Made from Life of Man, Wintergreen, Juniper, etc. Valuable in any derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. A beverage for health and pleasure. Packages, to make 5 gallons, 25 cts.; by mail 31 cts.; 4 packages, \$1.00, prepaid. Put up only at the N. E. BOTANIC DEPOT, 245 Washington St., Boston. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D. Prop'r.

Ideal Hair Curler.

Does not burn or soil the hair or hands. SOLD BY ALL DRUG AND TOILET GOODS DEALERS. SAMPLE, POSTPAID, 50 CENTS. G. L. THOMPSON, Mfr., 86 Market St., CHICAGO.

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THE PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.
[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
DAINTIES OF YE OLDEN TIMES. PIQUET AND SWEET WAFERS.

Amongst the many nice things for which we are indebted to the dairy nothing perhaps is more delicate and dainty than *piquet*. It is so delicate that persons who can eat neither curds nor clabber can eat, and enjoy, this charming dish.

I give you my grandmother's recipe for making it, and if you follow her directions exactly you will succeed, as she used to do, in making it to perfection.

"Imprimis. Of bonny clabber, firm and well-set, take two gallons and empty it into a nice clean bag or cloth that has been previously wrung out in cold water. Tie a string around the bag close down to the clabber, and suspend it to a hook or something that will allow it to hang clear of the wall to drip. Put a deep vessel under it to catch the whey. In about eight hours there will be a firm curd in the bag. Scrape it out in a bowl. Have ready another bowl, a hair sieve and a pint of rich sweet cream.

"Put the curd, a spoonful at a time, on the sieve, and rub it through, moistening it now and then with a little cream. When it has all been rubbed through and is perfectly smooth, add cream sufficient to make it as thick as boiled custard. Sweeten it to your taste and flavor with grated nutmeg."

Many of the things that were wont to grace the tables of olden times have been relegated to memory and yet they are well worth recalling. I find nothing amongst modern dishes that surpasses them. And why may we not have the old things as well as the new?

A tea party of the past—what would be a "high tea" now—was incomplete without "sweet wafers." And dainties were they truly. I heard an old gentleman say regretfully a few days ago that he "missed them so much, and never saw anything that could equal, much less surpass them."

If you would test their merits and popularity make them for your next "five o'clock tea," and notice how quickly they will disappear.

The following is the recipe:
"Take half a pound of the best flour, sift it three times and warm it thoroughly, but do not let it get hot. Only thoroughly dry and warm. Cream half a pound of fresh, sweet butter with half a pound of soft white sugar until it is very light. Beat separately the yolks and whites of eight eggs. The whites must be beaten to a stiff froth. Add the yolks to the butter and sugar and gradually add the flour and egg white alternately until all is mixed. Flavor with grated nutmeg or extract of lemon.

"Have ready a pair of heavy English wafer irons. With butter grease them well in and out of their dainty etchings. Put one spoonful of batter in, just enough to spread well over the irons, close them and bake both sides a pale brown. Remove and make into a dainty roll while warm. Continue this, piling them high on the cake plate until all are cooked. To bake them nicely, and roll them prettily, requires some experience and dexterity. Therefore if you would excel in the desirable art treat your family to them occasionally. They cannot fail to enjoy them, and you will soon learn to make them to perfection for the entertainment of the friends whom you delight to honor.

Our great grandmothers knew—none better—that was elegant in the matter of refreshments, and their great-granddaughters would do well to revive at least some of the delicious things whose admirers now as then would be legion. Let us go back, therefore, to the yellow, time stained pages on which they wrote their recipes and methods, and cull some of them at least for our own use and the benefit of those whom we entertain.

SWEET POTATO PONE AND CHARMING CAKE.

From the island of Barbadoes nearly two hundred years ago, my grandfather—though I suppose it would be more correct to say my grandmother—of blessed memory brought to this country the following recipe which has descended from mother to daughter in its original integrity. Minus an alteration, incapable of an improvement because it is perfect.

Wash, peel and grate the best quality of sweet potatoes, the "Spanish potatoes," or the genuine "yam." Measure five teacupful into a large bowl. Into this stir three teacupful of the best West India molasses, two teacupful of butter, (melt the butter carefully and do not let it get oily) one teacupful of preserved ginger, cut into bits like citron that is prepared for cake, one teacupful of preserved orange peel, also chopped small, one teacupful of salt, one tablespoonful of pounded ginger, and two tablespoonfuls of mixed spices pounded, allspice, cloves, mace and cinnamon. Mix all thoroughly together. Grease well a plain cake pan, pour the pone in, and bake it in a moderately hot oven.

Try it with a knife. When the blade comes out clean you may take it out of the oven. Let it get thoroughly cold before attempting to take it from the pan.

If you like sweet potato, this pone will instantly commend itself to you. Who makes

it once will make it again and again. It should look dark and rather clear when properly baked, somewhat like a dark, rich preserve. Never remove it from the oven until it is perfectly done.

There are other recipes for pone, which contain sugar, milk and eggs, and which are made of potatoes that have been boiled until half done. These ingredients have no place in the genuine pone, and therefore should never be used in making it. The recipe that I give is the correct one, and makes to perfection that very toothsome dish.

Here is a recipe for the most charming molasses cake that is made. Four teacupfuls of flour, one and a half teacupfuls of sugar, one teacupful of molasses, one teacupful of butter, five eggs, half a teacupful (level) of soda, half a pound of raisins or currants. Cream the sugar and butter, add the egg yolks, and beat until light, then add the molasses.

Beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir in alternately with the flour and fruit. Dissolve the soda in a tablespoonful of water and add last. Flavor with lemon or mixed spices. Bake as a large cake, or in snowball pans.

When making cake always sift the flour twice or three times and warm it, taking care, however, that it does not get hot. Pound spices fine and sift them carefully. They should only be a flavor in cake, not a discoverable substance.

TWO CHARMING DISHES FOR DINNER. STUFFED CABBAGE AND DELICIOUS PUDDING.

Take a head of cabbage and pour boiling water over it to wilt the leaves sufficiently to turn back without breaking.

Take out the heart and chop it up. Chop up an equal quantity of cold ham and chicken and mix with the cabbage. Add to it also two hard boiled eggs chopped, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, one of pepper, quarter of a teaspoonful of mustard. Stuff the cabbage, tie the leaves to preserve the shape, put it in a cloth and tie it up. Boil in slightly salted water for two hours and eat with drawn butter.

The following is one of the most delicious puddings that is made. Break fourteen eggs, carefully separating the yolks from the whites. Put the yolks in a bowl with one pound of soft white sugar and beat until perfectly light.

Melt half a pound of fresh butter, taking care that it does not become oily, add this to the sugar and egg yolk, beating it in well. Take from the syrup two teacupfuls of orange peel preserves. If it has not been already shredded cut it into long, delicate, strawlike pieces, and add it to the pudding with one teaspoonful of extract of lemon. Beat seven of the egg whites until very light, and stir into it when you are ready to put it to bake.

Have ready three large sized pie plates lined with puff paste; put a third of the pudding in each plate and lay dainty strips of the pastry back and forth across them in pretty lattice work, and put them in the oven to bake rather slowly. Keep them covered, if the stove is hot, to prevent scorching, which they do promptly if they get the slightest chance.

A knife blade or straw set in should come out clean when the pudding is perfectly done. Peach preserve or quince can be substituted for the orange peel, though the latter is preferable, if you have it.

The pastry must be light and flaky and rolled very thin.

Puddings should be removed from the pie plates just as soon as they are done. The plates to which you remove them should be heated. If a hot pudding is put on a cold plate it is apt to make the undercrust soft and moist. Heating the plates prevents this.

CHICKEN SALAD, SCALLOPED OYSTERS AND A DAINY PUDDING.

As there is nothing nicer than well made chicken salad, so also there is nothing more pretentious and disappointing than an imitation of it. Do not undertake it at all unless you are going to follow this recipe exactly.

Roast, or steam until done, three full grown, fat young fowls, and before they get cold take off all of the skin and separate the flesh from the bones. Wait until the meat gets thoroughly cold and then weigh it. To every three (3) pounds of chicken allow one pound of old mellow ham from which every atom of fat has been removed. Grate the ham and set it aside until you are ready to mix the salad.

With a very sharp knife mince up the chicken *fine*, spread it out on a large dish, and sprinkle over it a teaspoonful of fine salt. Take the yolks of eight eggs that have been boiled hard, put them into a bowl, and with a wooden spoon rub them perfectly smooth with eight tablespoonfuls of the best olive oil and six tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one teaspoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, one salt spoonful of Cayenne pepper, and six salt spoonfuls of fine salt.

Mix all of these well together, adding the oil and vinegar by degrees slowly, until the dressing is perfectly smooth, thick and light.

Keep these articles, chicken, ham and dressing, all in separate dishes in a cool place until just before your supper is to be served.

Get two large bunches of celery, wash it carefully, and keep it on the ice or in cold water, until you are ready to make the salad; then the very last thing cut it into small bits and mix into the salad. It must be added the last thing so as to preserve its crispness, which is an essential feature in perfect salad.

When the time to mix the salad arrives sprinkle the grated ham over the chicken and mix it well together, then pour over it the dressing, mixing it with a fork. When thoroughly mixed transfer it to the salad bowl that is to go to the table, and add the celery, mixing it in lightly with a fork. This should be done just before it is to be served. If there is any delay in serving set the salad bowl on the ice. Do not have too much dressing on it. Salad should be thoroughly moistened but nothing more.

Of course in the preparation of all dishes a good housekeeper is also a good taster, and the exact shade of seasoning, as to salt, pepper, etc., must be decided by an orthodox and cultivated palate. In other words she must

know when a thing is right, and not take the recipe's word only.

Scalloped oysters make a very charming dish. Cover the bottom of a well buttered baking dish with fine bread crumbs and sprinkle over them many bits of butter, some salt and pepper, lay on this a layer of oysters with a sprinkle of salt, then more bread crumbs, butter, pepper and salt, another layer of oysters and so on until the pan is as full as you like. Pour in a teacupful of oyster liquor, sprinkle over the last layer of oysters, bread crumbs, butter, pepper and salt and pour over that a teacupful of rich sweet cream. Wherever the bits of butter occur let them be large bits, for oysters need nothing so liberally as butter. It seems to develop their flavor perfectly.

Bake the top brown and send to the table immediately. Do not let them stay in the oven too long. Overcooking is as bad as too little butter. Either ruins them.

These scalloped oysters used to be cooked in the shells of the scallop fish and each guest was served with a shell. Little fancy baking dishes will serve the same purpose now if you choose.

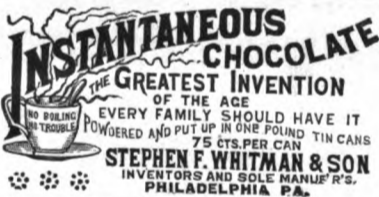
To make a dainty bread pudding, soak half a pound of bread crumbs in a pint of sweet cream. Beat six eggs light with half a pound of white sugar, add a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and half a pound of stoned raisins, mace or nutmeg to taste. Boil and eat with rubbed sauce. Half a pound of butter, half a pound of sugar creamed until light and flavored with nutmeg.

ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON.

The Venice hand decorated Tea Set, as described in our April number, page 23, is one of our most popular premiums. It is very handsome.



Used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals. Price Baking Powder Co. New York, Chicago, St. Louis.



C. W. PACKER'S "STANDARD" ICE CREAM FREEZERS
Are durable, substantial & have no complicated machinery. The mechanism is such that they will freeze Cream, Fruits, Water Ices, etc. in the shortest possible time. Recommended by Miss Parola, in her popular Cook Book. Sold by House Furnishing Dealers.
CHAS. W. PACKER, Manuf'r., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



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The Hunter Sifter is for sale at stove, hardware and house-furnishing stores. A toy Sifter, which shows how the large Sifter works and which will amuse children, will be sent free to anyone who will mention where this advertisement was seen, and enclose three two-cent stamps to
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Electro-Silicon Co., 72 John St., New York.

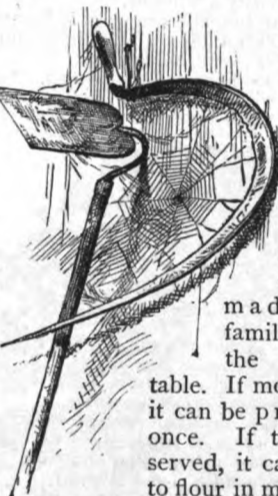
"WITH ELECTRO-SILICON THE PLATE-CLEANER OF THE PRESENT DAY CAN ACHIEVE, WITHOUT ABRASION, EFFECTS OF BRILLIANCY HERETOFORE UNKNOWN."
MARION HARLAND.



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SEND FOR our 120-page Illustrated Price and Premium List. We import our goods and do the largest business in Boston direct with consumers. We also sell for Cash, Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Silver Ware, etc., at Importers' prices. Notice our large advertisements in previous and following issues of this paper. **GREAT LONDON TEA CO., 511 Washington St., Boston.**

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CROFT & ALLEN, PHILADELPHIA.



ACKAGES of "Cerealine Flakes" at twenty cents each may be used until there is not left in them one flake. Dishes of it may be made after the family is seated at the breakfast table. If more is wanted it can be prepared at once. If too much is served, it can be added to flour in making bread.

And so in all the hundreds of ways in which "Cerealine Flakes" may be prepared, there is constant economy in its use.

The "CEREALINE COOK-BOOK," containing over two hundred carefully prepared recipes, will be sent to any one who will mention where this advertisement was seen, and enclose a two-cent stamp for postage to the CEREALINE MFG. Co., Columbus, Ind.

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ROOT BEER

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

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The Granger Family Fruit & Vegetable EVAPORATORS.

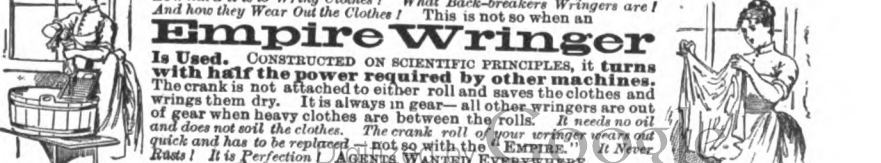
\$3.50, \$6.00 and \$10.00. Send for Circular. EASTERN MFG. CO., 253 S. 5th St., Phila. Pa.



LADIES, enamel your Range on the sides twice a year, tops once a week, and you have the finest polished steel in the world. Follow directions carefully. Sold by all Dealers. Price List free. Parlor Pride Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

The Gem Freezer
The Best in the World.

Illustrated Catalogue and Recipes for 50 Ice Creams, etc., sent free on application to the Manufacturers.



EMPIRE WRINGER CO., Auburn, N. Y.



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

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—All inquiries about flowers and their culture will be cheerfully answered to the best of my ability in the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, when they are of general interest.

Send all letters direct to the address given below, and not to the office of publication. SHILOTTON, WIS. EBEN E. REXFORD.

The Cineraria.

The Cineraria is one of our most effective winter-blooming plants. It gives enormous crops of flowers, of such brilliant color that a few of them make the greenhouse bright, and one plant will glorify a window.

The first illustration shows a plant in bloom. The second gives an idea of the individual flowers with their peculiar markings.

This plant is easily grown from seed. For plants for next winter, sow from April to June. Scatter the seed thinly over the surface of the



THE CINERARIA.

soil,—which should be light and fine,—in a shallow box. Before sowing, press the soil down smoothly, and throw the seed over it, after which dust on a light covering which should be pressed down with the hand.

When the young plants have made a few small leaves, prick them off into other boxes or pots where they will stand about two inches apart. Keep them out of a draught, but give sunshine and fresh air.

The soil should be turfy loam, rotten cow manure, and some sand. Do not make too

fine, but firm it down about the plants when you repot them. Be sure to provide good drainage. If you neglect this you will be pretty sure to grow poor plants, as no plant with which I am familiar is more impatient of stagnant water about its roots.

The principal drawback to the culture of this fine flower is its tendency to become infested with the aphid or green fly. I have found Persian insect Powder the best preventive of attacks from this pest of anything I have ever tried.



THE CINERARIA.

sprinkled over the surface of the soil, and will help to keep the insect away. I have several times injured my plants by fumigating them.

Good plants will come into bloom by mid-winter. When buds appear give liquid manure once a week. Some of the flowers will be of solid color; others white with a border of color, generally a brilliant purple or violet; others will be marked more heavily.

Summer Culture of Winter Flowering Carnations.

Whoever attempts to grow winter-flowering Carnations in pots through the summer makes a serious mistake. I am speaking of young plants which are being prepared for flowering next winter, and not of old plants which have flowered the past season.

If you want strong and vigorous plants for winter use, you must plant your Carnations out in the garden, in rich soil, and keep them growing healthily, but without forcing them in the least.

They must have sunshine and plenty of water, and the weeds must be kept down about them, while the soil must be kept open and mellow by frequent stirrings with the hoe or the rake.

I procure young plants each spring of some reliable florist, and turn them out of their pots just as soon as I think the weather has become warm enough to make it safe to do so. If there should be a return of cold weather after I get them in the ground, I cover with pots or boxes at night.

Most young plants will show a desire to bloom during the summer. Nip this tendency in the bud as soon as discovered. Pinch off the bud-bearing shoot close to the base of the plant. Keep a close watch of your plants, and as soon as one shows signs of putting up a stalk pinch it back.

I have been asked to name and describe a dozen of the best varieties for general culture. I give such a list as has been asked for, and the reader can be assured that it does not include one poor or inferior variety.

Buttercup: A rich, soft yellow, streaked slightly with red. Very large and double. Good bloomer.

E. G. Hill: Deep brilliant scarlet. Very large and full. Fringed.

Grace Wilder: Rosy carmine. Dwarf. Free bloomer, and very desirable.

L. L. Lamborn: Pure white, very large, and of thick, waxy texture. New.

Mrs. Cleveland: Pink, with a peculiar silvery luster. Very sweet.

Portia: Intensely bright crimson-scarlet flowers.

Pride of Kennett: Magnificent velvety red.

Sunrise: Canary yellow, flaked with red. Fragrant, free bloomer, and one of the very best for pot culture.

Silver Spray: Pure white, dwarf, free bloomer, flowers borne on long stems. Valuable for cutting on this account.

W. W. Coles: Dwarf, with flowers of bright scarlet on long stems. A great bloomer.

proved to be a very fine winter bloomer, and one of the most desirable kinds I have ever grown, but I notice that it is being dropped from many of the catalogues. Why, I do not know.

La Purite: An old sort, but none the worse for that. Bright, soft pink. Very sweet, and a free bloomer.

In selecting a place in which to plant out your Carnations for the summer choose one where they can have good circulation of air. In damp, close places the foliage will mildew and rot, and disease often sets in in consequence.

Answers to Correspondents.

Alice S.:—Humulus Japonicus is a variety of Hop from Japan. It is a very rapid grower, with pretty and profuse foliage, and you will be pleased with it as a covering for your summer-house.

C. F. D.:—Different species of Lilies do not force with equal facility, and each kind has to be treated according to its specific nature. The



CARNATIONS.

Bermuda Lily,—L. Harisii,—and all varieties of Liliun Longiflorum force very readily and much quicker and surer than the Japan Lilies. All should be given time to make roots before bringing them into a warm place.

Mrs. W. B. C.:—50° to 55° at night, with 15° higher in daytime is about the proper temperature for forcing Roses. Opinions differ among florists as to which the best insecticide is for this class of plants, but the most of them use Tobacco in dust, smoke or soap.

D. C. D.:—Clematis flammula requires several year's growth to develop its full beauty in, but it amply repays one for care and waiting when it becomes well established. Its long, slender sprays of feathery white flowers are invaluable for cutting for use in large vases.

Mrs. R.:—The wire netting which I spoke of as being extremely useful for trellises for climbing plants comes in rolls, or can be bought by the yard, and the different sizes give you large or small meshes as required.

A. C. E.:—Do not divide your Tulips or Hyacinths until the bulbs have made their annual growth and ripened. You can tell when this has been done by the turning yellow and dying off of the foliage.

Mrs. G. O.:—The leaf you send is that of a Salvia. I have known the plant called Pine-apple Geranium in one locality, and Apple Geranium in another. It is not even a distant relative of the Geranium family.

E. D.:—Callas require a rich soil, preferring one in which there is considerable muck and give warm water daily while growing. Sow Pan-sies in April. The plant named is not a desirable one for ordinary room culture.

M. B. C.:—To facilitate work in your greenhouse you ought to have a syringe, or, better, a combination force pump, which is a portable instrument, with a hose attached, by which a stream or spray can be thrown twenty or thirty feet; if the valve attachment and hose are taken off and a nozzle screwed on, you have a large syringe, and by changing the plungers you have an instrument by which liquids can be applied to plants without wasting any; you should also have a hand bellows to apply powder with which to drive away insects, a trowel with a long, tapering blade, very useful in taking up plants, a pruning knife, and a watering-pot with a long spout which can be thrust in among plants so that

those on the back of the benches can be reached easily without breaking those in front as you would be quite likely to do if you were to reach over them with an ordinary watering-pot. If you have no cistern in the room, have a barrel which can be filled with water which should be allowed to stand till the chill is taken off before applying to your plants.

Mrs. W.:—By all means use double-thick glass in roofing your greenhouse. It costs a little more, but it is so much thicker and stronger that you will soon save enough by it to cover extra cost. My greenhouse is roofed with it, and I have never had a light broken by hail, while florists near by who used single-thick glass have been to a good deal of expense each year in repairing their roofs after storms.

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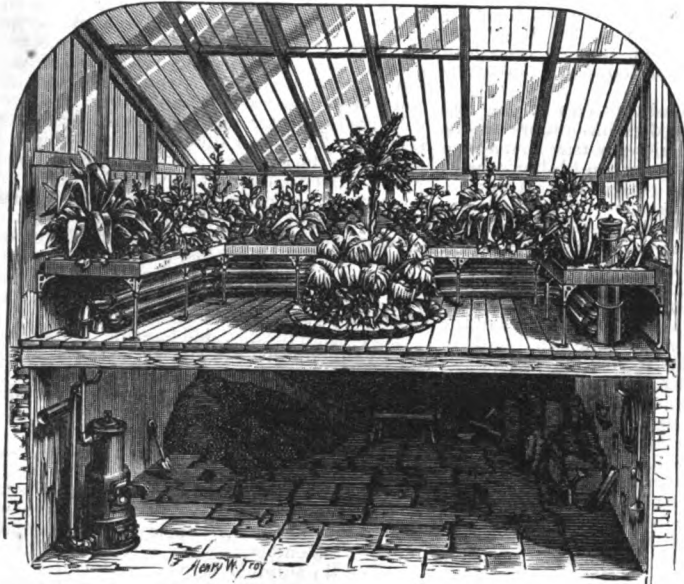
TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

(Continued from opposite page.)

More About Greenhouses.

The article on Greenhouses, published in the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL last year attracted a great deal of attention among those who love flowers and would be glad to have a place expressly for them, and brought me in a great many inquiries regarding points not touched on in the article. Another article has been asked for, and in giving it I shall try to make the subject clear in all its bearings, to those who did not fully understand the first one.

First, as to heating. I advised the hot-water system. Why? Because I believe it to be the



HOT-WATER HEATER.

one best adapted to heating small greenhouses and conservatories. My reasons for this belief are:

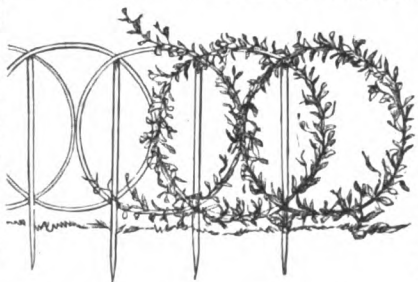
- First, its simplicity.
- Second, its effectiveness.
- Third, its safety.
- Fourth, its economy in fuel.

It is simplicity itself in its working. The water about the fire becomes heated. Water, in taking on heat, becomes lighter, and expands. This expanding water, being lighter than the cold water, which is always at the lowest part of the heater because of its density and weight, rises, being forced or lifted by the colder water which comes into the heater below. It passes from the heater by a pipe called the flow. It circulates about the building to a tank placed at the highest point of the system, called the expansion tank, because here the warm water has a chance to expand to suit any degree of heat to which it is subjected. From the bottom of this tank the water, which, in its passage from the heater becomes cooler by degrees, runs back to the heater through a pipe called the return. This pipe enters the heater at the bottom, while the flow pipe leaves it at the top. The cooled water is therefore passed into the heater, is heated, rises, passes out through the flow, about the room to the tank and back again through the return, thus keeping up a steady and constant circulation. The rapidity of this circulation is regulated by the fire, which, during the day, can be checked to any desired degree. On sunny days, when the weather is very cold out of doors, it will be found necessary to check the fire about nine o'clock, and by ten it will have to be almost wholly shut off, as the glass of the greenhouse roof condenses the heat of the sun and makes artificial heat unnecessary till about three or four o'clock in the afternoon. The heating apparatus used in the hot-water system is so simple that any one able to take care of a coal stove can run it with perfect satisfaction.

I have never had the least trouble in keeping the temperature up to 60° on the coldest nights, and we have often had 30°-below zero weather.

The fire is enclosed in such a manner that there is always water circulating outside it, and nothing could be safer.

Steam heating obliges you to raise the water to 212° before any heat is communicated to the pipes, and it must be kept there in order to communicate warmth. If the fire dies down, the water drops below the temperature required and your pipes cool off at once. The hot-water system begins to give off warmth as soon as the water takes on the least degree of heat, and you not only always have heat in some degree as long as you have a fire, in the extreme parts of the system, but you have heat for some

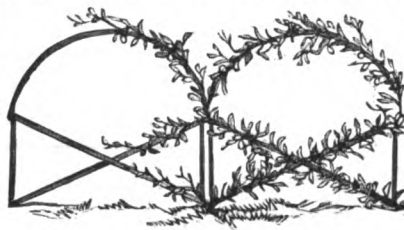


VINE-COVERED RUSTIC FENCE. NO. 1.

time after the fire goes out, as the pipes are full of water at all times, and it takes this water some time to become cool. The circulation of hot water can be kept up with a much slower fire than would be required to produce steam, therefore it is considerably more economical as to fuel. The degree of heat in the different rooms can be regulated by valves in the pipes, or by the fire, from great heat to slight warmth, which is not the case with steam. A correspondence as to the relative merits of steam and hot-water heating among some of our leading florists has brought out the fact that out of a dozen to whom I wrote, only one prefers steam for small or ordinary sized houses, and the reason he prefers it is that he uses natural gas for fuel, and the heating of his extensive range of houses becomes automatic.

Some have failed to understand what was meant in the former article by the reference that was made to a pit for a heater. If my explanation of the principle on which the circulation of water takes place, as given above, is understood, it will be clear to the reader that the pipes which convey the water about the greenhouse must rise above the heater in order to get a flow from and a return of the water to it. The greater density and weight of the cold water must force the lighter water uphill to the highest point, where it expands, and from that point it will run back to the heater by gravitation. Therefore, the heater must be below the greenhouse floor in order to allow the pipes to be placed where they will do the most effective work. The heater can be placed in the cellar, to one side of the greenhouse, — it need not be under it, by any means, — and pipes can be run from it in almost any turn or angle to conduct the water where it is wanted. In order to make this point clearer, I give an illustration, which shows the heater and its connection with the greenhouse under ordinary conditions. As good results could be secured if the heater were placed several feet away, so don't get the idea that you can't use this system without having a cellar or pit under your greenhouse in which to put the heater.

The advantages of such a system of heating are many. It is the perfection of heat as to quality. It is mild, moist and pervading. It gives you a summer-like temperature. A steam pipe will give you so intense a heat that a plant placed close to it will be withered. In using the hot-water system, a plant can come within a half inch of contact with the pipes without being injured. It is true that small greenhouses and conservatories can be warmed by heat from an adjoining room, by having large doors, which are thrown open at night. But there is generally danger of too much cold in the corners for the safety of tender plants, and the warmth is never evenly distributed. This plan of warming the plant-room obliges you to keep the communicating doors open nearly all the time in winter, and dust and dry air do as much damage in the greenhouse as in the dwelling-house, since the greenhouse is simply an extension of the room. In a greenhouse heated by a system of its own, the doors can be closed between it and the living rooms, and the plants showered or water used on the paths and benches in any quantity necessary to secure the desired humidity of air, without causing any inconvenience to adjoining rooms. The temperature can be regulated to a nicety, and plants be grown healthily and satisfactorily in them. And you cannot grow plants well unless you have a place for them, in nine cases out of ten. I am well aware that the expense of a greenhouse properly fitted up is beyond the reach of most persons who love flowers, but there are scores of persons in every town who could well afford to build one, and I want to convince them that they cannot make an outlay of two or three hundred dollars in any way that will afford them more genuine, lasting pleasure. Disabuse your minds of the idea that a small greenhouse will cost you a small fortune. It will not. Of course you can have everything about it so elaborate that it will cost considerable, but the three hundred dollar house will grow plants just as well as your ornamental building that costs twice or three times as much. I know many who spend more each season than having a small greenhouse would cost, on flowers for special occasions and plants for decorative purposes, but, when asked why they do not grow these plants and flowers for themselves, they say they can't afford to do so. It would cost so much to build a house for them. They are wrong. They would think nothing of investing one, two, or three hundred dollars in furnishing the



VINE-COVERED RUSTIC FENCE. NO. 2.

house anew, when the old furniture got a trifle "out of fashion." There is no "furnishing" about a house that can begin to compare with flowers to those who love them. Why not trench a little in other directions, and invest something in a greenhouse which will prove a source of pleasure the whole year round for every member of the family? You can grow all the flowers you want for parties or to give to your friend; you can grow ornamental plants with which to decorate your table or your parlors. You can raise all the plants you want for your garden in the summer.

I was greatly pleased that the article of last year, on greenhouse building, interested so many lovers of flowers. I took great pleasure in answering the many letters of inquiry that came to me on the subject. I shall be glad to do the same this year. If any reader of this article thinks of building, and wants advice, I will give it willingly, and it shall cost him or her nothing.

Rustic Fences, to be Covered with Vines.

It often happens that a low fence is wanted to divide the flower from the vegetable garden, or to serve as a sort of screen for some part of the grounds. These fences are not intended to be permanent, but temporary, and therefore the gardener does not care to put much work or money into them. Next year the garden plans may be entirely changed, and the need of the fence done away with, or the change may require it in another place. This being the case, the cheaper the fence, and the small amount of labor involved in making it, the better it answers its purpose.

I give designs for two which can be easily made, and they cost next to nothing. The first is made of barrel hoops fastened to posts about eighteen inches high. They can be wired on, or tied. Wiring makes the strongest fence. Nailing is hardly practicable, as the edge of the hoops will come against the posts instead of the flat portion through which nails would have to be driven.

The second design is made of lath fastened to low posts, with a half hoop fastened from post to post. The posts may be pieces of inch boards, cut of equal length, sharpened at one end so that they will drive into the ground easily. Any woman who is at all handy with a hammer, saw and hatchet, can do all the work required in making one of these fences, and a good deal of it can be made in a day.

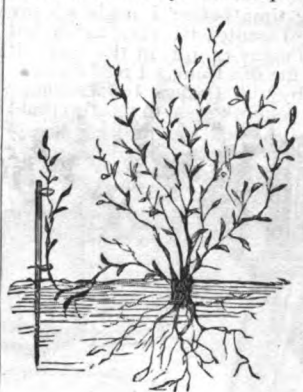
For covering, several vines can be used with good effect if care is taken to keep them properly trimmed. The Madeira Vine, Cinnamon Vine, German Ivy, Cypress and Cobea are all good. In order to carry out the design and preserve clear outlines of the circles and angles, it will be necessary to keep the vines tied up well, otherwise they will straggle from one hoop to another, and from lath to lath, and in a short time you will have a screen in which the foundation is lost sight of. I would have no objection to this, — in fact I should prefer it to regular outlines, — but many would care for it the other way. By training the vines as they grow, they can be kept to the places where they are needed to cover the framework, and if inclined to straggle, tie them so that they are obliged to remain where you put them with dark yarn which will not show among the leaves. In this way you can make the vines bring out the curves and angles of your fence clearly. The second design might be made quite effective by covering the lower part with brilliant Nasturtiums, letting them grow and ramble as they please, with some vine trained along the hoop at the top.

Increasing Shrubs by Layering.

I am constantly in receipt of letters, asking how to increase choice shrubs, which do not seem easily propagated by division of the roots. It seems difficult for most amateurs to get cuttings of shrubs to grow, for some reason. To such persons I advise layering. This is a safe, and generally a sure way. Some shrubs do not send out roots readily from shoots, but most kinds will. An idea prevails that layering is only another name for propagation by cuttings, with this difference: that cuttings are generally inserted in the soil in an upright position, while in layering the cuttings are laid down, hence the name of the method. This is all a mistake. Cuttings are entirely detached from the old plant, while a layer is left attached until it is certain that the shoot has sent out roots and is in a condition to begin life independent of the parent plant upon which it has been suffered to depend for nourishment until such a time as it was able to shift for itself.

Layering should be done with shoots of the present year's growth, at that period of their growth when they are neither soft or hard, but passing from one condition to the other. When in proper condition, they will not snap off squarely when bent, as they will at an earlier stage of growth, neither will they allow you to bend them without breaking as they will later on. In brief, they are in a transition state between breaking and bending, and seem able to do one about as well as the other. The best shoots for layering are tall and without branches. Strip off the leaves at that portion of it which is to be put under the soil. With a sharp knife cut about half through it on the upper side, drawing the knife lengthwise of it for an inch or two. This cut is generally made from the lower side, but Peter Henderson, in "Gardening for Pleasure," advises making it from the upper side, because this will allow you to bend the shoot without breaking it, when inserting it in the soil, but if the cut is made from below, it will often snap off when you come to give it a turn upwards. This cut should be a foot or more from the lower part of the shoot.

Having made the "tongue," — the professional term for the cut on the shoot, — dig a little hole in the earth close to the parent plant, and bend the shoot over it so that the cut will fit into it nicely. Then put the earth back over it, packing it down well. It is a good plan to lay a stone over it for two reasons: It will hold the soil firmly in place, and prevent its drying out rapidly.



SHOOT.

Then set a little stake at one side of the shoot, — the side farthest from the old plant, — and tie the end of the shoot to it in a perpendicular position, as shown in the illustration. In a month or six weeks examination will tell you whether roots are being formed or not. When you are certain that they have started, and have made sufficient growth to enable the young plant to take care of itself, separate it by cutting down between the new roots and the junction with the old plant with a sharp knife. If these instructions are followed closely, it will be found comparatively easy to root young growth of almost any shrub. Roses are increased more surely in this manner, by the amateur, than by any other process.

Many kinds will root quite readily if no cut is made, but the majority form roots much quicker with it than without it. The philosophy of it is that the cut tends to interfere somewhat with the flow of sap, and this obstruction induces the formation of roots from that portion of wood which has been interfered with.

Carnations are propagated in this way extensively. Choice varieties may be increased by layering and strong young plants secured, which can be kept over to another season, with a reasonable certainty of their coming through the winter in vigorous condition, if given proper protection, while old plants will be comparatively worthless for keeping over. In propagating by cutting or layer, you know that you are perpetuating choice varieties, as such young plants never sport, but if you depend on seedlings you are never sure of what you will get. They may reproduce the traits of the parent plant and they may be utterly unlike it in many respects.



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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
PHOTOGRAPHY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY LAURIE MAC HENRY.

It was a long time before I made up my mind to try it. I wanted to, very much but there seemed so many things in the way,—it was expensive, for one thing. I read the catalogues issued by the Dealers in Amateur's Supplies, and I couldn't seem to fix it so that I



could start on less than thirty dollars, and that was too much to throw away, although I shouldn't have considered it too much to spend to insure me a proficiency in taking pictures.

There was the rub! After I had bought my equipments, could I learn to take pictures? Of course others had done it, but how much time, and patience, and study, and natural talent in that direction was necessary?

I had always had an impression that Photography was something like Free Masonry,—that there was some dark secret about it which was revealed by the "Artist" only to his trusted apprentice and thus there was a sort of "succession," and the art was kept religiously in the "dark room" fraternity.

But now the advertisements, and circulars were breaking down the very walls of the "dark room," and I heard of "exposures" and "dry plates," and "developers," and "blue prints," and I saw samples of amateur work,—landscapes, groups, portraits, etc., all done by people who had never been more intimate with an artist than I had, and then I could stand it no longer, I waded in myself, and now after several years experience I want to say to all boys and girls, and to the parents too, I cannot imagine a pleasanter amusement, nor one which lasts so long, nor one which is so thoroughly satisfying both to the Amateur and to his family and friends. I made mistakes in starting, I spent too much money in the first place! yes, even my little Thirty Dollars was much more than was, or is necessary, and I propose now to give the boys and girls who may read this paper the benefit of my experience, and I want to say right here, that any one who cannot do real good, satisfactory work, after reading this letter must be—well, even duller than I was, and surely that is "putting it strong enough."

Now in the first place let me advise you by all means, first to make "Blue-prints." The process is exactly the same as for making the regular black and white pictures up to the toning process.

Whereas with a blue picture, it is finished when printed and washed, the trouble, and danger of spoiling, has only just then commenced, in the case of a black print. Really, unless one has a room free from dust and intrusion,—not for an hour or so, but for days, the toning and printing and fixing of black prints is more trouble and vexation than it is worth. Of course you will do just as you please about it, and I shall give you my experience all the way through, but as a "final shot" in favor of blue prints, let me say, I have a scrap book containing hundreds of them,—landscapes, groups, animals, buildings etc., and I really think it is admired quite as much as my collection of black prints, and moreover after you have the negative, a blue print 5x8 costs say 2 cents, against 8 or 10 cents for a black one.

Well now for the "art."



I shall imagine the reader to be a boy or girl of fourteen, and shall try to make everything plain to you.

First your camera. (This letter is not intended to advertise any manufacturer so I shall mention no names at all, and in fact, except in the matter of dry plates, I consider one make of apparatus as good as another, price being about the same.)

I bought a cheap camera 5x8, fitted with one front piece which held a single lens for taking 5x8 pictures, and an extra front piece fitted with a pair of matched lenses for taking either single 4x5 pictures, or pair pictures for Stereoscope use. I have never regretted this pur-

chase, I am using the same outfit still, and were I to buy a camera to-day I should get exactly the same again. This season my outfit would cost as follows:

Camera and carrying case,	\$7.50
Tripod, and one plate holder,	4.50
Single lens,	7.00
Pair lenses,	\$19.00

In case this is rather more money than you

want to spend, you can get a good 4x5 camera, with tripod, lens, carrying-case and plate holder for ten dollars, and remember you can do just as good work with it as with the more expensive outfit name above, only you can take but one size picture.

Now besides the camera, etc., you absolutely must have the following articles:

- 1 Focussing cloth, (a square yard of black rubber gossamer) \$1.00.
- 2 Developing trays—sheet iron coated, 4x5, 20 cents each, 5x8, 25 cents each.
- 1 Red lantern, the cheapest I know of is 50 cents.
- 1 lb Hypo-sulphite of soda, 10 cents.
- 1 Doz. dry plates, 4x5, 75 cents per doz.; 5x8, \$1.50 per doz.
- 1 Doz. blue papers 4x5, 12 cents per doz.; 5x8, 20 cents per doz.
- 1 Flat printing frame 4x5, 45 cents each; 5x8, 60 cents each.

That comprises the entire outfit except the developer, which I will tell you about when we reach that part. Of course the first thing you will do is to examine your outfit—open everything except the box of plates and the package of blue paper. Clean and fill with kerosene the little lantern. Unfold the camera, notice how the frame at the bottom, (called the "bed") folds up for convenience in packing away and carrying about. Notice the sliding bolt or other contrivance for holding this bed rigid when opened out for use. Notice how the back may be inclined backward or forward at such an angle as will bring the plate vertically parallel with the object to be taken. This is a very important matter, and it will pay you to study it well, especially before taking a picture of a person sitting. My first experience in this particular direction was rather startling. My "sitter" (I used to call them "my victims," during my experimenting days) was facing me, leaning back comfortably in a large arm-chair, with his legs crossed. It never struck me that his knees were probably three feet nearer the camera than his face, until upon developing the plate I found I had brought forth a monstrosity with knees and feet large enough for the "Cardiff Giant," hitched on to a head and body which in comparison looked ridiculously small. Now this "swing back" is designed to guard against just such results.

Had I bent forward the back, so that it's perpendicular was inclined to nearly parallel with an imaginary line from my "victim's" head to his knee, each part of him would have been so nearly "in focus" that any discrepancy would have passed unnoticed. So I advise you to understand the "swing-back." You will find too that the little front board to which is attached the lens, is arranged so that it may be shoved up or down a little,—you will find this very convenient for adjusting the amount of foreground, or the amount of sky in your picture without changing the position of the camera.

Now put up your tripod and screw the camera on firmly,—learn how to do this before starting in for pictures for you will find it necessary to set up and adjust the affair quickly sometimes, to catch a desired view which may chance to be transitory in some detail.

It is well now to practice "focussing," before using plates, and probably spoiling them. Take the cap off the lens-tube and notice the "stops" or "diaphragms" with different sized openings. (We say "openings" you know in our "art language," but between you and me they are just plain, old-fashioned, every day holes—round holes.) Now these "stops" are very important things and must be changed every time you take a picture. Now for focussing take out all the stops, this will leave the largest possible hole or opening for the light to enter the camera through the lens. Now replace the cap, and point the machine at some object, say a house one hundred feet or so from you. If possible stand with your back to the sun, with the lens-tube opening away from the sun. It is a good plan (and a comfortable one) to always have the camera in a shady place.

To be Continued.

This is the last number at the old price. Until July 1st we shall accept subscriptions at 50 cents per year; after that date the price will be \$1.00 per year, or ten cents a copy.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

SUMMER FLITTING.

BY CATHERINE HERTZOG.



question seems to be settled now-a-days, that every family who can possibly afford it, shall spend a part or the whole of every summer away from home, and as summer draws near, hundreds of people in our large cities are this moment discussing plans for their annual flitting, as earnestly as if the town were plague-smitten from June to September.

Of course I am not going to decry the vast advantages and benefits of change of scene and air—no one knows better than I what they are worth, but are they worth all that some people sacrifice for them under existing fashions? To confirm my doubts I have but to ask the testimony of the lonely men, who are left behind, while wife and children depart for sea or mountain. Few of them regard it as an unmixed blessing that they should breakfast and dine at restaurants, and, after spending the long summer day at business, return home only to find the house empty and neglected; not being able to endure the gloom thereof, what is more natural than that they should leave it to institute a round of bachelor pleasures, which may be harmless enough, but, even so what a life for a home-loving husband and father; or, if the man be not displeased with such lonely freedom, that of itself is a sign that the escape from harness is a dangerous thing for him.

Neither must we blind ourselves to the fact that this matter of freedom has a more serious side still, for it is undoubtedly true that a man meets many a temptation when his home, with its holy influences is closed against him,—temptations to extravagance, to low amusements, to unfit companions—if to no worse follies or immoralities—and once the downward path is entered upon, who can tell where it will end?

In his letters to young married people, Timothy Titcomb beseeches them to beware of the "first separation," and in like spirit I may urge upon all married women to avoid unnecessary separations.

But what are we to do when these partings are necessities—when, for instance, little children are drooping, or ill, and there's no one but "mother" to take them from the deadly heat of the city? Or when mother herself is completely worn out and must have change and rest, even though the move involves the deserted house, with its drawn shutters and dust, poor papa left to the tender mercies of Bridget and the restaurant man?

In case of necessity I have only one suggestion to offer—instead of taking your sick baby and troop of little ones to a boarding-house, go into the country around about your city and search diligently for a house in which the modern conveniences are lacking, if air and water are pure, the drainage good and provisions to be had without too much seeking.

In such a summer camp you can picnic throughout the hot months and pater familias can come to you, if not every day, at least once or twice a week, the time he spends with you being a much needed change and relaxation, to say nothing of the benefit to you both of these repeated dips into family life.

The little home should be far enough away to be beyond the circle of fashionable villas, which our rich men build around the cities and whose existence makes rent and provisions quite beyond the reach of moderate incomes.

There are many villages and settlements within fifty miles of every city, New York, perhaps, excepted, where a good and comfortable house may be hired for \$100 for the summer, and the rent once paid, the economy in dress, in luxuries, in the price of food, light and fuel make the summer's expenses much less than they would be were you to go to some fourth rate resort. This I can vouch for, from personal experience, if only you go far enough away to preclude that most delightful, but expensive pleasure of having constant visitors.

In selecting a house it is well to choose one in which the owners have lived and gathered around them all the real necessities, rather than one of the furnished villas before mentioned—which are rarely well furnished. To the first, you would need to take but few of your city comforts, silver, bed and table linen a mattress or two, perhaps, and blankets, for most country people use feather beds and eschew blankets—delighting in the heavy "comfortables" wadded with cotton, and made most unhealthy and uncomfortable. I advise plenty, of books and the sewing machine too, for if you are in good health you can get much of next winter's sewing done without any strain, but in this matter you must be wise and discreet, forcing yourself to take regular exercise and recreation.

Not only will such a life be good for your husband, but you will acknowledge that it holds for you and your children many advantages over any hotel, or boarding house existence, you can live as quietly, as simply as you please, taking your maids with you, if you care to retain them, and if you are beyond the reach of city attractions, and they and you will live longer for the rest from city house-keeping. Then how different a table you can keep from the overcrowded one of the hotel, where three times a day your little ones are tempted by hot cake, sweets and rich dishes, or from that of the boarding house, which if good, presents the same faults as the hotel, or, if poor, leads you through very hunger into all sorts of unwholesome diet with ham, dried beef, tough meats, strong butter and sour bread as *pieces de resistances*.

There is an incalculable blessing in the freedom your children can enjoy, in the training you can give them and in their complete shelter from the social influences of a crowded boarding house, from the unwise notice of strangers and the constant companionship of people and children whom you would most avoid under other circumstances, to say nothing of the inevitable tittle-tattle, which is sure to arise where idle women are congregated, and petty squabbles in which you take part and blush to remember.

When the summer is over, and you return with clearer brain and stronger back to the burdens of your city life, you will find yourself counting the weeks until the golden days of another season shall once more bring you to the peaceful country home, where, with husband and children around you, you can drink deep draughts of enjoyment of this beautiful world which lies about us, but whose beauty is forgotten, or of secondary importance, in a fashionable summer resort.

Are you posted on the kind of goods we offer as premiums? Have you paid any attention to those pages given to premium offers each month, or have you thought they were simply advertisements, and not worth reading?

Do you know how many costly things you buy at stores which might easily be had for nothing except the trouble of asking your friends to look at a copy of the JOURNAL and join your club if they liked it. We offer you an easy way to get things for nothing and save your money. Isn't it worth looking into?

For mothers we have a number of practical papers, by some of our most eminent physicians on "Nursing in Fevers," "Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever," "Diphtheria," with hints on nursing and treatment.



Will buy sufficient

Pearline

to do a large wash—

Clean a house,

or enough of both to prove to any woman its wonderful dirt-removing and labor-saving qualities. Costs almost nothing, but makes the dirt jump. Does it hurt the hands or clothing? NO, it is harmless. Many millions of packages used every year—no complaints, but many women write: cannot get along without Pearline.

Caution Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers are offering imitations which they claim to be Pearline, or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—they are not, and besides are dangerous. PEARLINE is never peddled, but sold by all good grocers.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.

[FOR THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL.]
DICKY'S MISSION.

(Concluded from page 6.)

again, for it set in very stormy, so she sent seed and lettuce, etc., by Pop, from whom she learned Dicky was well and as cunning as ever, having learned several new tricks from Maggie's patient teaching.

But Dicky was destined to do great things for Maggie. Through his singing he had secured more work and better pay for Pop; that meant so much to Maggie; then kind ladies had heard of her and sent delicacies to her, and lastly, one day Dick and Maggie were singing a duet when they attracted the attention of a doctor who was visiting a poor woman on the lower floor. He wanted to see such sweet singers, so he climbed up to where Dicky lived. He was a skilful physician and a kind, good man. When he saw helpless Maggie he was interested, and asked her questions and examined so tenderly the poor, aching hip she hurt so many year ago, and then he said, "Little girl, if your papa will let me take you to the hospital, I think you could get well enough to walk some."

"O, sir! me walk and get pop's supper for him?" was the eager question.

"Yes, I think so," replied the doctor.

"And can Dick go?" was the next question.

"Yes. But I think you'd better let some one take care of him for you, because they might neglect him."

Lulu, coming the next day, heard from the excited Maggie how Dicky called the doctor up, and that she was going to the hospital and going to walk just like Lulu, and, said Maggie, I'm going to leave Dicky with you, 'cause I can't take care of him the doctor said.

So Lulu had Dicky once more, and Maggie—patient, suffering Maggie—was carried from the dark, dreary room, never to go back again, for before spring, when Maggie could walk, "Pop" had better rooms.

THE ECONOMICAL MILLIONAIRE.

There are a couple of millionaires at the Windsor Hotel. One of them is a director, and the biggest stockholder in a big southern railroad. He is a bachelor, and his name, which I assure you is one of the very commonest in the world, begins with a capital S. Last winter he contracted with a little flower boy for a bunch of choice cut flowers to be sent to the daughter of a friend of his, a well-known banker whose name begins with a K. When the boy came with the flowers and asked a reasonable price for them the old skinflint dicared with him until it was too late for the boy to sell them elsewhere, and until he was only too glad to get rid of them at half price. The boy happened to be a favorite around the Windsor Hotel, and loud were the denunciations of the millionaire when it was discovered how shabbily he had treated the little fellow. I overheard one of the chambermaids, whose sympathies were aroused in favor of the lad, say, "What can you expect from a man who washes out his own socks and leaves them hanging in the basin to dry?" The best joke was that the boy had to take the bouquet to the young lady's address, with the gentleman's card, but passing the Metropolitan Opera House on his way, he picked out the choicest of the flowers, sold them in the lobby of the Opera House, recouped himself for his loss, and carried the diminished bouquet to the young lady in question.—*New York Truth.*

The above is told as a "smart trick" upon the part of the boy, in order to indemnify himself for the loss he had sustained at the hands of the millionaire. But to us it seems a case of arrant dishonesty—dishonesty for which the untaught, ignorant boy is wholly irresponsible, however. The only responsible person in the matter is the millionaire.

By his primary action of a meanness which may be almost termed dishonest, he has taught that boy a lesson in sharp dealing which nothing will ever efface, and which is only matched by the boy's later action in selling the flowers already paid for.

If the millionaire was willing to take his time and flowers for much less than their actual value, why not take the millionaire's flowers in return? This doubtless was his course of unconscious reasoning, which led to his "sharp practice" and gave him an opportunity to rejoice finally in having "come up with" the man who had over-reached him.

It is such men as this who teach our growing youth the lessons of dishonesty and dishonor, which fill our penitentiaries and make our hearths desolate.

"We guarantee the Pennsylvania & Continental Lawn Mowers have no equal in the world." LLOYD & SUPPLEE Hardware Co., Philadelphia.

The Post-office authorities at Boston have started a red-hot crusade against swindlers who are getting rich by means of fraudulent schemes which they "work" through the mails. New England is the very hot-bed of petty frauds of this sort. Indeed a majority of the petty swindles of the country have their headquarters there; while a large proportion of the sharpers working in that line in other places, obtained their knowledge of the "business" in New England. Every game for catching simpletons by means of advertisements in weekly papers, that is successful anywhere, is successful there. A new scheme which is successful anywhere is the advertisement of second-hand gold watches to be given to those who first correctly name the longest verse in the Bible, provided they send 14 2-cent stamps for a book of instruction on fancy work and a finger ring. The Post-office detectives say that an advertisement of this sort recently received 44,000 replies within a month. The contract is fulfilled, for a cheap second-hand gold watch is really sent to the one first answering. For their 28 cents the others get only the ring and the pamphlet which are said to be worth less than two cents. Put the ring, pamphlet and postage thereon at three cents in each of the 44,000 cases, and the amount is \$1,320. Deduct this from the amount received—\$12,320—and there remain \$11,000 to pay for the watch and advertising. There will surely be several thousand dollars a month clear profit. The Post Office people are doubtful whether actual fraud can be legally proved in this case.

A real Steam Locomotive and train given for twenty subscribers fairly sets the boys wild with delight. It will run half an hour at each firing just same as a real locomotive. See April number, page 24.

Boys who are interested in printing should look up the descriptions of the Model Self-inking Presses we give as premiums. See page 24 of the April number.

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRING No. 2

NATURE'S GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA AND GOUT.

Photograph of Dolly Shelton, an old colored woman, taken Jan'y 10, 1889, in her 96th year.



At Eighty years of age bedridden from Dyspepsia and Gout. She was miraculously restored by this Water.

Her case stated by Dr. James Shelton, residing near the Buffalo Springs :

"Dolly Shelton, formerly a family servant, resides a mile from BUFFALO SPRINGS. When about eighty years of age, she was bedridden, a sufferer from ATONIC DYSPEPSIA and RHEUMATIC GOUT. I advised remedies in the case as palliatives merely, not regarding her recovery as among possibilities. While she was in this condition, a Spring was discovered at Buffalo, now known as Spring No. 2. Without suggestion, she at once commenced the use of it, and in a few months (I saw her only at long intervals, not feeling that I could be of service to her), I found, to my great astonishment, that it was proving highly beneficial. There was marked improvement of the DIGESTION, and also of the GOUTY SYMPTOMS. Under continued use of the water, there was continued improvement until she was able to substitute a diet of *meat* and *vegetables* for bread and milk, boiled rice and corn meal, mush, &c., and there was also entire disappearance of the GOUTY AFFECTION. At the same time there was a gradual increase of flesh and nervous vigor until she could walk, without unusual fatigue, several miles at a time over the surrounding hills. She is now living, and certainly not under ninety-five years of age. She claims to be a hundred; would weigh I suppose, two hundred; is in good general health, and walks without difficulty about her house, yard and garden, having had no return of DYSPEPSIA or GOUT."

February 1, 1889.

For sale by leading druggists everywhere.

THOMAS F. COODE, Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Mention this paper when writing.

PAINLESS BEECHAM'S PILLS EFFECTUAL
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.—"Worth a guinea a box."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a **WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;** they ACT LIKE MAGIC—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole *physical energy* of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St. New York, Sole Agents for the United States, who (if your druggist does not keep them.)

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25 CENTS A BOX.
But enquire first of your druggist. In ordering mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION every lady will be glad to get a **Susacnac Spool-Holder.** Send 10c. at once! **The Book Antiquary, Easton, Pa.**

I WANT AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN to Sell **MISSOURI STEAM WASHERS.** It pays to act as my agent, because arguments in favor of the washer are so numerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Write for illustrated Circular and Terms, **J. WORTH, St. Louis, Mo.** Mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

AGENTS WANTED for the best selling book "The Christian's Legacy." Send for Circulars. \$1,000 in cash prizes offered. **W. J. HOLLAND, 150 Nassau St., N. Y.**

MY automatic pen-work to decorate homes. Samples 5c. **J. E. SHIDLER, Huntington, Ind.**

EVERY family should make its own soap with Banner High Test Pulverized Lye. For illustrated pamphlet showing how easily and economically it can be done, in a few minutes, write to the **PENN CHEMICAL WORKS, Philadelphia.**

[Hand H] Removes paint, grease and all dirt from silk, plush, woolen and cotton goods, carpets, etc. Makes goods bright as new. Mailed on receipt of 40 cents. **H. M. BLACK & CO., 821 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.**

SEND Stamp for **WASHINGTON TERRITORY CATECHISM** Fishelman, Llewellyn & Co., Seattle, W. T.

WE PAY AGENTS \$65 to \$100 Per MONTH SALARY, AND ALL EXPENSES. To travel or for local work; state which preferred, also salary wanted. **SLOAN & CO., Manufacturers, 294 George St., Cincinnati, O.**

WANTED at once, a Manager, man or woman, in every vicinity. Profitable business Liberal Pay. All time not necessary. Give references Address, **R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.**

MUSIC SALE To reduce our stock of music, we will send by mail, postpaid, 68 pieces full sheet music size, including songs, marches, waltzes, quadrilles (with calls), &c., by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, &c. **15c.** Money refunded if not satisfactory. **WHITE WINGS & 100** songs, words and music **10c.** **Q. L. HATHAWAY, 339 Wash. St. Boston, Mass.**

\$1.00 An Hour made selling New Nickel Plated Broom Holders. Sample and terms 6c. **T. M. GANDY, Chester, Conn.**

LADY AGENTS clear **\$150 Monthly** with my new Rubber Undergarment for ladies only. Proof free. **MRS. H. F. LITTLE, Chicago, Ill.**

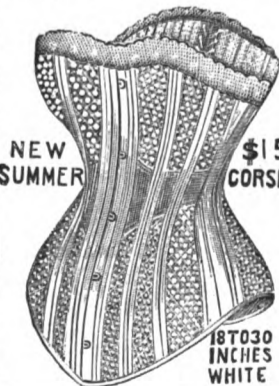
Lucrative Employment! Send for the Economy Roaster and Baker, if you want to make money, have a tender roast or good bread. Sample by mail, \$1. Used and recommended by **L. H. JOURNAL, T. A. Gardner, Mr., South Vineland, N. J.**

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR CURLER GIVEN AWAY.

The **Pall Mall Electric Association**, of London and New York, desiring to quickly introduce Dr. Scott's **ELECTRIC SUMMER CORSET** make the following offer to the lady readers of this paper, to hold good for 30 days: If you cannot get it at your nearest store, remit at once the price, **\$1.50, with 15 cts.** added for postage and packing. We will then send you (FREE) with the Corset, one of Dr. Scott's **Electric Hair Curlers**, retailing at 50 cts., and "The Doctor's Story," an invaluable book (price, 25 cts.). This is a beautiful Corset, ventilating, cool and healthy—just the thing for summer wear. It is made of extra strong and fine quality Nottingham net of double thickness (made expressly for us). It has a girde-shaped waistband, which firmly secures the material and prevents the corset stretching and getting out of shape, with pockets all around in which are placed our watch-spring magnetos. They are highly charged with electro-magnetism, and impart a steady and gentle current all-healing in its influence to the wearer. There is no unpleasant shock in wearing them. As a remedial agent they are worth \$5.00 each and can be worn by the most delicate invalid, as well as by the most robust, with wonderful results. Avail yourself of this offer now.

On receipt of **\$1.50** (the price of this Corset), with postage, 15 cents, added, we will send

- 1 Corset, retail, \$1.50
- 1 Hair Curler, " .50
- 1 "Dr's Story," " .25



NEW SUMMER CORSET \$1.50
18 TO 30 INCHES WHITE
Price, 50 cts.
1-10 THE SIZE.

to any Lady Reader of this paper remitting for it within 30 days.

So that for the amount you remit you receive \$2.25 in value.

The Doctor's Story is an eminently interesting work.

Accept the offer now for it may not appear again.

LONDON, ENGLAND. DR. SCOTT, New York. Your "Crimper and Curler" works charmingly. Its effect causes universal admiration. They are most simple to use. I consider them worth a guinea apiece to those who devote much attention to the ever-changing arrangement of the hair.

Remit price to Dr. Scott, 842 Broadway, New York, and, to insure safe delivery, add 15 cents for postage. Remit in Post-Office Money-Order, Draft or Currency in Registered Letter payable to

Mention name of this paper.

fashionable "loose and fluffy" mode. Those who wear crimps or other forms of false hair will find this Electric Curler a very useful article. It does not break off and ruin the hair like the ordinary crimping process, and in wet or hot weather it works as quickly as in cold.

L. LANGTRY,

GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, N. Y.

"MONONA."

(TRADE MARK REGISTERED.)

The only certain and speedy cure for Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples now known. Unequaled for the cure of Old Sores, Ulcers, Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Tetter, and other Skin Diseases. The King of Ointments for man or beast. Sent by mail for Ten Cents in silver. Address, "The Monona Co.," 6 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

SILKS Velvet and Plush. A nice pk'ge of pretty pieces, all colors only 10c. 3 lots, 25c. Western Supply Co., St. Louis

360 FINE Imported Embossed Scrap Pictures, only 10 cents. **EAGLE CARD CO., Phila., Pa.**

Imperial Pen and Pencil Stamp.

Your name on this useful article for marking linen, books, cards, etc., 25c. Agents sample, 20c. Club of six, \$1.00. **EAGLE STAMP WORKS, New Haven, Conn.**

[For the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] THE KINDERGARTEN.

XXII.

BY ANNA W. BARNARD.

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MOVEMENT PLAYS AND SONGS.

Looked upon merely as physical exercises, the movement plays and songs are invaluable, through their means considerable practical knowledge is conveyed, rough ways are replaced by gentle and courteous manners, loud voices are modulated, love for fair play is inculcated, mutual respect is cultivated, and the children learn to "live together" peacefully.



Conversation, rhythmic movement, music and singing unite in bringing about these happy results. When rightly conducted, the movement plays and songs have a beneficial influence upon the whole being of the child. But their inner meaning reveals itself only to the receptive and willing mind,—only so much as the kindergarten understands of this meaning will it be possible for her to interpret to the children, and help them to realize, by their own action, and this she will do by her words, by the expression of her face, by the tones of her voice, by her gestures, and by every impulse of her animating spirit.

In these plays are represented the various trades and occupations, viz.: those of the carpenter, joiner, wheelwright, blacksmith, shoemaker, farmer, miller, baker, spinner, weaver, tailor, etc., each one of which is first made the subject of conversation, illustrated by pictures, and, when possible, by real objects. Only a few, brief, general hints can be given as to the manner of conducting these plays. For instance, previous to playing "The Farmer," preparation should be made by the examination and planting of the different kinds of grain, wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, etc., and, if possible, by seeing their growth in the fields. The old fashioned scythe, sickle, flail, rake, etc., should be contrasted with the mowing, threshing and raking machines of today, and also made in miniature, by means of the occupations. When properly prepared for the play the children will enter understandingly and with spirit



into the varied motions of sowing, reaping, carting, threshing and sifting the grain. "The Farmer" may be appropriately followed by "The Miller," "the dripping, dropping, rolling wheel" of "The Mill," and "The Baker" with his loaves of bread, and the children gradually led to realize how farmer, miller and baker are all necessary to prepare the bread which is their daily food.



Other games are those in which are personified the cat, mouse, dog, horse, cow, sheep, chicken, rabbit, pigeon, fish, lizard, frog, stork, snail, spider, ant, worm, bird, bee, butterfly, etc.; games for the cultivation of the senses,—hearing, smelling, tasting, touching and seeing; boat, river and echo songs; light-plays of sun, moon and stars; flower-plays, to which pansies, butter-cups, daisies, roses and lilies lend fragrance and beauty; bird-songs of thrush, swallow, robin, etc., of dreaming, sleeping, hopping, singing, flying and nest-building birds; winter songs, of frost, snow, hail, ice, wind and sleet; summer songs, of rain, thunder, lightning, cloud, sunshine and rainbow; spring songs for each month; autumn songs of chestnuts and falling leaves, and devotional songs.



A simple and pretty play is that of the "Little Worm." When the children have become familiar with the looks and habits of the caterpillar, have seen the cocoon and the butterfly, they delight to personate the worm, by going, one at a time, within the circle, and creeping with slow motion around the mat. With a piece of thin, gauzy material, which is dexterously thrown over the worm, he at once begins to weave around him his little cocoon, completing it, and lying perfectly still, as the others sing "Dear little worm, we'll say 'Good-bye!' Till you come out a butterfly!" At the last word, the butterfly suddenly bursts from the cocoon, and flies joyously around the

room, fluttering over the various flowers with-in reach, and flitting from one to another with perfectly free and graceful motions, while the other children sing with more animation than before, "Oh, there it is! Oh, see it fly!" etc. (Fig. 1.)

THE LITTLE WORM.

"A little worm is on the ground, It creeps, and creeps, and creeps around; 'Tis spinning now a little nest, That it may find a place to rest; Dear little worm, we'll say 'Good-bye!' 'Till you come out a butterfly!"

Repeat last two lines.

"Oh, there it is! Oh, see it fly! A lovely, lovely butterfly! It spreads its wings so dazzling bright, And seeks the joyous air and light! 'Tis sipping honey from the flowers. Dear little butterfly you're ours!"

Repeat last two lines.

A charming play is "Robin's Lullaby," in which one child personates the mother robin, with the baby robin, a younger child, chosen by herself, under her protecting wing. A tree standing near, is represented by another child, with arms outspread above the robin's nest. The other children are forest trees with waving branches. As a prelude, the kindergarten and her assistants, with closed lips, and a low, humming sound, imitate the sighing of the wind, then all together sing "Close beneath thy mother's wing, etc.," humming softly the last strain. The young robin, nestling more closely under the mother's wing, closes its bright eyes and sleeps, and the trees wave their branches yet more gently, as all together sing "Nestle, nestle gently down, etc.," (Fig. 2.) The sighing of the wind ends this lovely play, whose words, melody and gestures have an indescribably peaceful effect.

ROBIN'S LULLABY.

"Close beneath thy mother's wing, Birdie, lay thy little head; I will watch thy slumbers, love, I will guard thy downy bed.

"Nestle, nestle gently down, Close thine eyes in sleep, my dear, Safe within our Father's love, Thou and I have naught to fear!"

In the play of little "Jack Frost," the children in the circle, represent forest trees; a cluster of flowers and another of grasses, within the circle, are each represented by a group of three or four children. Little Jack Frost stands all alone in a corner of the room, while Mother Nature, with the Springtime and many flowers in her train, waits quietly at a distance. Jack Frost goes slowly up the hill, watching the moon and stars, and laughing "Ha! Ha! Ha! might!" Late in the autumn night, when the winds are still and the leaves falling from the trees, Jack runs down the hill, (Fig. 2.) He walks through the trees, touching with his icy fingers the flowers and grasses,—they droop, crying and sighing, "We freeze! we freeze!" "We die! we die!" (Fig. 3.) Jack runs off again, waving his hands and singing "Good-bye! Good-bye!" Now he trips round the edge of the forest, spreading snow on the ground, nipping the breezes, icing the streams, and chilling even the warm sunbeams. But at last Dame Nature, who has been patiently biding her time, comes, bringing the spring, with its flying and singing birds, whose merry lays and joyous life melt the snow and warm the sky, (Fig. 4.) and "little

stretched arms and an exquisitely gentle movement of the fingers, imitate the soft fall of the snow-flakes, stoop to pat the floor with finger tips for the rain drops, pound with small fists for the hail, stand erect and spread the arms widely for frost, bring both hands slowly down over their closed eyes to represent the dark cloud, which is suddenly dispelled as the uplifted arms and smiling faces welcome the sunshine, the hands meeting above the head, and arms describing the graceful curves of the rainbow, and with arms folded upon the breast, or with clasped hands and uplifted faces, in the majestic chorus, "Wonderful, Lord, are all Thy works!" (Fig. 8.) In one instance, as this song ended, a sweet little voice said, "Oh, I wish we could sing. 'This is the way moonlight comes down!' and without a pause, to his great delight, the following words were sung.

Watching the stars and moon so bright, And laughing aloud with all his might;— Little Jack Frost ran down the hill. Late in the night, when the winds were still; Late in the fall when the leaves fell down, Red and yellow and faded brown.

"Little Jack Frost walked thro' the trees,



'Ah!' sighed the flowers, 'We freeze! we freeze!'

'Ah!' sighed the grasses, 'We die! we die!' Said little Jack Frost 'Good-bye! Good-bye!'

Little Jack Frost tripped round and round, Spreading white snow on the frozen ground, Nipping the breezes, icing the streams, Chilling the warmth of the sun's bright beams:

"But when Dame Nature brought back the Spring, Brought back the birds to chirp and sing; Melted the snow and warmed the sky, Then little Jack Frost went weeping by; Flowers opened their eyes of blue, Green buds peeped out and grasses grew, And the sunbeams warm shone o'er him so, That little Jack Frost was glad to go!"

In the beautiful "Song of the Weather," all the children on the circle, stand, and with out-



"This is the way moonlight comes down, Brightly, brightly falling; So He sendeth His moonlight down, Over the earth so bare and brown, This is the way moonlight comes down, Brightly, brightly falling!"

This was called 'D's' verse, and ever after, as the original song ended, some one would say, "Now let us sing 'D's' verse," which was invariably done.

SONG OF THE WEATHER.

"This is the way the snow comes down, Softly, softly falling; So He giveth His snow like wool, Fair and white and beautiful; This is the way the snow comes down, Softly, softly falling.

"This is the way the rain comes down, Swiftly, swiftly falling; So He sendeth His welcome rain, O'er the field and hill and plain, This is the way the rain comes down, Swiftly, swiftly falling.

"This is the way the frost comes down, Widely, widely falling. So it spreadeth all through the night, Shining, cold and pure and bright, This is the way the frost comes down, Widely, widely falling.

"This is the way the hail comes down, Loudly, loudly falling; So it flieth beneath the cloud, Swift and strong and wild and loud;

This is the way the hail comes down, Loudly, loudly falling.

"This is the way the cloud comes down, Darkly, darkly falling, So it covers the shining blue, Till no ray can glister through; This is the way the cloud comes down, Darkly, darkly falling.



Jack Frost goes weeping by!" Flowers spring up, buds peep out, grass grows green, (Fig. 5.) and the sunbeams shine so fervently upon poor little Jack that he is "glad to go!" (Fig. 7.)

LITTLE JACK FROST.

"Little Jack Frost went up the hill, Watching the stars so cold and still;

"This is the way sunshine comes down, Sweetly, sweetly falling; So it chaseth the cloud away, So it waketh the lovely day; This is the way sunshine comes down, Sweetly, sweetly falling.

"This is the way rainbow comes round, Brightly, brightly falling; So it smileth across the sky, Making fair the heavens on high; This is the way rainbow comes round, Brightly, brightly falling.

CHORUS.

"Wonderful, Lord, are all Thy works, Wheresoever falling! All their various voices raise, Speaking forth their Maker's praise; Wonderful, Lord, are all Thy works, Wheresoever falling!"

"The Little Worm" is taken from "Merry Songs and Games," Clara Beeson Hubbard. The authorship of "Robin's Lullaby," "Little Jack Frost," and "The Song of the Weather" is unknown.



From the charming little CINDERELLA in the "CRYSTAL SLIPPER." BOSTON THEATRE, Oct. 4, 1888.

Ben Levy, Esq., 34 West St. In all my travels I have always endeavored to find your LABLACHE FACE POWDER, and I must certainly say that it is the best Powder in the market. I have used it for the past 10 years, and can safely advise all ladies to use no other. Sincerely yours, MARGUERITE FISH.

The Lablache Face Powder is the purest and only perfect toilet preparation in use. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25-cent stamps. BEN LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPING, Banking, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, &c. YOUNG MEN and WOMEN practically educated at Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. No charge for situations furnished. Address for Catalogue CARRINGTON GAINES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Kindergarten, Chicago, sent on trial three months for 30 cents. "It comes like a loving letter each month from the home circle and should be in every house."



Dispers whoop, allays cough and cuts short the disease. Its peculiar anti-spasmodic action induces sleep and is perfectly harmless. Especially effective in dry, hacking coughs. For the sudden dangerous CROUP it is infallible. 40 years established in Philadelphia. 50c. per bottle. Sold at druggists.



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Will buy the new, ladies size WATERBURY WATCH fully warranted the best cheap watch in the world. Send postal note. Gentlemen's watches \$4 for the new short wind, and \$2.50 for the long wind. Jewelers sawdust for keeping your gems bright and clean. Send 12 cents for box. Old gold and silver taken in payment or bought.

JOHNSTON & SON, 150 Bowery, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1844.

WANTED The services of an intelligent lady in every town. Will pay salary. Address C. B. Beach, 315 Wabash ave., Chicago.

GOOD WAGES guaranteed in a light and agreeable business, no experience necessary. Full particulars by addressing R. S. Peale, Drawer D, Chicago

TWO LATE, our late catalogues mailed to any address upon receipt of 20 cents in postage.—"The Captive Nightingale" and "What Shall I Buy for Baby." HARDING'S MUSIC OFFICE, 229 Bowery, New York.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
NOT TOO MUCH ECONOMY.

This is a rather bold venture I am aware, for the tone and temper of the hour sets steadily in the other direction, and one risks—for the moment at least, though no longer, if good sense rules the readers—great unpopularity. With the holders of the purse strings if no others.

Yet if you will hear me of your clemency, a few words, I think perhaps I can win you to look at this much preached economy in a new light, and see some of its disadvantages, for like everything else it has them!

To a reasonable and experienced housekeeper it is a source of amazement, and regret to see the innumerable recipes with which an army of economists fly into print. Each seems to try to out-do the other in straining out, with the reasonable cost, all of the virtue and palatableness of what people are expected to eat.

I have lately been reading descriptions of twenty-five cent dinners, and as any practical housekeeper might suppose they are regularly beggarly, their sole merit—if that be a merit—is that they cost so little.

If these recipes are written for our pauper population, who needs must half starve all of the time, they serve a very good end in teaching how very poor material can be used to the best advantage. For certainly there is a better and worse way of serving even the plainest food. But if they are written for people with any means, even though slender, they simply show how those who need the most nutrition can seem to live on the least. How the wretched body is to be starved and perished for the sake of saving a very little money, which in itself, or spent for other purposes is not the equivalent of the health and strength and comfort sacrificed by pinching it out of the daily food.

It is a great mistake for people to live like hermits. Especially so for working people. For them there is such wear and tear of life, and the waste of vital force is not re-supplied by such poor in-nutritious fare. And if there is less supplied than the wasted forces require by that much—little though it may be at a time—is the creation wearing out.

The curse of humanity, scrofula, finds no more congenial soil than impoverished blood, and many of the greater and lesser evils which are the outgrowth of its development, may be traced directly to insufficient nutrition.

Hence, instead of saving, instead of gaining something by plain cheap meals, we really are losing that without which life is literally a burthen.

If there were no serious consequences attendant upon it, and one chose to eat cheap and poor food, it would of course, be only a matter of choice, but it is a vital question, whose importance should be recognized by all. I know there is no more unpopular task than that of impressing this upon the average man, since the economical crusade justifies the closer doting of the wife or daughter, upon whom it entails so much closer calculation, so much more work.

If, as I said before, you are a pauper, then of course the flood tide of twenty-five cent dinners, two cent breakfasts, and penny suppers, will show you how you can stay inside of the narrow limits of the sum upon which you respectably starve. But remember, though you need no one to tell you that you are starving, and sooner or later you will pay for that a very high price. If you cannot help it you are very unfortunate. If you can help it then leave these wretched meals for those who must put up with them and their consequences, and eat such things as nourish the body.

There is middle ground between what is mean, and what is extravagant, and there is comfort to be found. Let us therefore have less of the fine art of saving, and more of taking care of the body, for rest assured that when it is neglected its revenge is inevitable.

People were not meant to be Anchorites, or a few nuts and berries would have sufficed for our commissariat.

When, therefore, a good juicy steak is in the market, or toothsome fowls, when there are fresh vegetables and healthful cereals, if you have the means, buy such things, and let the scrag and scrap meat, and the pitiful handful of cheap potatoes and turnips alone for those who have only twenty-five cents to invest in the counterfeit of a dinner.

One might as well economize a little more and eat soup made of Miss Lawmer McScrew's "ends of mould candle and potato peelings." It has certainly the merit of being even cheaper than the twenty-five cent dinner, and if cheapness is the chief charm and value of a thing then that which costs only one cent is twice as valuable as that which costs two.

It is cheaper in the long run to buy proper food than it is to be paying doctor bills, investing in cod-liver oils, sarsaparilla, and other remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to when it has not been properly nourished. This subject is certainly worth careful dispassionate thought. While I thoroughly disapprove of extravagance in table indulgence, or unnecessary luxuriosity, or of waste, I do most heartily approve of comfortable and nice food for those who can afford it, and as a question of health is involved in it, I consider it obligatory upon them to have it and not lay the price of it by, or spend it for something far less important.

ANNA ALEXANDER CAMERON.

Table decorations are taking more than ever this spring the form of being arranged on wire in different shapes of all kinds. Harps, lyres, and heart-shaped masses of roses are very much used, and the soft India silk is introduced with good effect among the flowers, and turned round the candlesticks. Dead leaves and brown leaves are more used than green, and when mixed with white flowers have a very pretty effect.

COMFORT for the LADIES.

Patented LATEST STYLE.



Wherever you are, whatever you are doing, one of the greatest earthly blessings is to FEEL COMFORTABLE and LOOK WELL. This is exactly what our Corset can do for you. Why? Unlike all other Corsets ours have different shoulder sizes for each waist size so as to fit tapering waists as well as straight forms. There are no bones in it to break. It fits the form perfectly, giving entire freedom and ease, combining health with the style and taste of the finest FRENCH CORSET and is rightly named "COMFORT CORSET."

Fits the form perfectly.

The "Comfort Corset" is the only perfect fitting and, at the same time, comfortable corset made, and will outlast two to three ordinary corsets. These are broad assertions, but a trial will convince any lady of the fact. The use of several sizes at the top, for each waist size, insures a PERFECT FIT, both for tapering waists and straight forms. This system is peculiar to this Corset, and is patented. This, with the manner of cutting and cording, insures comfort, which every lady knows is so important and desirable. Our trade-mark, "COMFORT CORSET," truly expresses the convenience and utility of the garment. Don't wear any other corset if you value health, comfort and perfect fit.

Directions for measurement.

For the waist measure, draw the tape tight around the waist over the dress, and deduct two inches for thickness of clothes.

For the shoulder measure, also taken over the dress, pass the tape around the shoulders (as shown in the illustration), draw moderately, not tight, and make no deduction.

SIZES OF THE LADIES' COMFORT CORSET IN STOCK AS FOLLOWS:—

Waist.	Shoulder.
18	32 3/4 36 38 40
20	32 3/4 36 38 40
22	34 36 38 40
24	36 38 40 42
26	38 40 42 44
28	40 42 44 46
30	42 44 46 48

Making 27 different sizes.



In order to introduce this "Comfort Corset" into every part of the U. S. we make for a short time only this

SPECIAL OFFER TO LADIES ONLY.

FREE On receipt of \$1.50 with waist and shoulder sizes, as directed above, provided you mention this paper, we will send, all charges prepaid, one of our elegant corded Satteen Corsets, white or drab, and, in addition, give FREE an elegant pair of Stocking Supporters (an invaluable attachment to our Comfort Corset), also a Tape Measure, exceedingly valuable in all departments of the household. Answer promptly. All orders filled the day they are received. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal terms. If other styles are desired send for circular.

BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO., 76 Chauncy Street, Boston.

You can save your relatives, your friends and your neighbors, half a dollar, by simply letting them know that we double our price July 1st.

They will thank you to let them know it.

Miss Alice French, the author of the stories published under the non de plume of Octavo Thanet, lives in Davenport, Ia., and occupies a place in the front rank of Western and Southern writers, who have done so much in recent years to reproduce types of character peculiar to the South and West.

FARGO'S BOX TIP SCHOOL SHOE
Is the Best Shoe made for boys or girls. Warranted no shoddy and sold as follows:
SIZES 8 to 10½ \$1.25
11 to 13½ 1.50
14 to 3 1.75

Our name is on the bottom of every shoe. Ask your dealer for Fargo's Box Tip Shoes. If he does not keep them send to us and we will furnish you a pair on receipt of price. C. H. FARGO & CO., Chicago Ill.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of **MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING.** Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address **MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.**

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WHEN a pant-hunter pants, HE pants for the best pants, HE pants for the pant-market grants, HE panteth unpanted until he implants HIMSELF in a pair of our PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS.

TO OBTAIN the Famous Custom-made Plymouth Rock \$3.54 and \$5 Pants, first send 6 cents, for which we will mail you 20 samples, self-measurement blanks, and linen tape measure, provided you MENTION THIS PAPER, or if you cannot wait for samples, tell us about the color preferred, with waist, inside leg, and hip measures, remit \$3, together with 35 cents to cover cost of expressage or postage, and we will forward the goods pre-paid to any address in the U. S., guaranteeing safe delivery and entire satisfaction or money refunded. Remember, also, that we make to your order. Full Suits, \$13.25, \$16.75, \$20.50; Overcoats, \$12.00; and that for any cause we refund money at buyer's request, upon return of goods, or make alterations or new garments free of extra charge.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO. Address all mail to 11 to 17 Elliot St. or 18 Summer St. Boston, Mass. BRANCH OFFICES:—255 Broadway, New York; Burnside Building, Worcester, Mass.; Gilmore House, Springfield, Mass.; 61 Market St., Lynn, Mass.; Butler's Exchange, Providence, R. I.; 943 Register Building, New Haven, Conn.; 243 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.

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NEW PATTERNS! Send for Illustrated Circulars, to A. M. LESLIE SURGICAL INST. CO. St. Louis, Mo.

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I have a large stock of fine ALL-SILK Ribbons, embracing Satin, Gros Grain, Fleec, Hoses, Crown Edge, etc. They are not shop-worn goods, but are fresh from the mills, comprising the LATEST SPRING STYLES, and cannot fail to please the buyer. Neck Ribbon, 5 cts. yard; Nos. 5, 6 or 10, 15 cts. yard; Nos. 12 to 16, 25 cts. yard, with discount to those purchasing \$1.00 worth. Postage prepaid on all purchases. 15 samples, no two alike, 10 cts., which will be applied on purchase if order amounts to \$1.00 or more. Address WARREN THOMSON, 63 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

It is well for sojourners at the seaside to know that a few drops of any one of Colgate & Co's fine toilet waters will not only pleasantly perfume the summer bath, but will soften the hardest water.

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WRITE The College of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., SHORTHAND learned at home by our method FREE of cost. All standard systems taught. Send stamp for full instructions. Graduates assisted to position.

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PAYING THING FOR AGENTS IS OUR PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms extra liberal. Address C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State St., Chicago.

Summer Cook Stoves, FOR WOOD, COAL OR COBS. Cheaper and Safer than Oil or Gasoline. Why not confine heat in a stove, as to confine cold in a refrigerator, and use the same stove for Summer as well as Winter? Price, \$7.00 and up. HESS STOVE WORKS, 284 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

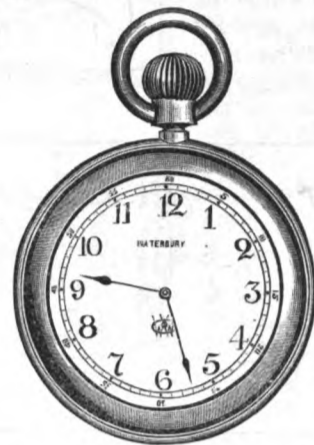
Linen Sole Stockings will outwear two pairs of any other stockings. They are absolutely Fast Black, and warranted not to crock or fade. They are made in all the regular sizes and lengths for Children's, Ladies' & Men's wear, and if your dealer does not keep them we will send a sample pair, post-paid, for 50 cts., and if you are not satisfied return them and we will refund the money. **TRY ONE PAIR.** HENRY D. SMITH & CO., Rockland, Mass. **CARPET WEAVERS** should send to the Eureka Loom Co., Battle Creek, Mich., for their illustrated circular.

OUR NEW LADY'S WATCH

Given as a premium for 40 subscribers, or for 30 subscribers and \$1.25, or 25 subs. and \$1.90, or 20 subs. and \$2.50.

This watch is of the exact size shown in the cut. We will guarantee it to be a thoroughly correct time piece. The case is of nickel, open face—bevelled edge.

It is a SHORT WINDING watch and STEM SETTER as well as a STEM WINDER. The dial plate is not of paper, but is enamelled, and the hours are noted in figures—as is the case in the most popular of the high-priced time pieces.



These watches have jewelled escape-ments and are all carefully examined and tested before being sent to us. From a mechanical standpoint they are all that could be desired and are thoroughly reliable.

They will keep just as good time as any watch costing \$40 or \$50. We offer them as the best Lady's Watch for anything like the price given we have ever seen.

The size makes it very desirable as a boy's watch as well.

Any bright, energetic boy can secure 20 subscribers in a day with little effort, particularly now that we will enter subscriptions for 50 cents a year, while next month the price will be advanced to \$1.00.

Boys! Begin now! Use this paper as a sample copy, and send us a postal card for as many more as you can use to advantage.

We will send one of these watches to any U. S. post office address postpaid on receipt of \$4.00 cash.

When ordering these watches, either as premiums or for cash, we should recommend that 10 cents extra be enclosed to register the package!

A package of 250 Napkins 9x13 inches assorted in color and design given as a premium for a club of 8 yearly subscribers or for 6 yearly subscribers and 25 cents. We will send a package of 250 postpaid on receipt of \$1.00.

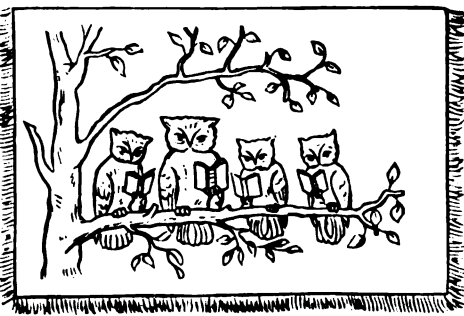
We can also supply a larger size, 13x18 inches, in packages of 250 assorted, for a club of 14 yearly subscribers, or send it postpaid on receipt of \$1.75.

The designs are varied in character; from the plainest and mildest to those spangled with impossible Japanese ladies and gentlemen, painful in Japanese grace. They are soft as silk and can be doubled up in the palm into little balls and smoothed out again without a break. The folks who import them tell us they are made of cancelled currency bills of the Imperial Government—but we don't believe it.

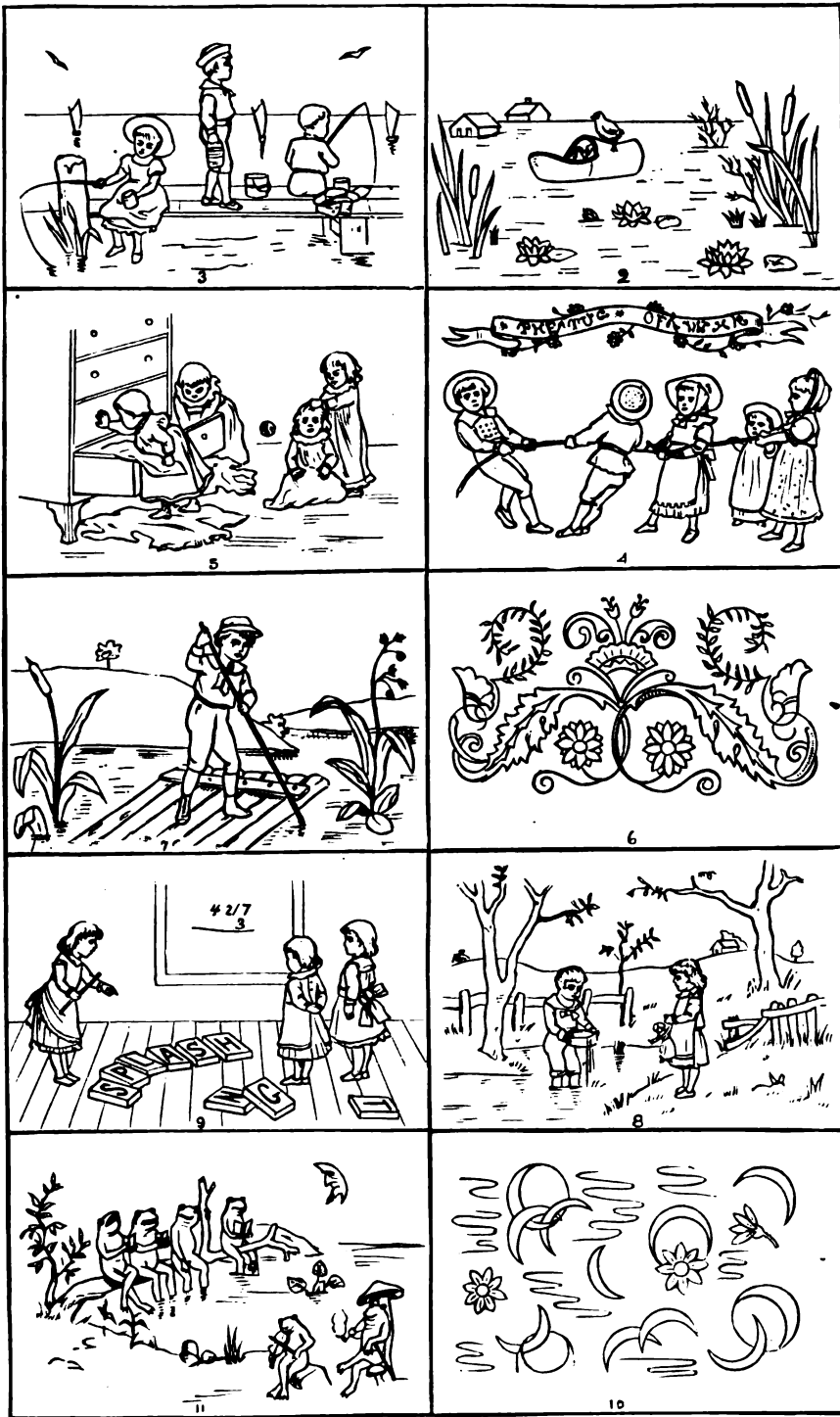
They go for picnics, they go for summer resort parties where ladies want no trouble with washing, they go with traveling parties who like them at all times. For watermelon or berry parties, for garden parties, for church suppers and strawberry festivals they are considered just the thing. Fine linen is apt to become stained or get lost but PAPER NAPKINS are sweet and fresh, and may be thrown away when used.

Another New Assortment of Linen Splashers.

One splasher stamped in any of these designs given as a premium for a club of only 2 subscribers at 50 cents per year each.



Or, sent postpaid to any U. S. P. O. address on receipt of 25 cents. Order designs only by number.



We have offered from time to time splashers stamped in different designs, and we have always found them a most desirable premium for a small club. The lot we now offer is of linen, FRINGED at the bottom and on both ends, and measure 30x20 inches. The designs we have selected from a large assortment as being new and desirable.

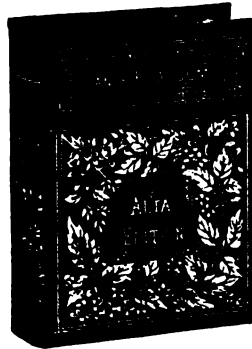
Splashers have now become indispensable in every chamber, and are justly popular as pieces of fancy work. They are designed to be placed over and at the back of a washstand to protect the wall paper from being splattered. They should be embroidered in Fast Color Silks or washable French Embroidery Cotton. In ordering do not neglect to GIVE US THE NUMBER OF THE DESIGN YOU WANT. We buy these goods stamped to our order in very large quantities and shall probably be able to send any of the above designs at all times; however, in the event of being temporarily unable to send the particular design ordered we shall claim the privilege of substituting one of the other designs.

We offer one stamped with any of the above designs for sale, sent postpaid to any U. S. post office address for only 25 cents. This is remarkably cheap and lower than we have ever offered them, but by placing large orders we are enabled to buy at a price which enables us to offer them to our subscribers at the above low figure.

As a premium these splashers are easily secured. Any one can find two new subscribers, or if your own subscription is expiring, find ONE new subscriber and send her name *with your own renewal*, thus making two subscribers sent at once, and we will send you the splasher for your trouble. Remember, however, the renewal and the new name must be sent in at the same time and TOGETHER.

BOOKS THAT EVERYBODY READS.

Any one of the following list will be given as a premium to any person sending us only 4 yearly subscribers; or for only 2 yearly subscribers and 25 cents extra.



- IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott.
- WAVERLY. By Sir Walter Scott.
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- AMERICAN FAMILY ROBINSON. By D. W. Bellisle.
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- JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By Miss Mulock.
- ADAM BEDE. By George Elliot.
- LADY OF THE LAKE. By Sir Walter Scott.
- ORANGE BLOSSOMS. By S. T. Arthur.
- UNDERGROUND CITY. By Jules Verne.
- TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA. By Jules Verne.
- SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON. By Jean Paul.
- SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By Jane Porter.
- DANIEL BOONE. Life of. By Edward S. Ellis.
- LUCIE. By Owen Meredith.
- CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY. By Regina Maria Roche.
- UNDER THE HOLLY; or, Christmas at Hopeton House. By Mrs. Margaret Hosmer.
- A MILLION TOO MUCH. A Temperance Tale. By Julia McNair Wright.
- THE TWO BEQUESTS; or, Heavenward Led. By Jane R. Somers.
- CHARLES O'MALLEY. By Charles Lever.
- HARRY LORREQUER. By Charles Lever.
- HANDY ANDY. By Samuel Lover.

The above lists includes some of the most popular books published. Everybody reads them; and everybody should own a copy of such standard works.

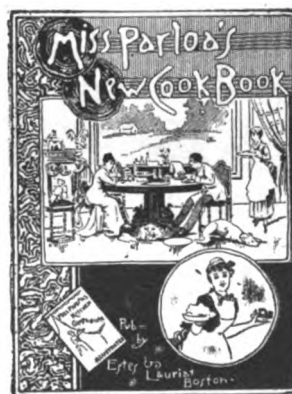
They are handsomely bound in cloth, black and gold titles, ornamental covers. Sent postpaid to any address for 4 yearly subscribers.

We offer them for sale, for only 45 cents, postage paid. They are well worth a dollar to any one.

CURTIS PUB. Co., Phila., Pa.,

Parloa's Latest and Best Cook Book.

Given as a premium for only two yearly subscribers.



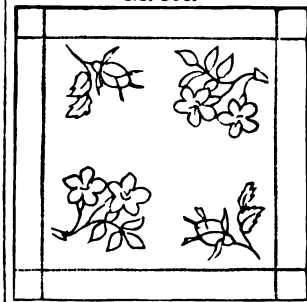
Mrs. Maria Parloa, principal of the Cooking School in Boston and an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to good living, is the author of the new book.

It is considered to be her best production and is complete in every way. Neither time nor money have been spared in the preparation of the book and housekeepers will find it contains the secret of providing the most healthful food in a tasty manner and at the least expense. It is bound in a handsome lithographed cover. Over seventy-five thousand copies of Mrs. Parloa's other and more expensive books have been sold. We can send it postpaid to any U. S. P. O. address for 20 cents and consider it a marvellously cheap book. The fact that we have a constant and regular demand for it convinces us that our subscribers agree with us on this point.

Sent as a premium for two yearly subscribers; or postpaid on receipt of 20 cents. Regular retail price 25c.

LINEN DOYLIES.

We offer One Dozen of these Doylies for the names of 10 new subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or 8 names and 25 cents; or, six names and 50 cents. No. 500.



They are of linen of a beautiful quality, hemstitched with a one-inch hem. Designs for embroidering are stamped in each corner

small, graceful sprays of flowers. The prettiest, most delicate things imaginable—just the thing to set off a handsome finger bowl.

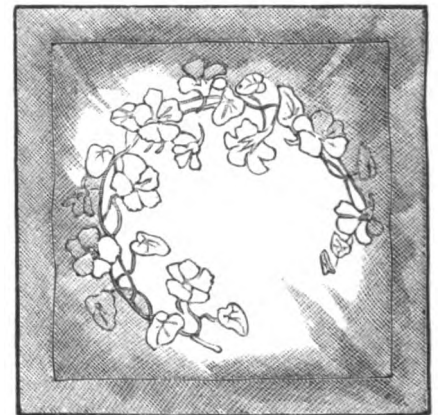
These we send postpaid for only 10 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or 8 subscribers and 25 cents; or, 6 subscribers and 50 cents.

We will sell them for \$1.25 per dozen and pay the postage.

We will, if desired, send one half dozen of the Doylies for five new subscribers at 50 cents each per year.

A Pair of Pillow Shams.

Given as a premium for a club of 4 yearly subscribers, at 50 cents each; or, for 2 subscribers and 25 cents additional; or, sent postpaid to any U. S. address for 45 cents.



No. 1000. These pillow shams in measurement are one yard square.

The material is "Fruit of the Loom" muslin. They are stamped ready for working, as seen in the cut.

THE IMPROVED.

Ideal Hair Curler.

Given for ONLY 4 yearly subscribers.



A PERFECT DEVICE. FOR

Curling and Frizzing the Hair.

The only Hair Curler known which avoids bringing the heated iron in contact with the hair. Always bright and clean. No soiling or burning the hair or hands.

Highest recommendations from ladies who have used it.

Enameled handles. Handsomely nickle-plated shell and spring.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Our Jewel Stamping Outfit.

FOR FINE EMBROIDERY AND ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

Given for only 4 yearly subscriptions; or, for only 2 subscriptions and 25 cents extra. An Outfit that is particularly recommended to the JOURNAL sisters by our editors and writers on Fancy Work. Our writers are experts, and are thoroughly posted on everything new, therefore what they recommend can be depended on as the best to be had.

Everything about it is first-class, and the patterns are all full working size finely perforated and designed especially for this outfit.

THIS STAMPING OUTFIT

contains a tube of INGALLS' POPULAR STAMPING PAINT, used for stamping PLUSH, VELVET, FELT and DARK GOODS. You simply rub the paint on with the BRUSH, let it dry, and it is ready to work. We send a STAMPING BRUSH made especially to use with this STAMPING PAINT; also a box of STAMPING POWDER to be used for light goods, STAMPING PAD and BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS for STAMPING and working the POPULAR STITCHES.

One good feature in this outfit is a complete alphabet of LARGE letters,—over two inches long—suitable for napkins, towels and table cloths.

This special feature is in itself worth the price of the outfit.

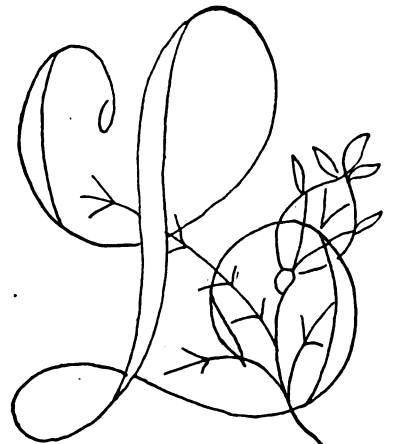
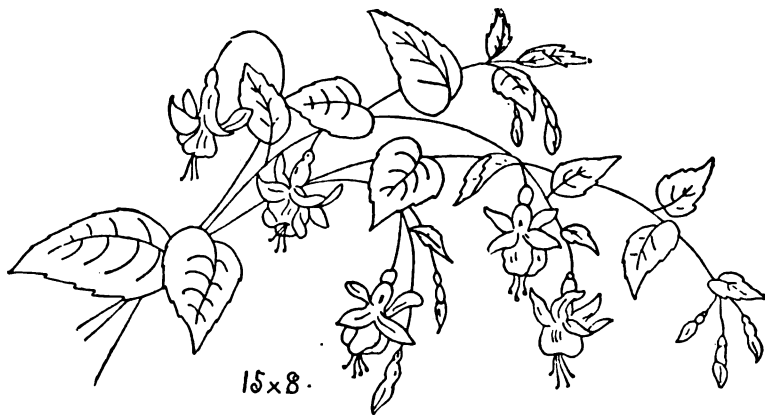
Particularly pretty is the design for Flannel Embroidery. Our editor thinks it one of the prettiest designs she has ever seen.

Contains a number of small sprays of Flowers suitable for tidies and other ornaments for the home.

Also a number of large sprays for table and bureau scarfs, etc.

The designs are all new, and include the latest ideas in embroidery. All large patterns.

You can make money with it by doing stamping for others, and save money by doing your own stamping.



This Outfit also contains the following full sized Perforated STAMPING PATTERNS:

- Rosebud Alphabet of twenty-six letters. 2 inches.
- Table Scarf Design of Fuchsias. 15x8.
- Forget-me-not Spray. 9x5.
- Tinsel Cord Design. 6 inches wide.
- Golden Rod. 7x4.
- Clover. 5½.
- Palette decorated with Wild Roses and Buds. 9x5.
- Large Spray of Pinks, Daisies and Ferns. 12x8
- Horse Shoe, with Daisies, Rosebud and Forget-me-not. 4x3
- Snowball. 7x5.
- Daisies. 8x6.
- Lambrequin Design. 18x6.
- Pansies. 10x4.
- Border Design. Ferns and Berries. 10x3.
- Outline Owl. 8x7.

- Table Scarf Design. 13x6.
- Strawberries. 3x2.
- Bunch of Roses, Daisies, and Forget-me-nots. 5x3.
- Buttercups. 3 inches.
- Rosebud and Leaves. 3 inches.
- Pitcher. 3x3.
- Cat-o'-nine-tails. 3 inches.
- Butterfly. 3 inches.
- Calla Lilly. 3 inches.
- Pond Lilies. 8x5.
- Border Design with Corner. 4 inches wide.
- Spray of Ox-Eyed Daisies. 5x4.
- Bird. 4x3.
- Tiger Lily. 10x8.
- Splasher Design. Heron feeding among Cat-o'-nine-tails, ferns, etc. 12x9.



This outfit was made to sell for \$1.00. We shall let the JOURNAL sisters have it for only 75 cents, if they cannot send a club and wish to purchase.

Either one of these books "Talks With Homely Girls," and "Friendly Chats With Girls," given for only 3 subscribers at 50 cents each per year.

Talks with Homely Girls.

Talks with Homely Girls: On Health and Beauty, their Preservation and Cultivation. By Frances Smith. A manual of advice and instruction upon the general care of the health, exercise, bathing, the care of the head, hair, teeth, hands, feet, and the complexion, with chapters upon dress, manners, conversation, and all topics pertaining to a young lady's appearance and deportment. The twenty chapters are replete with information on Grace and Beauty of Form, Bathing Exercise, Care of the Head, Hair, Teeth, Face, Hands, Complexion, Carriage of the Body, Dress, Deportment, Conversation, and General Care of the Health. A very useful book for every lady. Handsome cloth binding.



Friendly Chats With Girls.

A Series of Talks on Manners, Duty, Behavior, and Social Customs. Containing sensible advice and counsel on a great variety of important matters which girls should know. By Mrs. M. A. Kidder. A few of the chapters in this interesting volume are devoted to the following subjects: School Girls, Eccentric Girls, Invalid Girls, Bashful Girls, Engaged Girls, Elderly Girls, City Girls, Country Girls, Motherless Girls, Shop Girls, Orphan Girls, Fatherless Girls, Servant Girls, Industrious Girls, Only Daughters, Jealous Girls, Wealthy Girls, Sociable Girls, Courageous Girls, Unhappy Girls, Inquisitive Girls, Careless Girls, Romantic Girls, Girl Students, Handsome Girls, Envious Girls, Proud Girls. Much important knowledge of great value to girls in all conditions of social life will be found in this book. Cloth Binding.



POLISHED ROMAN PIN.

Given for only 10 yearly subscribers; or, for only 8 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for 6 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 75 cents extra; or, for only 2 subscribers and \$1.00 extra.

No. 11. Is a very chaste design of four polished rings entwined, there is not a particle of ornament on this pin, but the design is quite popular; the rings are of best rolled gold plate and no joints visible, the pin is all polished and the usual color of 14 karat gold.

We offer it for sale for only \$1.25 and send it postpaid to any address.

No. 12. Is the exact counterpart of No. 11 except that it is roman gold finish, or the color of 22 karat gold. Price \$1.50. Given for 12 yearly subscribers.



OUR WORK TABLE.

Thoroughly appreciating the fact that the market is flooded with embroidery materials—particularly silks—of an inferior quality, we desire to offer to our subscribers and patrons, silk which can be relied upon as being **strictly first-class.**

By contracting with the manufacturers, for large quantities, we are enabled to buy at extremely low prices, and in this way can offer the goods secured, to our subscribers, as premiums for new names sent in, or sell them at prices at which poor



silks are usually offered, and at the same time furnishing the best goods.

If any of the JOURNAL subscribers who do not live in large communities, and who are annoyed with fraying, splitting and snarling sewing silk, find their storekeepers can not, or more properly *will not* furnish them good spool silk, let them get one of those caskets—which were gotten up for the purpose of meeting just such a state of things, and see what a comfort a good spool of silk is.

Factory Ends of Embroidery Silk.

Rope Silk, Filoselle and Plain Embroidery.

One full ounce given for only four yearly subscribers; or, for 2 subscribers and 25c., cash; or, we will send it to any address (in the U. S.) postpaid for 50 cents, just half the price of skein embroidery silk as sold in the stores at retail.

We can send a *half ounce* package—the same goods but half the quantity of the larger package—for two new yearly subscribers or for 25 cents.

In the large silk mills where scores of girls are winding and spooling silk, at the end of every large hank or bobbin there will be left a short piece, too much to go on a full spool, not enough to make a new spool or skein.

Some manufacturers are in the habit of tying this short piece to the next hank and winding on as before but this leaves a bad knot covered up inside the spool or skein.

We have effected an arrangement with one of the largest silk manufacturing companies in the world—whose goods bear a well sustained reputation for regularity, smoothness and high grade quality, to purchase this class of silk coming direct from their winding rooms.

It is sent to us in *assorted colors*—not simply three or four shades of red, green, blue and yellow, but all the desirable olives, delicate pinks, blues &c., coming haphazard from a line of 250 colors.

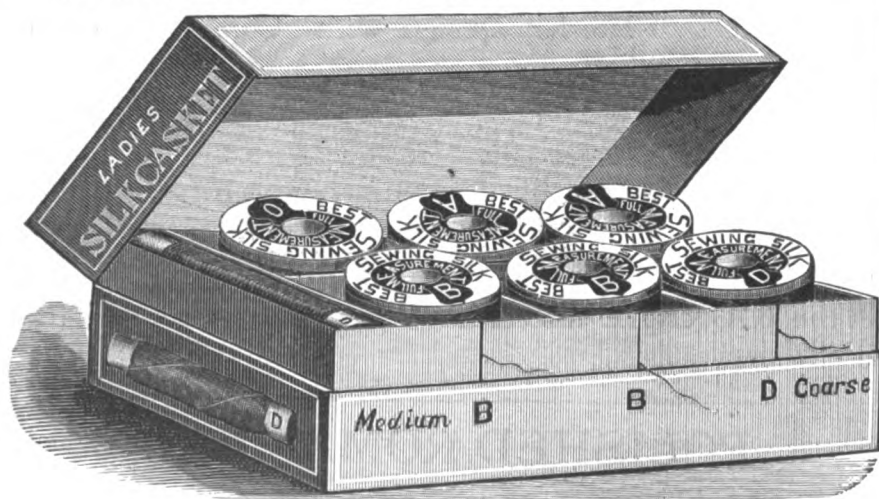
It is in odd lengths, but nothing shorter than one yard, not in a tangled mass, but loosely thrown together so that

EVERY YARD CAN BE USED.

Not being regular marketable goods, it must be disposed of at the mill at a loss to the manufacturers and buying it in large quantities we get it at a price which will enable us to supply it to our subscribers as above. The *quality* of the silk we can unhesitatingly recommend.

LADIES' SPOOL SILK CASKET.

Given for a Club of only four yearly Subscribers; or for two Subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.



We have had these Caskets manufactured especially for the lady subscribers to the JOURNAL who may not be able to get a first-class spool silk from their storekeepers. The silk is of a grade which is particularly preferred by the dress-makers in the large cities. Each spool bears a guarantee band, placed there for us by the manufacturers, authorizing any dry goods merchant to redeem, with a full spool, any spool of this silk found to have any knot or imperfection, or to be deficient in length, even though partly used.

The caskets are well made and partitioned, have spaces for each spool, also one for twist. They contain six spools, fifty yards silk, one spool O, two of A, two of B and one of D.

Three ten yard spools of twist for buttonholes and hand sewing. ALL BLACK.

These caskets are compact and convenient receptacles for holding spools, and will keep your silk free from dust and dirt, and are always ready for use.

WASTE SEWING SILK

Given for only two subscribers at 50 cents each per year.

Explanatory, showing what Waste Silk is—Waste Silk is simply the short pieces (5 to 20 yards each) that accumulate in a large spool silk factory.

At the end of every large hank or bobbin there will be left a short piece not enough for another full spool.

To avoid knots, which should never occur in a first-class silk, the manufacturers with whom we deal instruct their hands to lay aside these pieces to be sold as "Waste."

When silk is being spooled at a rate of more than a car load of spools every day, the accumulation of 5 yard pieces and 20 yard pieces is quite large and apparently a great loss to the manufacturer; but these folks tell us it pays them in the long run to throw away these remnants, for in pursuing this policy their silk has attained the same reputation for regularity of thread and freedom from knots that a fine grade of raw material has given to the general quality of the goods.

We have seen a letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher which, amongst other complimentary things about this very silk, says: " * * * I consider it a great economy, and for hand sewing, mending the many rips and tears that are a part of a housekeeper's duties, it is invaluable. The silk itself is just as good as any spool silk, and when disentangled (which is very easily done) it can be wound and is always ready when needed. All who try it will, I am sure, find it not only economical, but a great convenience. * * * "

Each package contains more than could be purchased for *One Dollar* and includes all sizes from OOO to E—and some Buttonhole Twist. We can recommend this as a "Good thing to have in the house," and feel assured it will be thoroughly appreciated by our lady friends, for it will enable them to "knit up the ravelled sleeve of care" economically for a long time.



Oriental Embroidering Silk.

Given for 4 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each; or, for only 2 subscribers and 25 cents extra.

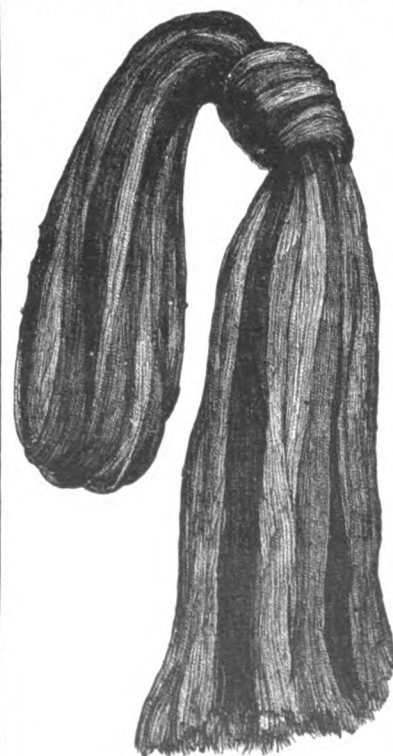
We offer this as the cheapest form of buying the best quality of embroidering silk in skeins. The same quantity as sold in retail stores would cost from 95 cents to One Dollar one ounce. The colors are assorted and are ALL FINE RICH SHADES. The quality is of the best, and is pure fibre silk. We have it put up for us at a large silk mill, and as each thread is laid in straight—the full length—we are enabled to buy and offer it low—as we do not have to pay for the expensive skeining and knotting, which must all be done by hand.

We shall positively refuse to assort any particular colors or shades, and shall send it out just as received assorted from the factory.

In ordering this do not call it "Waste Embroidery," as in that case you would get a PACKAGE of Factory Ends differing in character. This is regular skein Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, but of regular lengths, only it is in one large hank, and not in small knotted skeins.

Don't confound it with cheap, poor silks inferior in appearance and weight and made of "Spun" silk (i.e., the refuse of "pierced" cocoons). We will guarantee the quality to be first class.

We will send it as a premium to club raisers for four names, or will send it postpaid to any U. S. post office address on receipt of 50 cents.



Our New Tissue Paper Flower Outfit.

Offered as a premium for a club of eight (8) yearly subscribers, or for 6 subscribers and 25 Cents; or, for 4 subscribers and 50 cents, or sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00.



The large number of calls which has been made for our Tissue Paper Flower Outfit indicates, beyond a doubt, that this pleasant form of occupation is as popular as ever.

In answer to requests received from subscribers we offer a larger and more complete outfit than we have been furnishing and which is put



up expressly for our use.

This outfit includes 24 full size sheets of best quality Tissue, assorted colors, seven feet of Tubing for Stems, Culots, Rose Sprays, Natural and Artificial Moss, wire, assorted sizes and colors, Centres for Roses, Poppies and Daisies, Daisy Petals, Poppy Buds and assorted Enamelled Leaves. With each outfit we enclose a Manual, giving full and complete instructions for making Flowers, Fans, Lamp Shades, Wall Pockets, Owls, and the various ornamental articles which can be fashioned out of Tissue Paper. We send as well, over one hundred sample shades of paper to be used in selecting material.

The outfits are packed and sent out in a well made wooden box with a hinged lid which can safely be sent by mail.

With this outfit, which is most complete, and the book of instructions, any person can, with a little practice, become an expert in this fascinating and beautiful art.

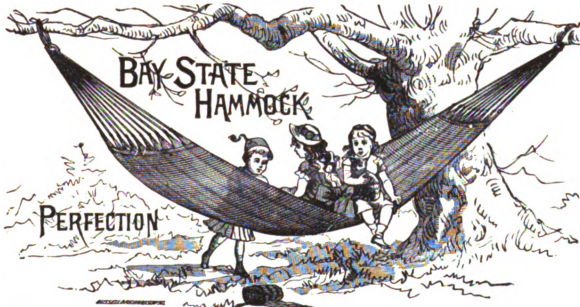
FOR THE CHILDREN.

A world of pleasure lies in Tissue Paper for the children! No nursery should be without it. An assortment of bright colors, and a pair of safe children's scissors will produce such a "millennium" in the nursery world that no one who has ever tried it will consent to diminish the children's allowance of Tissue Paper, for, besides keeping them quiet, they are educating the eye, cultivating the taste and developing ingenuity at one and the same time.

We have an outfit similar in character to the above—but less paper and materials in general, which we can supply in a neat wooden box, with Manual of Instructions, as a Premium for four yearly subscribers, or for two subscribers and 25 Cents additional; or which we will send postpaid on receipt of 50 Cents.

The Best, Strongest, and Most Beautiful Hammock in the World.

Given for only 10 yearly subscribers; or, for only 8 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for only 6 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 60 cents extra.



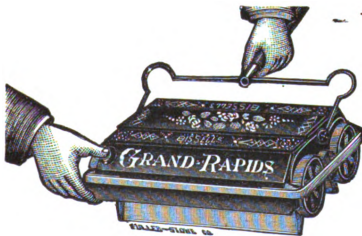
The BODY IS WOVEN, not knit as in the ordinary hammocks, and DOES NOT PULL BUTTONS from the CLOTHING. It conforms itself to every motion of the body, has the ELASTICITY of the best spring bed, and is made STRONG and BEAUTIFUL. They are admitted by all to be the STRONGEST and MOST DURABLE HAMMOCK in the world.

We will send a No. 4 HAMMOCK, the size usually desired, for \$1.20 BY MAIL POSTPAID, or by EXPRESS at expense of receiver or at our office for \$1. The No. 4 is 11 FEET in LENGTH and 3 FEET WIDE, and will easily sustain a weight of 300 to 400 lbs.

A CARPET SWEEPER.

Given for only 14 yearly subscribers at 50c. each per year; or, for only 10 subscribers and 50c. extra; or, for 6 subscribers and \$1.00 extra.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.



"Bissell's Grand Rapids" Sweeper is a handsome one, being hand decorated and finished in cherry or natural walnut, making it an ornamental article of furniture.

It contains the following features, comprising all that yet has been invented to add to a sweeper's utility or convenience.

The celebrated broom movement.

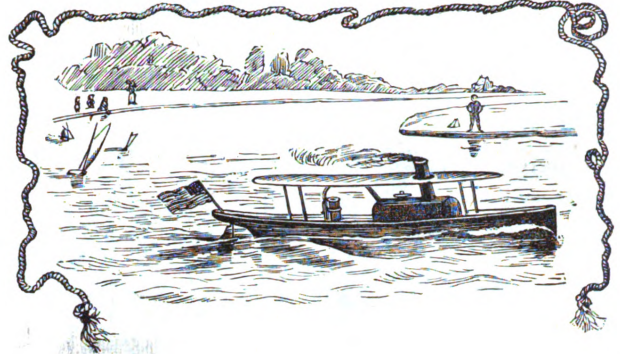
To those who are ignorant regarding this movement we would say that it makes the Sweeper so Self-adjusting to any carpet, and to light and heavy sweeping, that the machine seems to almost possess intelligence. On an Ingrain carpet where all the dirt lies on top, it makes no attempt to dig into the carpet; when it touches a Brussels or Moquette the pliable bristles force their way between the threads, taking out every particle of dirt without raising dust. Of course the intelligence lies with the operator, but it acts unconsciously by the aid of this broom movement. Four Rubber-Tired Wheels of a size sufficient to impart a constant, steady motion to the brush, and to prevent all rattle and noise. The Rubber Furniture Protector placed only on our best sweepers. A Pure Bristle Brush set in such a manner that it is impossible for threads to wind up on the bearings and stop it. A New and Convenient Spring Dump operating both pans at a time with the greatest ease, and preventing the covering of one's self with dust in emptying; besides a hundred minor features each adding its part to the durability and perfect working of the sweeper.

They are offered for sale at \$3.00 each sent by express.

A REAL STEAMBOAT!

A SPLENDID PREMIUM FOR THE BOYS.

Given for only 10 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or, for only 8 subscribers and 25 cents extra or for only 6 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or for only 4 subscribers and 75 cents extra.

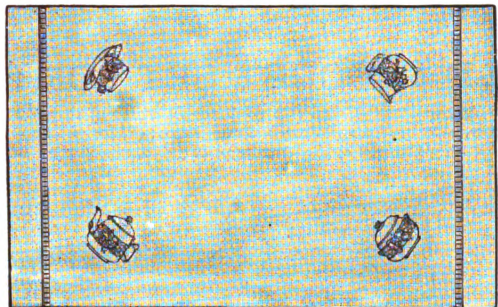


This is a real steamboat, 11 inches long, having a brass boiler, and steam engine to work the screw. Steam is made by placing a small lamp under the boiler, and filling the boiler with water. Will run half an hour without refilling. Perfectly safe; will not explode. Directions accompany each boat. The hull is of metal, handsomely painted. Has a nice cloth awning, and gaily painted flag floating at the stern. A fine model, sharp bows, a fast sailer. Great fun in playing ocean steamer. It will sail across the pond without any string to keep it from going astray. Your friend on the other side will turn it back again. You can call it a "mail" steamer by writing notes back and forth and sending them by the steamer safely tucked away in the hold. Will take light freight, such as a pen-knife, or marbles. We will sell this boat for \$1.50, and send it postpaid to any address.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

DAMASK TRAY CLOTH.

Given for only 6 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or, given for only four subscribers and 25 cents.



366. These Tray Cloths are of Linen Damask of excellent quality with a handsome border. They are stamped ready for embroidering, having designs of cup and saucer, teapot, cream jug and sugar bowl, one at each corner. In size they are 21x30 inches.

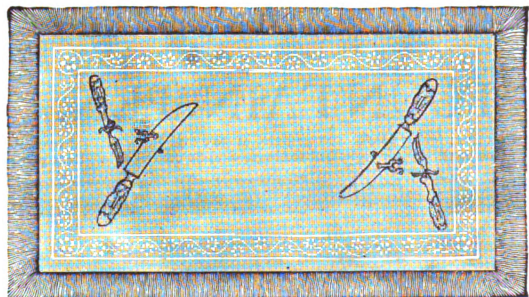
They differ from some we offer, inasmuch as they are not fringed but have an insertion of drawn work at each end, and are hemmed to a depth of two inches.

The stamping on this as well as on all our premium linens, is as handsome as can be produced; artistic in design, faultless in execution and clean cut, clear and distinct.

Given for a club of six yearly subscribers; or, four subscribers and 25 cents; or, will mail one, postpaid to any address in the U. S., for 80 cents.

CARVING CLOTHS.

Given for only 4 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or, for only 2 subscribers and 25 cents extra.



3076. These Carving Cloths, designed to be placed under the large platter on the dinner table, are a very valuable protection to a handsome table cloth, receiving many a furtive "slop" of gravy, and protecting the cloth from the oval design imprinted by a platter carelessly "crooked" on the bottom. They are of fine line Crepe or Momic cloth of a handsome quality, unusually regular and even as to the texture, without the lumps and "riding" threads which so often disfigure Crepe. The border is of linen damask 2 1/4 inches wide, with a Morning Glory Vine figure, edged with a two inch fringe.

They are stamped at both ends with a carving set, to be embroidered in outline.

We offer these for 4 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or, 2 subscribers and 25 cents extra.

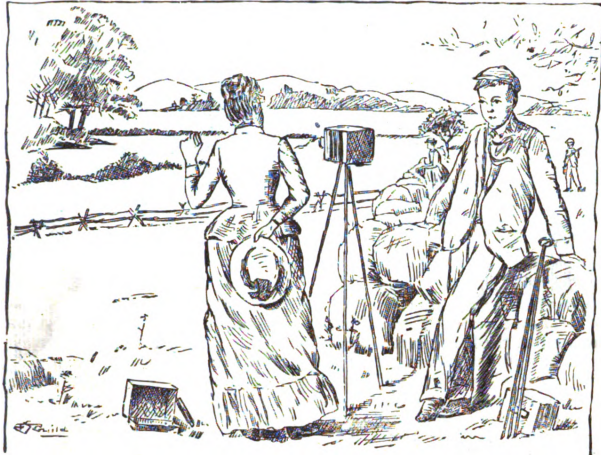
We can sell them for 50 cents and will pay the postage.

A PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT.

Given for only 30 yearly subscribers; or, for only 20 subscribers and \$1.00 extra; or, for only 10 subscribers and \$2.00 extra.

HORSMAN'S No. 2, "ECLIPSE" OUTFIT.

Polished Cherry Camera, with Tripod, and Complete Chemical Outfit, \$5.00.



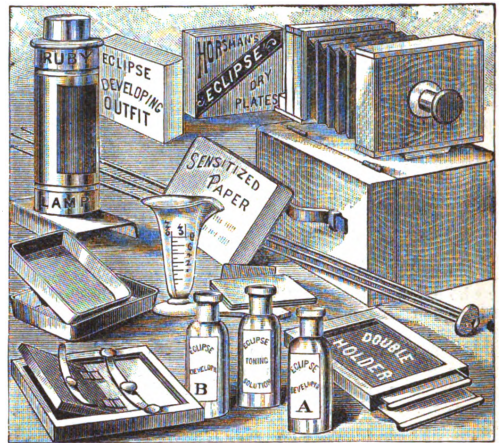
MONEY MADE AT HOME.

Any smart boy, girl or woman can make money easily with this outfit, by taking photographs for the neighbors.

HOME PICTURES

always prove a source of enjoyment.

The No. 2 "Eclipse" it gotten up to fill a popular demand. It consists of a finely polished Hardwood Camera, for plate size 3 1/4 x 4 1/4 inches, with Leatherette Bellows; handsomely finished quick-acting brass mounted lens, hinged, ground glass;



double Plate Holder, Improved Tripod and Carrying Case. Weight about two pounds.

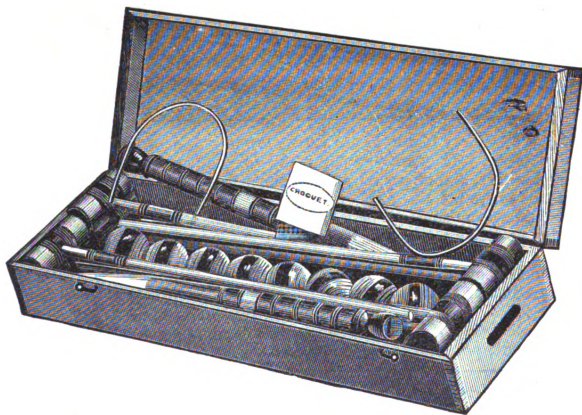
The chemical outfit for Developing and Printing which goes with above contains: Ruby Lamp, 1/2 dozen Dry Plates, 2 Japanned Iron trays, 2 bottles Developer, 1 box Hyposulphite Soda, 12 sheets Silvered Albumen Paper, Printing Frame, 1 bottle Toning Solution, 1 dozen Bevel edge Card Mounts.

The wonder of the age. The neatest and most complete Photographic Outfit ever offered to the public. A child ten years old can make a picture. This outfit contains all that is needed to make and complete a Photograph.

It weighs about two pounds and must be sent by express. Outfits are advertised as low as \$1.00, but we would not recommend them for practical use, ours is the best and cheapest for real service.

FIELD CROQUET SET FOR 1889.

Set for eight players. Given as a premium for a club of 18 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each; or, for 10 subscribers and \$1.00; or, for 6 subscribers and \$1.50; or sent by express or freight on receipt of \$2.50, charges to be paid by the receiver.



Croquet still holds its place as a prime favorite in field sports. The set we offer for eight players is packed in a strong lock corner box. The mallets are hand turned of the "Saratoga" pattern and are of superior finish. The stakes are large and the balls are choice. It must be sent by express or freight, charges to be paid by the receiver. The price is considerably below that for which the set is ordinarily sold in large retail stores.

FOUNTAIN PEN.

Given as a Premium for 13 yearly Subscribers, at 50 cents each; or, for 10 Subscribers, and 35 cents cash; or, for eight Subscribers, and 60 cents cash. Sent postpaid.



The pen we offer we have tested by practical use, and believe it to be as successful a working Fountain as any offered. It is simple, durable, handsome and easily adapted to a writer's wants. The holder is of vulcanized rubber, of an ornamental chased design, and is fitted with a fine quality of gold shading pen of regular pattern, which with proper care ought to last a life-time.

The pen fits in the centre of the holder and the feed is on the top of the pen. It is without complication, having no springs, valves or delicate parts to get out of order. The manufacturer unconditionally guarantees every pen and offers to refund full purchase money in every case where it does not give satisfaction. Full and simple directions and a filler accompany each pen.

The retail price at which this pen is sold in stationery stores is \$2.50. We offer it for only 13 subscribers at 50 cents each; or, for 10 subscribers and 35 cents; or, for eight subscribers and sixty cents; or will send it postpaid to any address in the U. S. for \$1.75.

LAWN TENNIS.

Complete set packed in a box. Sent as a premium for 85 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each; or, for 50 yearly subscribers and \$4.00; or, 40 yearly subscribers and \$6.50; or, we will send it on receipt of \$12.00. Express or freight charges to be paid by the receiver.

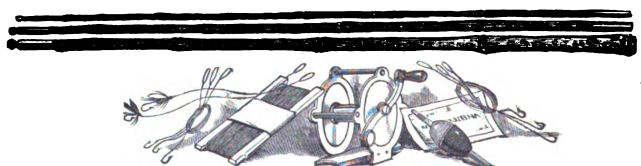


Lawn Tennis has steadily grown in popularity, until it ranks foremost as a social outdoor sport. As a rule the implements used in the game are rather expensive and in many cases inferior. We have had put up for our use by the manufacturer of one of the most popular rackets, a complete tennis set which we can supply to our subscribers at an unusually low price. The set comprises four regulation rackets, well strung with fine gut and a close mesh, four regulation felt covered balls, a good net 27x4 feet, portable jointed poles, lines and runners, and mallet. The set is compactly packed in a neat strong box, and a complete manual of instruction is included.

These sets must go by express or freight, charges to be paid by the receiver. They are well packed and will carry safely to any reasonable distance. No tennis set equal in character to the one we offer can be purchased of a dealer at the same price, and a poor, inferior set is of no practical use to any one.

Our New Fishing Outfit for the Boys

Given as a premium to any boy who will send us the names of only 8 yearly subscribers at 50 cents each; or, 6 subscribers and 25 cents; or, 4 subscribers and 50 cents. Postage and packing 25 cents extra



This outfit for trout and bass fishing is one of which any boy might be justly proud. The rod is of genuine Calcutta bamboo 12 1/2 feet long in three joints, with double brass ferrules. The balance of the outfit consists of 1 brass, balance reel, with screw handles and raised pillars. Braided line thread line, 25 yards long. 1/2 dozen long shank Carlisle hooks for trout, and 1/2 dozen bass hooks on double twisted gut, one varnished quill top float, and an assortment of artificial trout flies.

We have these outfits put up especially for our use and will recommend and guarantee them in every particular. The rod is not of brittle wood put carelessly together to sell at a low price but is of the material used in manufacturing the enormously expensive rods used by expert and scientific fly casters. The reel is a perfect beauty. We will send this outfit complete on receipt of \$1.10 and 50 cents extra for postage and packing. A similar outfit can not be purchased for the same amount at any retail store in the country.

Susan Coolidge Famous Books for Girls.



Given for only 8 subscribers; or, for only 6 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 2 subscribers and 75 cents extra. Sent postage paid to any address.

"Not even Miss Alcott apprehends child nature with finer sympathy, or pictures its nobler traits with more skill."—BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

"Susan Coolidge has been endowed by some good fairy with the gift of story writing. Most of her books are written for children; but, like all good works of their class, they have an undercurrent of allegory which makes them pleasant reading for all who, amid the struggles and trials of life, preserve a green corner in their hearts. . . . They are sensible, vivacious, and full of incident to tickle the fancy and brighten the mind of young readers, and withal full also of wise and judicious teachings, couched beneath the simple talk and simple doings of childhood."—*Christian Intelligencer*.



- THE NEW YEAR'S BARGAIN.** A Christmas Story for Children. With Illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- WHAT KATY DID.** A Story. With Illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- WHAT KATY DID AT SCHOOL.** Being more about "What Katy Did." With Illustrations. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- MISCHIEF'S THANKSGIVING,** and other Stories. With Illustrations by ADDIE LEDYARD. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- NINE LITTLE GOSLINGS.** With Illustrations by J. A. MITCHELL. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- EYEBRIGHT.** A Story. With Illustrations. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- CROSS PATCH.** With Illustrations. Square 16mo. \$1.25.
- A ROUND DOZEN.** With Illustrations. 16mo. \$1.25.
- A LITTLE COUNTRY GIRL.** With Illustrations. 16mo. \$1.25.
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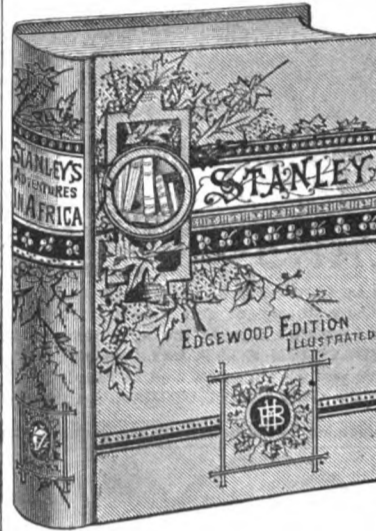


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PEOPLE DRUGGED TO DEATH.

There can be no doubt that could the opinion of medical men of every school be obtained, the universal verdict would be that the people are taking too much medicine. All classes of physicians who medicate at all give far less medicine than they did 20 years ago, and yet much more medicine is taken. Self-medication is carried on extensively, if not alarmingly. Morphine and quinine, cathartic pills and bitters are staples among a large class of citizens who prescribe for themselves, and then comes the patent nostrums whose name is legion, and in this line alone probably more than ten times as much medicine is consumed as all the physicians in the country prescribe.

The public would be surprised to know the number of those addicted to the opium habit, and it should be remembered that this habit is one from which the victim is rarely extricated. It is one too, that embitters not only the life of the victim but also of friends and relatives, and not infrequently impresses upon the unborn inclinations and tendencies that make life a burden. The prevalence of the malarial influence has given to quinine a popular use beyond all precedent in the past, and thousands are swallowing this drug without regard to medical advice, and are thus endangering the organs of hearing, deranging the stomach and confusing the intellectual operations. Improper food and a rash mode of taking it, insufficient exercise and overstraining of the nervous system, have made a constipated habit the rule rather than the exception and a great variety of cathartics are popularly resorted to and persistently employed notwithstanding the fact that the remedy must not only be persisted in but the dose steadily increased. And then come the great army of weak and feeble ones who want an appetite, a tonic, a stimulant or something to give renewed vitality or an increase of strength, and here the patent nostrums flow in an ever increasing stream, in many instances each to be followed by some other in a series of experiments to be ended only when death claims his victim.

It is not surprising in view of all this that Dr. Holmes should have declared that the world would be better off if all the drugs were cast into the sea, though it might be very bad for the fishes; yet few candid men will deny that drugs are important and valuable when judiciously employed. It is their improper and indiscriminate use that proves objectionable and dangerous.

Two facts should be impressed upon the public mind—first, that the practice of self-prescribing has wrought and is working incalculable harm; and secondly, that advice from the medical attendant respecting diet, exercise and management in the sick room, is often far preferable to medicine.—[Dr. John Blackmer, Springfield, Mass.]

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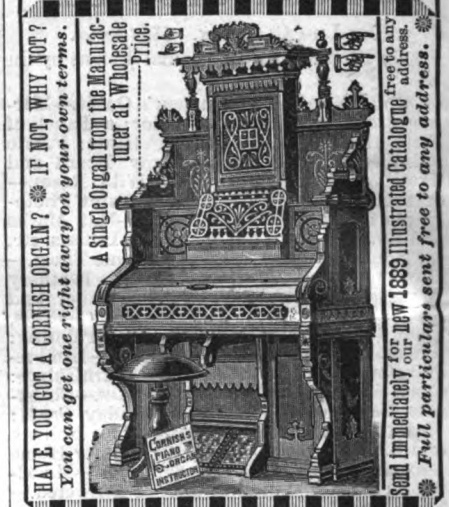
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