

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

And Practical Housekeeper...

VOL. IV, NO. 1.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1886.

Yearly Subscription 50 Cents.
Single Copies 5 Cents.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
AN OLD-FASHIONED MOTHER.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Her name was Joy; but she was baptized Joyful in the bare white Congregational meeting-house on the windiest hill in East Pontawasset eighteen years ago that summer of which I have to tell;—Joyful Hathaway.

His name was—not that it matters. What does it ever matter when there are two, and youth and longing for each other and the old sweet power of the difference with which "created He them?" It might have been Tom or Algernon, Bob or Sidney; for she was at the years when a girl's heart lifts itself like a morning glory and easily loves or easily thinks it loves the first trellis of a bright young creature that comes in the way. It happened that it was Dick—Dick Drew; and she thought and he thought that it could not have been anybody else under any circumstances—though they had died for it; that for her, Joyful, to turn her young fancy to Tom or Sidney, while he, Richard, was a contemporary in the same universe, would have been an infringement of every law of affectional mechanics known to govern the human heart. And I would not give much for their love if they hadn't thought so.

It goes without saying that they did not meet in East Pontawasset. Such a thing as a new young man was dreamed of, by imaginative girls; but none had ever been seen by the seeing of the eyes since their mothers were girls before them and married their fathers, new or old, as Pontawasset women were expected to marry, without asking questions, or expressing preference. You grew up and saw him in the pew across the broad aisle, on Sunday; he had always been there Sundays, since you played tag with him Saturdays and boxed his ears if he beat; by-and-by he asked you to marry him and you said "Yes," and went on playing with him the rest of your life; only now he always beat, and you went over and sat in his pew; you ceased to box his ears lest the Deacons should hear of it, and the choir should say you'd been disappointed in your marriage; but that was the main difference.

Joy Hathaway had been heard to declare that rather than marry a Pontawasset boy, she would be the seventy-sixth old maid in Pontawasset. She had counted. There were just seventy-five.

"Seems to me, Joy," her mother used to say in her plaintive, refined voice, "I'd wait, before I said that, till there were some Pontawasset boys to marry. It sounds as if you'd been asked."

But Joy laughed; she laughed a great deal; she was a happy girl.

"I'd have been asked, if there'd been anybody but widowers and peddlers here! Every boy with any gumption moves out of Pontawasset as soon as he can walk alone. I don't blame 'em. I would if I were they." Joy added that the only one left in that blessed town was the butcher boy; who was understood to offer as an excuse that his uncle had bought him over to the butcher and he didn't dare run away because he'd be sent to State's Prison. The butcher boy admitted that he would rather live in East Pontawasset than be hung. Then there was hal-witted Joe who shoveled snow,—Snow Joe they called him. These two masculine possibilities, and the widower (and the peddlers) constituted the supply for seventy-five old maids. Joy remarked in conclusion, that she thanked Heaven that she had an invitation to Brookline; if there were an instance of Divine mercy—

"Joy, dear, I think I wouldn't." Up from the quiet corner where her mother sat, this gentle interruption floated. Mrs. Hathaway, like most gentle people, had rock in her opinions; and one of the rockiest of these was an old-fashioned objection to what she called "making light of sacred themes." Joy associated this phrase with her mother, just as she did black silk aprons, caps pushed a little far front, with narrow purple ribbons looped up. Mrs. Hathaway was a little bit old-fashioned all through; it did not stop at caps and sacred themes; her mind worked on the cog of the last generation, leisurely and not without persistence. She had theories about women that were far from modern; she had always done as Mr. Hathaway wished; she considered this good manners in a wife; she liked women who were contented in East Pontawasset, and she thought but did not often say that circulating libraries indicated a dangerous laxity of morals. The only novels she had ever read, she said, were "Sandford and Merton's" and "The Infant's Progress." She liked a girl to be diffident, and not speak too loud or too much; to have two calico dresses and one good stuff one; to make her winter suit last three years before she put it on afterwards, and to wear a pair of kid gloves a year-and-a-half, and then keep them mended for driving and gardening. She had taught her daughter that "no lady would ever allow herself to become at all interested in a

gentleman until he positively sought her hand in marriage." Her heart was as old-fashioned as her head. She was the most self-sacrificing of mothers. Old-fashion or new-fashion there was none to outdo her when it came to "mothering." She loved like a tigress, and manifested it like a dove. Her daughter laughed at her and kissed her; obeyed her and managed her; teased her

wouldn't cry, and didn't cry, but wondered why and almost wished she had—and so put her two arms about the dearest, thinnest old neck in the world, next morning, and kissed, and kissed and kissed, and vowed she would write every day, and declared she should be home within a week, and laughed and cried, and kissed again and whirled away. To the end of her days Joy will see the old lady standing there in her black silk apron and straight dress and cap with purple ribbons

was a blonde, and little. There was nothing remarkable about either of them, taken separately; she was a pretty girl and he a nice fellow; there are a plenty more! But taken together, as Dick and Joy's ideal of Dick, and Joy, and Dick's ideal of Joy, they made a glorious total. It was all over with them from the first; only that neither of them said so, and that was the charm and the harm of it. Unconfessed love took these young, unresisting creatures into the outer swirl of its whirlpool, and bore them on. It is the girl who has most of this inexorable prelude to bear. She who neither knows nor shows, who makes no sign though she die for it, who dreams and doubts and dares and despairs lest she be not indeed beloved, and may only put on a pink surah or wear a daisy pattern or lift a laughing eye, nor drop a word whereby to say: I love you; she who must stem the torrent of a blush or gnaw down the quiver of a lip, or clench back the tremor of a hand, lest she betray the secret of her sweet, mysterious nature, which has set this sacred law of reserve upon her; she who had better—Heaven knows why—yes, better forever lose her lover than lose the deep, divine instinct which we call maidenly; the mighty power which lays the seal of silence upon the parted lips of a woman's love;—in this dim borderland where men and women meet and miss or find their way, it is she who takes with her first taste of delight, her first draught of suffering. Girls know.

This girl, drifting along on the old swift delirium in those summer weeks, lost the perspective of life. Things slipped out of their true proportion. Daily looks of watching eyes measured the world and all that was therein. What was home? A place where he was not. Mother's love? A fading dream before a glorious fact. Mother's need? A forgotten entry in the record of the heart.

Go back to Pontawasset in a week! Go back to cell-life or be a jelly-fish upon a harbor beach! Write home? Of course; but one had everything except time in this bubbling, babbling new life. Letters go every day, but—how many days? Till the first sailing party!—till the next dance? It is hard to say it, but it is true, that a girl in love can forget the mother who bore her, and not be the only girl in the world of tenderness so slight, or loyalty so tremulous.

Why is it that a woman is so apt to know beforehand just when a man means to tell her that he loves her? The telephone of the heart is a subtle wire. Joy, like many another hesitating young creature, waiting to be won, and quivering with the peril and the pain of those whose part in this sweet trial it is to wait—Joy knew by the knowledge that is above all proof, that Dick would speak—if speak he did, if to speak he meant—when the garden party came. The garden party, which would last from five to ten; when the great arbor would be lighted and splendid; the musicians hidden in the arbor vitae; the long walks scattered with twos talking in undertones; and the moon on the linden arbor by the pond. As well as if he had told her, Joy knew that Dick was waiting for moonlight. Such things are known without a sign—who knows how?—in these cruel, kind days while girls are tormented before their time. So overwrought she was, so hesitant with fear, so palpitant with hope, that it seemed to Joy if anything happened to that garden party she could never bear it. "I should die," she said, as young things say it; not knowing how hard it is to die; what years and what edges, (sharp and blunt,) of pain, it takes to kill.

That letter from Pontawasset came one merry morning when she had been fewer than three weeks away from home. Something led the girl to run away upstairs alone with the letter. She curled herself luxuriously into the gay chintz-covered window-cushion of her Aunt Mary's guest room, and idly read:

"MY DEAR DAUGHTER:—It is ten days since I have heard from you. I think I have written three times a week as you asked me. I know you are very much occupied in the pleasures of your visit, but I should like to hear a little more about them and about yourself. Give, if you please, my dear love to your aunt. I have had some thoughts of coming on while you are there. The truth is, I am not very well. Mandy Wholly takes excellent care of me, and Mrs. Runners sits with me sometimes; but I have a goneness and giddy turns. I miss you very much, but I would on no account have you shorten your visit for me; it is not worth while. I presume I shall soon be better. It occurred to me that it might do me good to spend a few days in Brookline. Your aunt has so often asked me to come, and I go so seldom. We could occupy the same room and not crowd her. Has she much other company? Do you think it would be a good plan? I thought I would ask you before I said anything to her. It seems to me some days as if I might pick up a little appetite at her table; and perhaps the change of air might do something. But I don't suppose it matters much. I should like to see you, my child. I am glad you are so happy. Do you wear the pink surah? Does the satine begin to need washing? I hope you keep your gloves and stockings neatly mended. You have not written much about your friends. If there are any gentlemen



and revered her—as daughters do; accepting her as she did the sunshine or elm trees, or pure water; it was a matter of course to have a mother who adored you.

It is a simple story to tell of—the visit of a little country girl to a city relative. But the great matters of life hang pivoted upon just such small ones; and Joyful Hathaway came to the sweetest—and the saddest—of all her days, wearing her best clothes and dreaming her dearest dreams at the summer home of an Aunt Mary, as so many another girl has done beside her.

People called it going to Brookline. To the girl, it was going to Paradise. To the end of her life she will remember those last days in Pontawasset; that running over to the dress-maker's, in a pretty, palpitant hurry, because the buttons didn't match the rose-pink surah; standing to be fitted in the cool spare room, before a dimly dressing-table, amid a little feminine buzz of East Pontawasset neighbors, who thought the white tennis cloth too low on the biases, or doubted if the daisy and fern satine would wash without salt. To the end of her life she will remember little things her mother said: "Miss Pincher, would you loop it quite so high behind?" "Yes, Joy can wear all these blonde colors." "Not too low in front, Miss Pincher, please." "I'm glad you like it. I meant her to have a proper wardrobe." "Oh, yes! She will enjoy herself. I want she should. I like to see my daughter happy, Mrs. Runner. She is the only one I have. I'm pleased you think the surah is becoming." "I want it made up modestly and plainly, Miss Pincher—I told Joyful that was all I'd ask."

To the end of her life the girl will remember the queer unfashionably-attired figure in all that flurry and bother; how she sat and sewed and sat and sewed,—and how I let her do it!—how pale she grew toward supper-time; how lank she looked without a bustle, beside Miss Pincher; what a lady she looked beside Mrs. Runner; how she lost her breath coming up stairs so much to the spare room; how her cap got askew on warm days, and how sweetly she took it to be laughed at and called a "crooked old dear;" then the "grace" she asked at supper that evening: "Go Thou with this dear child and remain Thou in her empty place until we meet again around this empty board." Joy winked and blinked, and

pushed too far forward on her fine white hair. She looked like a quaint figure on an old black and white tea-cup. She put up her hand to shield her eyes, and watched Mr. Runner's yellow stage drive laboriously away with the pretty, thoughtless, excited young face bobbing and nodding at the window—and then she turned and walked slowly with bent head, up the path, and went into the house, and shut the mosquito door carefully, and crawled up stairs. "You looked peaked," said Mandy Wholly, "Shan't I make you a cup of the company tea?" Mandy Wholly was what they called in East Pontawasset, "the hired girl."

"You've set too much," said Mandy Wholly. "You've jest sewed the life out of you gettin' that girl of yours to Bosting. Will you have two lumps?" "I don't know but I will," said the old lady, weakly. "I seem to feel a goneness, Mandy. It's very strange."

But, ah me! the "goneness" was the goneness of old age and a lonely heart. Company tea and two lumps do not "go to the spot" when it comes to that. Joy was all she had. That old-fashioned mother spent the morning in her room reading her Testament for comfort and company; and put her handkerchief out of sight and bathed her eyes before she unlocked her door and came down to Mandy's early dinner.

Call it Brookline or call it Paradise—thither the girl went and love came. Dick had an invitation to the tennis ground, the croquet game, the afternoon tea, or whatever it was, and the deed was done in two looks. Falling in love at first sight has become so old-fashioned that it is fashionable not to respect it in these days. Like many another beautiful unmodern thing, it is none the less a true thing for that. Do I quite believe in it? Quite. Joyful Hathaway and Richard Drew looked into each others' eyes, and that was the beginning and end of it. He was a big brunette fellow, with square shoulders and curly hair. She

among them I am sure you will remember that I have told you that no lady will allow herself to become interested in any man until he positively has sought her hand in marriage. If I should come, I should have Miss Manilla trim over my lace bonnet, I think. I wonder if you could get me a new parasol in Boston? I am afraid mine isn't quite modern enough for the society in which your aunt moves. I should not require anything else new. With love to yourself, uncle, aunt and cousins, I am, your loving "MOTHER."

Joy laid down the letter; she leaned back on the old-gold chintz cushion; it had a pattern of chrysanthemums; she traced the fat flower with her finger. The window was open. Gay voices from the piazza came up. Her little cousin ran down across the lawn in a velvet suit and broad lace collar; the shadows from the linden trees fled over the little fellow's figure and bare head. He cried out shrilly:

"Mr. Dick! Mr. Dick!" Her aunt's modulated cultivated voice made murmurous welcome; Dick's rang out in his off-hand way—that dear way! How terrible for a human voice to grow so dear in three mad weeks!

Behind the yellow and white India silk curtain the girl looked down at him; he stood twirling his cane; he lifted his hat and showed his close-cut curly hair and honest forehead and glancing eyes; the little velvet-clad boy pulled at him; Aunt Mary, in her white mull and Valenciennes morning robe moved with her slow, elegant step across the lawn; a nurse with a white cap brought the luxurious-looking baby; the coachman drove the laundau leisurely up the avenue; there was talk and chatter about the drive; somebody asked where Joy was; Dick suggested in an aggrieved tone that he hadn't seen her since yesterday.

Joy drew back from the silk curtain. Her face fell into her hands. Set sharply down upon the scene she saw a quaint old figure with a black silk apron and cap (how many seasons old!) pushed too far forward; with narrow purple loops. With a sinking of the heart she thought of Miss Manilla's millinery, and just how that trimmed-over lace, bonnet would look in Brown's line. She remembered the parasol—bought the year she had the measles. All her mother's oddities and whims—her prim ways of speaking—her views of life and society—her little weaknesses, came flashing to her mind; even the way she put her spoon in her teacup and sometimes forgot to use her napkin, now that she was growing old. For she was—she was; it must be faced. She would talk about "Sandford and Merton." She would ask if they were not going to have family prayers. She would not use her finger-bowl. When she heard some of Dick's stories she would say he made light of sacred things.

(To be Continued.)

RELATIONS-IN-LAW.

BY MARION HARLAND.

Her gesture remanded the topic to an epoch when Jones had never been heard of and the Roosevelt clan was almost young.

"By no means. When I make an assertion I am prepared to prove it. Jones is a good old Welsh name. Every educated Englishman is proud of the name of John Jones, and every American ought to be of John Paul Jones."

"Helen!" Adam addressed her eldest-born as if Nellie's vindication of her vaunt had not been spoken.—"I hope Mr. Grimes will be able to dine with us this evening!"

While his wife replied that he considered a dinner engagement as binding as a promissory note, Nellie dismissed the leit of eating; sat with her hands pressed cruelly together under the table, eyes bright and lips white with generous indignation. She had scarcely hoped to avoid unpleasant friction with the people so unlike herself and her congeners. Her worst fears had not forecast a battle-royal with her husband's mother within two hours after she entered her doors.

"Yet how could I help it?" she mused while the sluggish stream of talk flowed by her as if her chair were empty. "She cast a slur upon my dear father and his family; treats me as if I were a beggar-child she is forced to adopt, yet means to keep in mind of the pit whence I was dugged. And my husband has seen me with her eyes ever since we came to this house. Her influence is stronger than mine!"

"Everardus!" the queen-mother ordered in making the motion to rise when the agony of the repast was over. "Jerusha should rest this afternoon that she may be quite ready for dinner. There will be twenty-five at table,—all family connections, but as you know, people of critical taste and excellent judgment. You will, I am sure, do all in your power to prepare your wife for the occasion."

Nellie flitted from her spouse's detaining hand at this juncture. All heads turned with his to see through the doorway, the slight figure escaping up the staircase.

Mrs. Grimes laughed; the other sisters compressed patrician lips and looked what the parent spoke:—

"A charming person, I have no doubt, My Son, among her own associates and relatives. But, I fear me, sadly in need of the discipline of a well-ordered home. It is evident that she has never had the advantage of such."

"She suits me, as she is, madam. That is the chief thing to be considered."

Respect and obedience to his mother had been wrought into his nature from his infancy. Her rule was absolute over the father who had left their offspring dependent on her for the bread they ate and the clothes they wore. Everard knew himself to be her favorite child, and his heart smote him as a gray pallor stole over the proud face.

"That depends," she said, quietly, "upon what your object in life is. My criticism was prompted by a desire for your best good."

It was ungracious in him to follow Nellie without reply, but he was bound by husbandly duty to stand by his wife. Nellie must be talked to, nevertheless, and the raw spot on feeling or conscience prepared him for the task.

She was crying stormily, lying on her bed without thought of the damage done to the delicate peach-blossom satin and lace coverlet by tears and clutchings. Everard laid his hand on her shoulder, and she tossed it off.

"Don't come near me! You are as bad as the rest of them! I wish I had never seen one of you!"

His mother was a sensible woman. He had never been so sure of it as at that moment. As a section of the "well-ordered home," he began the work of discipline forthwith.

"Nellie! you are behaving more like a spoiled child than a reasonable woman. You are injuring yourself, mortifying me, and doing all in your power to incur the just displeasure of my mother

and sisters. Your conduct to-day, has pained and shocked me."

She stopped sobbing. Her face was hidden, but she was so motionless, the fingers tangled in the lace so tense, that he might have been warned not to go on, had his wits been more alert.

"Affection for me, if not self-respect, would have dictated a different course. You would be incensed were I to use such language to your mother as you did to mine."

Nellie whirled over, and sat upright, her eyes fairly snapping hot sparkles.

"The two women are not to be named in the same week! That is, if that graven image down stairs is a woman! What had I done that she should brow-beat and irritate me—a helpless child in comparison with her—a stranger within her gates? My only crime was in marrying you, and it is unpardonable. You must have known this, and how I would be received here. I—who was so happy and beloved in my own blessed, blessed home!"

She then threw herself down again. Everard bowed his face upon his hands and groaned aloud.

"I hoped—I would give my life to make you happy, child!"

"Well! we kissed and made friends as was inevitable," wrote Nellie, in unwise confidence to the sister who was nearest her age and heart.

"He is the darlingest fellow on the earth, which I never suspected to be a mass of badly-mixed mud until I became a captive in Castle Dismal. But I drew one humiliating lesson from this, our first tiff-matrimonial. Blood is thicker than water. You would have said that blue Knickerbocker blood is thickest and coldest of all, could you have seen the dinner-party last night. The enclosed sketch, 'Owls in Council,' is my feeble revenge for the unspeakable and indescribable boredom I endured. We sat at table three dreadful hours, and not one frivolous remark was made in all that time. I wore my white silk with the pearl-dotted lace *tablier*, and Miss Willhelmina asked me if it were not 'just a little theatrical.' What will she say to the pink-and-silver brocade? Ev said I looked lovely before we went down. Madam 'regretted' when the last owl had flown (except, of course, the home-brood) 'that Jerusha was so evidently jaded! She had hoped the precautions she' (Madam) 'had taken to avoid this, would have been more effectual.'"

"I didn't blame her much for the criticism, for I felt, and know I looked, as if I had been in a clothes-wringer for one-hundred-and-eighty excruciating minutes. My dear! hearken unto your afflicted sister's warning, and lay it unto your simple little soul. Marry—if marry you must—a Melchizedek, without father, without mother, without descent—to speak of!"

CHAPTER III.

"Did you ever read Dante?" asked Nellie of her husband, apropos, it would seem, to nothing.

They had been married over a year, a period passed, with the exception of one month—in the society of the young wife's relations-in-law. The Jones family had spent the summer in Europe returning late in the autumn, and Nellie had paid a visit to them in December, including Christmas.

"Not that I recollect. Why?"

"I was thinking of his hell of perpetual ice and snow, where people froze and froze eternally. There is a touch of the salamander about me. I should prefer a steady fire—for a change, at any rate."

Everard's brow contracted.

"Let us talk of something else, dear. We so seldom have a cozy evening together that we will not spoil it."

"Don't our best circles' talk of Dante's Inferno?" queried the wife, in mock surprise. "There!" smoothing out the creases in his forehead with a taper forefinger. "We won't waste the evening we wouldn't have to ourselves were it not that your mother has a bad cold, the twins are at a ball, and Willhelmina has stayed at home to practise new music. We are very much the slaves of other people and routine, darling. Don't you think after twelve months' bondage, we might cut our leading-strings and do as we like, now and then? If I could have you for my very own even for one evening a week, I should have hope that this awful homesickness would not become chronic."

Everard sighed. "I do my best. But, situated as we are—"

"That is just it!" interposed Nellie, briskly. "Why need we be 'situated' at all? Other young people take 'flats' in the city, or small houses in New Jersey or Brooklyn, or up the river, and live in peace and comfort. Now, listen to my secret. Papa told me at Christmas that he would give me a cottage and furnish it whenever we are ready for it. Just think of setting up our own household gods under a Queen Anne roof, with no end of gables and stained glass, all manner of cheap Japanese about us, a Newfoundland dog on the porch, and chickens and illimitable fresh eggs in the back-yard! I went into happy hysterics when Papa made the offer. They had to administer red lavender and valerian. I told Papa he was the carrier-dove that 'beat the bars with his snowy wing,'—a bold figure for his moustache. But the angelic Pater never criticises my tropes and metaphors."

Everard's was not a suspicious disposition, but a thought suggested by this speech stung him smartly.

"Why should your father say anything about a change of residence for us? I thought he understood the terms on which we are living here, and that the arrangement is a permanent one, at least during my mother's life-time."

"Don't glower at me as if I had fractured every commandment in the Knickerbocker decalogue!" retorted Nellie in merry audacity. "The Jones' blood may be red instead of blue, but it isn't easily put down. Papa cannot but know that I am not happy here; that, while you are all that I could ask, and a great deal better than I deserve—your relations and I do not (may I use the term as Mrs. Vroom is not here to be shocked?) pull evenly together in harness. He and Mamma think it better for young people to make a home for, and by themselves. It is but natural they should consult my happiness. Why, Ev! what is the matter?"

He had put her down from his knee and arisen abruptly, the visage, usually so pleasant, dark and warm with wrath. His manhood, class prejudices, family pride—were outraged, rather by what was implied than asserted.

"I had thought"—he said, his voice made rasping by emotion,—"that a sense of propriety, some glimmering of common honor would have withheld you from entering complaints against my nearest of kin. I had supposed that the mother who bore me, and from whom you have received unnumbered benefits,—a woman, who—misunderstand her as willfully and ingenuously as you will—is incapable of such a breach of courtesy and

good-faith as you have committed,—I should have believed, I say, that she was entitled to some consideration at your hands. Nothing she has ever said in praise of blood and breeding, has convinced me so fully how much there is in both, as the discovery that you have made our domestic life the theme of adverse criticism and, I have no doubt, of ridicule, in your family." A well-bred servant knows better than to carry tales from one house to another."

(To be Continued.)

GETTING READY FOR SICKNESS.

BY HOPE HARVEY.

You don't want to get ready for any such thing? Neither do I. But don't we all want to be ready in case it comes? If yourself, or your good man, or daughter, or the baby should be suddenly prostrated by disease or accident, shouldn't you want to have everything all handy, nice, and comfortable for the sufferer? But you can't bear to be always expecting something of that kind in your family! Still, the unwelcome thing will come all the same. "It is the unexpected that happens," and that was very recently illustrated to me, when, without a moment's warning, I saw my best beloved fall unconscious at my feet one early morning, to be confined to the bed and one or two rooms, for a two months' illness. Then I was thankful for whatever readiness was found at hand, and so will you be, good people, in similar circumstances. And the comfort and security you will have all along previously, in frequently thinking of your preparations, will far more than repay you for all your efforts, not to mention the greater blessedness when you come to avail yourself of them.

This getting ready does not imply sadness or gloom as for a funeral task. To be sure, sickness may mean death, and then again it may not. What of either case? Is there not much of so-called living that is daily dying? And is there any dying at all when right living does but open out and up into a larger, brighter life? So we may prepare for sickness with as much of real cheerfulness as for to-morrow's breakfast, since both affairs are promotive to the living so strongly craved.

It can only be a general getting ready, after all, for one cannot enter into every detail of coming sickness in imagination or preparation. The daily contingencies have to be daily met. But to begin with, every home should at least hold a "medicine closet," well stored with domestic remedies, and some of the simplest of the druggists', each of which should be carefully labeled, and convenient to the hasty and often anxious approach of the mother or nurse, seeking relief for the ails of childhood, or the ills of the adult by day or night. A prompt dose or outward application selected from this cupboard, may prevent a long sickness, or even save life during the delay of sending for the doctor. Antidotes for poisons should be in their places, and the knowledge in place also, to use them; also the treatment for burns and scalds. Lotions and liniments should be there for stings, sprains, cuts, bruises, etc., and abundant material for bandages for dislocated and broken limbs, which if stripped and sewed are all the better.

And forget not the innocent but efficient mustard, with its soft linen and flannel for a paste appliance in swift, deadly pain. Don't have to send to the neighbors for it in the night, either. Think of a whole corps of physicians and nurses sending a messenger running in the darkness away over to the hotel to relieve the death-stricken Garfield! Why wasn't that mustard box in the cottage!

But the getting ready anticipates other things besides a few temporary remedies. Let us think over at our health and leisure, what room we can appropriate to a possible patient. If some wise prescience has not built a convenient nursery, one must be extemporized as the next best thing. (Mem. The "coming man" will design his house for the sick as well as for the well.) In the meantime we will decide what room we can best spare for an emergency, just as we plan beforehand, if we are sensible, what we would best save or sacrifice in case of a fire. Well, if we have a large, light, easily ventilated room in the house, away from all sights and sounds of family works, we must let our sick ones have it.

Perhaps it is the parlor. If so, we will mentally select the bedstead we wish to have in it, and examine it to be sure of its construction. That we may rapidly take it down and set it up on occasion. Consider where we can readily remove the bric-a-brac, for, except the pictures on the walls, not much is needed in the sick room but the chamber furniture, till the patient is convalescent. Be sure to have an old-fashioned, easy lounge, upon which the watcher or nurse may often drop for a little rest.

A fever patient, whom I saw quietly settled in such a quickly arranged, yet prevised bed and room, upon opening her eyes on the comforts, and looking further through open doors into an other room with sunny west windows, exclaimed with supreme satisfaction and restfulness, "Oh, this is paradise!"

We must especially prepare plenty of bed clothing, towels, and wearing apparel for our prospective invalid, for the cleanliness with frequent changes which every sick person requires and upon which may depend recovery. Besides, in many kinds of malarious or contagious disease, much clothing must be burned, so that a plentiful supply is indispensable. This demand may be thought almost impossible to supply, by families not very "well off," and so it would be, if delayed till wanted; but by this very fore-thought which I am trying to emphasize, it can be done, without burdening or impoverishing the family. We can manage to lay by these articles in small quantities; a piece or two at a time, so that when the days of need come, there will be a store accumulated to meet them, without depending upon kind friends. Both clothing and bedding are better neither new or old, only worn enough to be soft and comfortable, and on the other hand, strong enough to allow of turning or moving the person by the sheets or garments, as is so often necessary. Dressing gowns and wrappers will be required at some stage of the illness for a man, woman, or child, so we will contrive to have one for each, to meet the occasion.

Another thing. I do not wish to affront my readers by affirming that their houses throughout are not ready for sickness, for whose is exactly

as one would wish for such a season, longer or shorter? Yet by giving occasional thought to the matter, much confusion may be saved, and comfort secured. Not that one should be carrying the burden always, and house cleaning all the time, neither flee to the other extreme, and begin a course of sudsing and scrubbing as soon as disease steps inside. If this is thoroughly done before, the dreaded fellow may not dare for a long time to step in at all, as he is afraid of clean buildings.

A lady I know says she always begins to clean house, as soon as one of her folks is taken sick! But who wants a task of that kind at such a time? There are weariness and disinay enough with the sickness without the added job of cleaning. The better way is evident, which is to make a few judicious touches frequently, here and there, and so keep in order. And the blessedness thereof will be felt and appreciated, wether it is ourselves or some other one who "comes down."

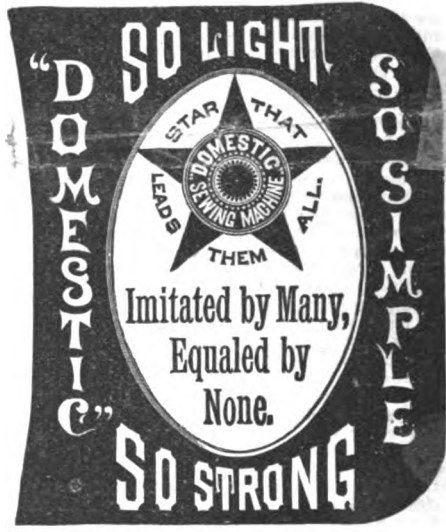
Further, we must get ready by attending in season to matters of business' etc., which may be of the long importance to the family in case of the death, or prolonged sickness, or mental disability of some member. A friend with small children, calling upon me, said in reference to this very point: "I must go home, and this day before I sleep must attend to two matters, which in case of any sudden happening to me, must not be left undone." No, it wasn't "a sign she was going to die," for that was several months ago and she is still well and strong. It was a "sign" rather, of a sensible woman, who is not afraid to look her realities in the face, and to do her brave best to meet them.

Much more of course could be said in pursuance of this general subject, but some of the chief requisites have been named, and we may each elaborate these hints to any desirable extent.

But one thing more of vital importance. We must keep ourselves ready for sickness in our persons or families. Habits of self control, calmness, patience, and hopefulness, should be our reservoir. There are plenty of extra labor and anxiety when the calamity comes, so that we and all concerned have need of conserved forces and resources.

A trust in the All Father will prepare us better than any thing else for a campaign in the war with disease. This, in addition to other readiness spoken of, may often shorten and alleviate the better, if not avert it for an indefinite period. So the getting ready for an evil may bring us only good.

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ONLY A CARD.

Only a card, a modest card
Borne to her on the Christmas tide,
It might have been a child's reward—
So simple was her store beside,
Yet o'er that unpretending token
She wept as though her heart was broken.

Twin roses on whose petals lay
In crystal beads, the glistening dew—
Drawn closer by a ribbon gay,
For on a simple stem they grew;
No master-hand the flowers had fashioned,
Nor master-mind the lines impassioned:

Yet as she prayed and wept, and wept,
The garnered pride of ripened years
From out her staid life was swept—
By that swift avalanche of tears;
And chained emotions burst their letters
As grew to words the dazzling letters.

For long ago—before the world
Had drawn its ruthless bars between—
Two sisters played where blithely purled
A streamlet through the meadows green;
And sat in shady nooks together
To weave the rushy cap and feather.

But childhood passed, and "childish things
Were put away" from hand and heart,
When an unwelcome sprite with wings
Smote one fair sister with her dart,
And from the old home's kindly cover
She flitted with her lowly lover.

Her name was banished from the hearth
Where erst in love 'twas ever breathed;
And the fair record of her birth
A sister's hand with rue had wreathed;—
Her hand, to whom that Christmas token
Thus tenderest rebuke had spoken:—

"The fragrance of the flowers will stay
When from their leaves the bloom has fled,
So hallowed memories round our way
Still linger—though our loves be dead!"
The cherished wrongs at last were righted;
The sisters by that card united.

—M. A. MAITLAND.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) MISTRESS VS. MAID.

The young woman who, in the last number of the JOURNAL, styles herself, in much humility "one of the despised class of servants," seems to be so much above most of the servants that I have ever seen, as to surprise me. Her letter shows that she can read and write, (very few can,) and can think ("till fewer seem able to do this.") If she only does not belong to the class who would "shirk" their work to go to a ball, or say "they were not hired to do this," or "it's not their place to do that," I should think she would be an unusually good servant. There are two sides to every question, and we might take the trouble, sometimes, to look on both sides of the shield.

Our own side, to be sure, most concerns us. The majority of servants, too often, seem lacking in the very first necessary qualification: the mis-called common sense. Take, for instance, the raw material; a green girl, just landed from anywhere, Germany, Ireland, England, Sweden, or any other place; the housekeeper, while recognizing the fact, that she may become a first rate servant, looks forward to the process, with horror. Their inability to do anything, but their willingness to tackle everything, makes one ache. Just imagine a girl who never heard of dusting anything after sweeping; never heard of peeling potatoes, never starched, dampened or ironed clothes, knows nothing about cooking; cannot even make a bed, has been one week in this country, and demands three dollars. Is it any wonder, that the lady, each night, is much more tired than if she had only done the work herself alone! sits down at night, in despair, with the thought: "I cannot stand it! With all the hot weather coming on, I must stand over the hot stove, and do all the cooking myself, while she looks on, or hinders me. My children must be taken care of, and my sewing is still undone!" This is tolerated because the girl has one virtue; she is good natured; so she is paid for the work that the mistress performs, because the next might be infinitely worse.

A lovely old lady had never had any trouble with her service, until a woman died, who had lived with her for twenty-four years. She has had almost every degree of incompetency since. Excellent cooks, but bad tempered; good laundresses, but intemperate; clean workers, but impertinent; willing and good-natured, but capable of nothing but a grin; and worst of all, excellent servants, but not reputable. I say "worst of all," for after finding one who answered all requirements, whose cooking was perfect, her laundry work equal to a professional's (!), who was tidy in dress, willing, good-natured! Does it not seem like a "rara avis!" So all of the family thought, and had decided to increase her already large wages, when the lady discovered that every night, after the family had retired, she would climb out of the window, remain away all night, get back at four or five o'clock. One lady keeps a servant, even after she has been "in trouble," (although she has not reformed,) because she is such an excellent worker, and because it is so hard to replace her.

There is some reason somewhere for such a "state of things," and even the "Elsie's" must see where most of it is to be found. A great deal of trouble is made by the meddlesome friends of the newly landed girls, who say, "Don't let them be foolin' ye! Make 'em give ye three dollars, or don't ye stay, at all!" Human nature resents being swindled, and paying twelve and sometimes sixteen dollars a month, and doing almost the entire work oneself, makes one—well! riled! It is "keeping a dog, and doing your own barking!" But the girls count the lodging, for which they pay nothing, and the board, for which they pay the same, (both so much superior to any they have ever known,—) as simply nothing, because they do not have the actual dollars in their hands.

It is a discouraging but not unusual experience to hire one of these workers (!), at three dollars. You find she cannot wash an iron, so you hire a woman two days each week to take care of the children, while you teach her that. Wages, \$12—Washerwoman, \$8—Nurse, \$8—\$28 for one month. You are a good housekeeper. The girl gets a good drilling from you in all the details of the work. She serves her apprenticeship, without showing that she has profited at all, and by the end of the second month, she's "goin' to leave, mem," and you look ruefully at your time, patience, money, health, wasted, and the dreary routine to be gone through with again; until purse, health or patience is exhausted you may

give up housekeeping, and become, as a friend terms it, "boarding tramps!"

The trouble with the servants is, that they do not know their trade. If there were some school, some institution where they could learn it, what a blessing it would be. If it were impossible to obtain a place, unless they could produce a certificate that they could systematically, sweep, wash, iron, cook, and make beds, and were respectable and respectful! But this is so Utopian an idea, as long as the supply is so much less than the demand, that we must await the Millennium! But perhaps we may have a greater blessing in not needing any servants, at all then.

My advice to the mistress is, to learn as much about house-work herself, as she possibly can. The idea was excellent of the young mistress, who sat on the stairs studying the cook-book, preparatory to coming into the kitchen, and with dignity issue her orders for the dinner, and how she wished it cooked. But more than that is necessary to the well-ordering of the service. When I was married, I knew absolutely nothing of house-keeping or cooking. When the "girl's day out" came, I did all the "fussing" I could in the kitchen. I ignored my failures, paraded my successes. Through several times of trial, "between girls," I was thankful for the little knowledge thus gained, and encouraged to try again. So, dear housekeeper, do not be discouraged! Even the most excellent experts must once have been beginners, and no one knows how many dishes dear "Marion Harland" has spoiled. If you try to roast meat, learn all you can, about it, first, bend all your energies upon it, and roast it well. I will spare you Dr. Watts, oft quoted line, about the sweeping of a room. I think, in all of our house-work, if we knew more of the working details, we could so much more efficiently direct and govern our servants; beside the advantage of not being so dependent on them for their superior knowledge. We should tell them, how we wanted the birds cooked, and there would not be quite such a complacent air, "Sure, she's got to put up with it! She can't get along without me!"

These remarks, in regard to servants, apply to the class one generally finds, in offices, through advertisements, or those newly landed. One almost prefers teaching one of the latter, because they have not yet learned to be impertinent. I have not spoken of, or reflected in any way on American girls, who "live out," or "help." These usually, have common sense, if not much knowledge. The trouble with this latter class, is that they are not brought up to know how to work. Too often the mother prefers to work her loving hands to the bone, rather than let Araminta's hands be injured by hard work. I have had one American girl who made excellent lemon meringue pie, but never washed dishes clean, and always swept the dirt in a corner, and left it there.

So, dear housekeeper, especially young housekeeper, learn all the details of work that you possibly can, practice whenever you get a chance. It may use up some of your valuable spare time, strain temper and patience, but, my word for it, if undertaken earnestly, you will be more than repaid.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) HOW TO TALK IN SOCIETY.

"Conversation" For The Million.

BY MARGARET MEREDITH.

I believe there are "finishing schools" where girls are taught the art of conversation, and though we generally smile at such training and expect the girl to come out from it stilted and underbred, I am not at all sure but that, wisely carried out, it is a step in the right direction.

Girls, especially those who have no older sisters, or have not been constantly with them, have cruder ideas than one could deem possible, and with young men, it must be the same. Recall your own first days in society. I, for one, can talk pretty steadily now, whatever else I failed in, and at my first parties I scarcely opened my mouth unless I had somebody to talk to whom I particularly liked—naturally making myself so unattractive. I seldom had any of these great lights. I had a general idea that parties were places for enjoying yourself if you were so fortunate as to have somebody nice to talk to you; but that I could myself give any pleasure by talking had not been suggested to me, much less the commonest views of self interest in the matter. When I was sure of someone agreeable, I had spasms of fear lest I should not find anything to say. That was no great trouble, as the fear was short-lived and never quite came true; but I half believe a few hints logically given, or a little practice, would have prevented it.

Why, we hear, of half the debutants: "She has nothing to say;"—"Very pretty, yes, but so hard to talk to." We find the same in the younger young-man, but it does not seem to make altogether the same difference in their case; a girl is entertaining or nobody; if she cannot talk, she cannot be a success in society, and this applies as much—perhaps more—to plain country society as to that of glittering metropolitan life. A little advice and encouragement from their mothers would help much to change these stupid young people into lively companions. One does not need to be brilliant, but one does need to say something, and to try not to leave longer pauses than are necessary to give others opportunity to take their turn if they choose.

And after the early dumb stage is over, we have more chance to improve our powers in this line than we realize.

Of course wit or humor, repartee and vividness, are sharpened and quickened by practice. Those who have done constant entertaining for years, and have taken an interest in it and done their best, develop amazingly, the more if they have talked with brilliant people. But do you realize that in the dull routine of a quiet life, seeking for the most part only very ordinary people, and going little into the gay world, you are not without the means of learning to be a fine talker?

My hint is simply this: "Try;" go at learning to talk well as you would at learning German; I mean, with practical industry when you are at it; try to entertain the person to whom you are talking; try this with the merest morning caller, and for whom you care nothing and who you wish had not come. She will give you excellent practice, better far than one who is brimful of news and talk interesting to you both, so that you are entertained and entertaining whether you will or no. How many of us do this? or dream of it? We aim to get through the tiresome call decently, and that is all. It would not be nearly so tiresome if we made it an exercise for ourselves in the art of being entertaining. No amount of studying, I believe, and philosophizing, would so improve our "conversational ability," as this invariable effort to be entertaining. And then what compensation will be thrown in! The more

agreeable one is, the more popular, and we all love popularity only too well.

We do not take into consideration that people care to be entertained when they are, for instance, making duty visits, but they notice the difference in a moment. I myself remember being left till very late at night in a lady's parlor, to her inconvenience and weariness, I felt sure. But as I was helpless, I struggled in desperation to talk of everything interesting I could think of, with a forlorn hope of keeping them awake and making them part of the time forget what an imposition I was upon them; and my efforts succeeded so well that, though they had known me for years, they made mention to people afterwards of my agreeableness, evidently basing it all upon that one evening.

We generally know, if we stopped to consider, some of the subjects likely to please an acquaintance, and as soon as we launch out into these, can feel whether we are interesting them or not. "Try;" that is the hint; do not be lazy and laissez-faire.

Do not deliver continuous harrangues; be very careful to pause after every few sentences, so that your friends may not fail to say what they want to say—that is a failure specially hard to stand. And if they, fling up from your vivacity, take the bit in their mouths, and forthwith engross the conversation, rein yourself in as for your life, listen, listen, listen—not just put on an appearance of listening; and be thankful that they are giving you now a rare chance to acquire that gilt edged gift of a fine talker, the power to be appreciative when talked to. And whoever you fail to fascinate, it will not be the worthy bore whom you encouraged to do all the talking he wanted to; while from many such an one you can learn as much as from some more agreeable men, much that others less self-contained lose by putting, so to speak, their fingers in their ears and going half to sleep instead of listening.

Put your mind to all this, and that practice which makes perfect, will have speedy effect. You will not need to lament that you are cut off from the polishing opportunities of constant society; you will, to a great extent, have made opportunities, and may attain in your girlhood the conversational skill which otherwise you would have come to you only in later life, or still more likely never.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) A BRIGHT FACE.

BY MARGARET MILLER.

I am not of a sociable disposition as regards callers. I never remember the time when I was not engrossed with my work or play and indisposed to respond to the sudden demand to go sit idle in the parlor and make conversation. Sorrowful ladies who have met with the misfortune of finding you in, are not the stuff of which delightful entertainment is apt to be made.

But I remember one lady who called at our house oftener than others, and yet whose coming was always welcome, simply because she brought in with her such a fund of cheerfulness. I was very young, and she elderly, so that I might have been quite excused from seeing her, but I was generally glad to take part of the visit to myself. She was not brilliant, still less was she noisy and rollicking. She was not at all handsome, but when she sat down in the grey dulness of a winter afternoon, her sunny face and heartsome talk shed a soothing balm over our spirits. When she bid good-bye, the world seemed a happier place to live in than it had seemed when she came.

As we must make formal calls, it might be possible to throw into them a friendly brightness somewhat like hers, and so make our victims feel a little happier under the necessity of entertaining us.

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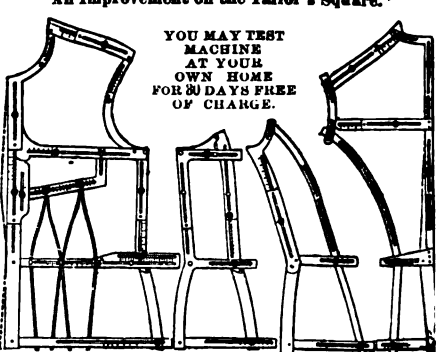
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

The Charity of The Jonesvillians.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

We have been havin' a pound party here in Jonesville. There wuz a lot of children left without any father or mother, nobody only an old grandma to take care of 'em, and she wuz half bent with the rheumatiz, and had a swelled neck, and lumbago and fits.

They lived in an old tumble down house jest outside of Jonesville. The father wuz, I couldn't

mean in it, the Town wuz so big, and the children, most of 'em, wuz so little.

But any way, the Town wuz jest sot on it, and there wuz the end of it, for you might jest as well dispute the wind as to dispute the Town when it gets sot.

Wall, the old grandma said she would die in the streets before she would go to the poorhouse. She had come from a good family in the first place. They say she run away and left a good home and got married, and did dretful poor in the married state. He wuz shiftless and didn't have nothin', and didn't lay up any. And she didn't keep any of her old possessions only jest her pride. She kept that, or enough of it to say



deny, a shiftless sort of a chap, good-natured, always ready to oblige a neighbor, but he hadn't no faculty. And I don't know, come to think of it, as any body is any more to blame if they are born without a faculty, than if they are born with only one eye. Faculty is one of the things that you can't buy.

He loved to hunt. That is, he loved to hunt some kinds of things. He never loved to hunt stiddy, hard work, and foller on the trail of it till he overtook success and captured it. No, he drather hunt after catamounts and painters, in woods where catamounts haint mounted, and painters haint painted sence he wuz born.

He generally killed nothin' bigger than red squirrels and chipmunks. The biggest game he ever brought down wuz himself. He shot himself one cold day in the fall of the year. He wuz gittin' over a brush fence, they sposed the gun hit against somethin' and went off, for they found him a layin' dead at the bottom of the fence.

I always sposed that the shock of his death comin' so awful sudden onto her, killed his wife, she had been sick for a long spell, she had consumption, and dropsy, and so forth, and so forth, for a long time, and after he wuz brought in dead, she didn't live a week. She thought her eyes of him, for no earthly reason as I could ever see. How strange, how strange a dispensation of Providence it duz seem, that some women love some men, and vice versa and the same.

But she did jest about worship him, and she died whisperrin' his name, and reachin' out her hands as if she see him jest ahead of her. And I told Josiah I didn't know but she did. I shouldn't wonder a mite if she did see him, for there is only the veil of mystery between us and the other world at any time, and she had got so nigh to it, that I spose it got so thin that she could see through it.

Just as you can see through the blue haze that lays before our forests in Injun summer. Come nigh up to it and you can see the silvery trunks of the maples and the red sumac leaves, and the bright evergreens, and the forms of the happy hunters a passin' along under the glint of the sunbeams and the soft shadows.

They died in Injun summer. I made a wreath myself of the bright colored leaves to hang on their coffins. Dead leaves, dead to all use and purpose here, and yet with the bright mysterious glow upon them that put me in mind of some immortal destiny, and blossoming beyond our poor dim vision. Jane Smedley wuz a good woman, and so wuz Jim, good but shiftless.

And I made the same wreath for her and Jim, and the strange mellow light lay on both of em, makin' me think in spite of myself of some happy surpris' that haply may dawn on some future huntin' ground, where poor Jim Smedley even, may strike the trail of success and happiness hid now from the sight of Samantha, hid from Josiah.

Wall, they died within a week's time of each other, and left nine children, the oldest one of 'em not quite fifteen. She, the oldest one, wuz a good girl, only she had the rickets so that when she walked, she seemed to walk off all over the house backwards, and sideways, and every way, but when she sot down, she wuz a good stiddy girl, and faithful; she took after her mother, and her mother took after her grandmother, so there wuz three takin' after each other, one right after the other.

Jane wuz a good faithful hard-workin' creeter when she wuz well, brought up her children good as she could, larnt 'em the catechism, and took in all kinds of work to earn a little somethin' towards gettin' a home for 'em; she and her mother both did, her mother lived with 'em, and wuz a smart old woman, too, for one that wuz pretty nigh ninety. And she wuznt worrysome much, only about one thing—she wanted a home. She wanted a home dretfully. Some wimmen are so; she had moved round so much, from one poor old place to another, that she sort o' hankered after bein' settled down into a stiddy home.

Wall, there wuz eight children younger than Marville, that wuz the oldest young girl's name. Eight of 'em, countin' each pair of twins as two, as I spose they ort. The Town buried the father and mother, which wuz likely and clever in the town, but after that it wouldn't give only jest so much a week, which wuz very little, because it said, town did, that they could go to the poorhouse, they could be supported easier there.

I don't know as the town could really be blamed for sayin' it, and yet it seemed kinder

that she would die on the road before she would go to the poorhouse. And once I see her cry she wanted a home so bad.

And lots of folks blamed her for it, blamed the old woman awfully. They said pride wuz so wicked. Wimmen who would run like deers if company came when they wuzn't dressed up slick, they would say the minute they got back into the room, all out of breath with hurryin' into their best clothes, they'd say a pantin', "That the old woman ought to be made to go to the poorhouse, to take the pride out of her, pride wuz so awfully dretfully wicked, and it wuz a shame that she wuz so ongrateful as to want a home of her own." And then they would set down and rest.

Wall, the family was in a sufferin' state. The town allowed em one dollar a week. But how wuz ten human beings to live on a dollar a week. The children worked every chance they got, but they couldn't earn enough to keep em in shoes, let alone other clothin' and vittles. And the old house was too cold for em to stay in durin' the cold weather, it wuz for Grandma Smedley, anyway, if the children could stand it she couldn't. And what wuz to be done. A cold winter wuz a comin' on, and it wouldn't delay a minute because Jim Smedley had got shot, and his wife had follered him, into, let us hope a happier huntin' ground than he had ever found in earthly forests.

Wall, I proposed to have a pound party for em. I said they might have it to our house if they wanted it, but if they thought they wanted it in a more central place (our house wuz quite a little to one side) why we could have it to the schoolhouse.

I proposed to Josiah the first one. He wuz a settin' by the fire relapsted into silence. It wuz a cold night outside, but the red curtains wuz down at our sitting-room winders, shuttin' out the cold drizzlin' storm of hail and snow that wuz a descendin' onto the earth. The fire burned up warm and bright, and as we sot there in our comfortable home with the teakettle singin' on the stove, and the tea table set out cosy and cheerful, for Josiah had been away and I had waited supper for him.

As I sot there waitin' for the tea kettle to bile (and when I say bile, I mean bile, I don't mean simmer) the thought of the Smedleys would come in. The warm red curtains would keep the storm out, but they couldn't keep the thought of the children, and the feeble old grandmother out of the room. They come right in, through the curtains, and the fire-light, and everything, and sot right down by me and wanted me.

And what curious creeters thoughts be, haint they? and oncertain, too. You may make all your plans to get away from em. You might shet up your doors and winders, and set with a veil on and an umberell up—but good land! how easy they would jest ontackle the doors and winders, with no sounds of ontacklin' and come right in by you.

First you'd know there they would be right by the side of you, under your umberell, under your veil, under your spectacles, a lookin' right down into your soul, and a huntin' you.

And then agin, when you expect to be haunted by 'em, lay out too, why, they'll jest stand off somewhere else, and don't come nigh you. Don't want you. Oncertain creeters, thoughts be, and curious, curious where they come from, and how.

Why, I got to thinkin' about it the other day, and I got lost, some like children settin' on a log over a creek a ridin', there they be, and there the log is, but they don't seem to be there, they seem to be a floatin' down the water.

And there I wuz, a settin' in my rockin' chair, and I seemed to be a floatin' down deep water, very deep. A thinkin' and a wonderin'. A thinkin' all through the ages what secrets God had told to man when the time had come, and the reverent soul below was ready to hear the low words whispered to his soul, and a wonderin' what strange revelation God held now, ready to reveal when the soul below had fitted itself to hear, and comprehend it.

Ah! such mysteries as he will reveal to us if we will listen. If we wait for God's voice. If we did not heed so much the confusing clamor of the world's voices about us. Emulation, Envy, Anger, Strife, Jealousy, if we turned our heads away from these discords, and in the silence which is God's temple, listened, listened,—who knows the secrets he would reveal to us.

Secrets of the day, secrets of the night, the

sunshine, the lightning, the storm. The white glow of that wonderful light that is not like the glow of the sun or of the moon, but yet lighteth the world. That strange light that has a soul—that reads our thoughts, translates our wishes, overleaps distance, carrying our whispered words after soulding our thoughts for ages, and then holding them at will. What other wondrous mysteries lie concealed, wrapped around by that soft pure flame, mysteries that shall lie hidden until some inspired eye shall be waiting, looking upward at the moment when God's hand shall draw back the shining veil for an instant, and let him read the glowing secret.

Secrets of language! shall some simple power, some symbol be revealed, and the Nations speak together?

Secrets of song! shall some serene, harmonious soul catch the note to celestial melodies?

Secrets of sight! shall the eyes too dim now, see the faces of the silent throngs that surround them, the "great cloud of witnesses?"

Secrets of the green pathways that leads up through the blue silent fields of space—shall we float from star to star?

Secrets of holiness! shall earthly faces wear the pure light of the immortals?

But oh! who shall be the happy soul that shall be listening when the time has fully come, and He shall reveal His great secret? The happy soul listening so intently that he shall catch the low clear whisper.

Listening, maybe, through the sweet twilight shadows for the wonderful secret, while the silver shallop of the moon is becalmed over the high northern mountains, as if a fleeting heavenly guest had floated down through the clear ocean waves of the sky to listen, too—to hear the wonderful heavenly secret revealed to man,—and a clear star looks out over the glowing rose of the western heavens, looking down like God's eye, searching his soul, searching if he be worthy of the great trust.

Maybe it will be in the fresh dawning of the day, that the great secret will grow bright and clear and luminous, as the dawning of the light.

Maybe it will be in the midst of the storm—a mighty voice come along by the breath of the wind and the thunder, clamoring and demanding the hearer to listen.

Oh! if we were only good enough, only pure enough, what might not our rapt vision discern? But we know not where or when the time shall be fully come, but who, who, shall be the happy soul that shall at the Time, be listening?

Oh! how deep, how strange the waters wuz, and how I floated away on em, and how I didn't. For there I wuz a settin' in my own rockin' chair and there opposite me sot my own Josiah, a whittlin', for the "World" hadn't come, and he wuz restless and ill at ease, and time hung heavy on his hands.

There I sot the same Samantha—and the thought of the Smedleys, the same old Smedleys, was a huntin' of of me, the same old hunt, and I says to my Josiah, says I: "Josiah, I can't help thinkin' about the Smedleys," says I, "what do you think about havin' a pound party for em, and will you take hold, and do your part?"

"Good land, Samantha! Are you crazy? Crazy as a loon! What under the sun do you want to pound the Smedleys for? I should think they had trouble enough without poundin' them. Why," says he, "the old woman couldn't stand any poundin' at all, without killin' her right out and out, and the children haint over tough any of em. Why, what has got into you, I never knew you to propose anything of that wicked kind before. I shant have anything to do with it. If you want em poundin' you must get your own club and do your own poundin'."

Says I, "I don't mean poundin' em with a club but let folks buy a pound of different things to eat and drink and carry to em, and we can try and raise a little money to get a warmer house for em to stay in the coldest of the weather."

"Oh! says he, with a relieved look, "That is a different thing. I am willin' to do that. I don't know about givin' em any money towards gettin' em a home, but I'll carry em a pound of crackers or a pound of flour, and help it along all I can."

Josiah is a clever creeter. (though close) and he never made no more objections towards havin' it.

Wall, the next day I put on my shawl and hood (a new crown hood knit out of zephyr worsted, very nice, a present from our daughter Maggie—our son Thomas Jefferson's wife—and sallied out to see what the neighbors thought about it.

The first woman I called on wuz Mrs. Beazely, a new heighb'r who had just moved into the neighborhood. They are rich as they can be, and I expected at least to get a pound of tea out of her.

She said it wuz a worthy object, and she would love to help it along, but they had so many expenses of their own to grapple with, that she didn't see her way clear to promise to do anything. She said the girls had got to have some new velvet suits, and some seal skin saques this winter, and they had got to new furnish the parlors, and send their oldest boy to college, and the girls wanted to have some diamond lockets, and ought to have em, but she didn't know whether they could manage to get them or not, if they did, they had got to scrimp along every way they could. And then they wuz goin' to have company from a distance, and had got to get another girl to wait on em. And though she wished the poor well, she felt that she could not dare to promise a cent to em. She wished the Smedley family well—dretful well—and hoped I would get lots of things for em. But she didn't really feel as if it would be safe for her to promise em a pound of anything, though mebbe she might, by a great effort, raise a pound of flour, or meal.

Says I dryly, (dry as mealever wuz in its driest times) "I wouldn't give too much. Though," says I, "a pound of flour would go a good ways if it is used right." And I thought to myself that she had better keep it to make a paste to smooth over things.

Wall, I went from that to Miss Jacob Hess's, and Miss Jacob Hess wouldn't give anything because the old lady was disagreeable, old Grandma Smedley, and I said to Miss Jacob Hess that if the Lord didn't send His rain, and dew onto everybody only the perfectly agreeable, I guessed there would be pretty dry times. It wuz my opinion there would be considerable of a drouth."

There wuz a woman there a visitin' Miss Hess—she wuz a stranger to me and I didn't ask her for anything, but she spoke up of her own accord and said she would give, and give liberal only she wuz hampered. She didn't say why, or who or when, but she only put this "that she wuz hampered," and I don't know to this day what her hamper wuz, or who hampered her.

And then I went to Ebin Savenses, and Miss Ebin Saven wouldn't help any because she said "Joe Smedley had been right down lazy, and she couldn't call him anything else."

But, says I, "Joe is dead, and why should his children starve because their Pa wasn't over his

above smart when he wuz alive." But she wouldn't give.

Wall, Miss Whympers said she didn't approve of the manner of giving. Her face was all drawn down into a curious sort of a long expression that she called religus and I called somethin' that begins with "hypo"—and I don't mean hypopy, either.

"No, she couldn't give," she said, "because she always made a practice of not lettin' her right hand know what her left hand give."

And I said, for I wuz kinder took aback, and didn't think, I said to her, a glancin, at her hands which wuz crossed in front of her, "that I didn't see how she managed it, unless she gave when her right hand was asleep."

And she said "she always gave secret."

And I said, "so I have always sposed—very secret."

I spose my tone was some sarcastic, for she says, "Don't the Scripture command us to do so?"

Says I firmly, "I don't believe the Scripture means to have us stand round talkin' Bible, and let the Smedleys starve," says I. "I spose it means not to boast of our good deeds."

Says she, "I believe in takin' the Scripture literal, and if I can't git my stuff there entirely unbeknown to my right hand I shan't give."

"Wall," says I gettin' up and movin' towards the door, "you must do as you're a mind to with fear and tremblin'."

I said it pretty impressive, for I thought I would let her see I could quote Scripser as well as she could if I sot out.

But good land! I knew it wuz a excuse. I knew she wouldn't give nothin', not if her right hand had the num palsy, and you could stick a pin into it—no, she wouldn't give not'n her right hand was cut off and throwed away.

Wall, Miss Bombus, Dr. Bombus's widow, wouldn't give—and for all the world I went right there from Miss Whympers, Miss Bombus wouldn't give because I didn't put the names in the Jonesville *Augur* or *Gimlet*, for she said "Let your good deeds so shine."

"Why, says I, Miss Whympers wouldn't give because she wanted to give secret, and you won't give because you want to give publicker, and you both quote Scripser, but it don't seem to help the Smedley's much."

She said "that probably Miss Whympers was wrestin' the Scripser to her own destruction."

Wall, sez I, "while you and Miss Whympers are a wrestin' the Scripser, what will become of the Smedleys? It don't seem right to let them freeze to death, and starve to death, while we are a de-batin' on the ways of Providence."

But she didn't tell, and she wouldn't give. A woman wuz there a visitin', Miss Bombus's aunt, I think, and she spoke up and said, "she fully approved of her niece Bombus's decision. And she said, "As for herself, she never gave to any subject that she hadn't thererly canvassed."

Says I, "There they all are in that little but, you can canvass them at any time. Though," says I thoughtfully, "Marville might give you some trouble." And she asked why.

And I told her she had the rickets so she couldn't stand still to be canvassed, but she could probably follow her up and canvass her, if she tried hard enough." And says I, "There is old Grandma Smedley, over 80, and five children under 8, you can canvass them easy."

Says she, "The Bible says 'Search the Sperrits.'" And I worn out a seein' place after place, for three times a runnin', the Bible lifted up and held as a shield before stingy creeters, to ward off the criticism of the world and their own souls, that I says to myself—loud enough so they could hear me, mebbly,—"Why is it that when anybody wants to do a mean, ungenerous act, they will try to quote a verse of Scripser to uphold 'em, jest as a wolf will pull a lock of pure white wool over his wolfish foretop, and try to look innocent and sheepish."

I don't care if they did hear me, I wuz on the step mostly when I thought it, pretty loud. Wall, what happened to me next, that day, I will relate in another epistol.

(To be continued.)

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WILL some one from "Mother's Corner" in HOME JOURNAL please give me a list of articles needed in an infant's wardrobe, and what kind of material that each is to be made from?

YOUNG WIFE.

DODGE CENTRE, MINN., Sep. 5, 1886.

ED. LADIES HOME JOURNAL:—I wish to give "Inquisitive" a bit of my experience in regard to baby's pillow. When my little one was about six months of age, I took him up one day from a protracted nap, and his little head was dripping with a heavy perspiration, moreover, his small pillow, feathers of course, was wet through. This led me to investigate the matter, for, I felt that such a heat must prove injurious to the brain. I then found the following sensible advice from the pen of the lamented Dr. Dio Lewis: (By the way where is the man or woman, upon whom his mantle shall fall? Despite the cry of "Quack" by the learned profession, Dio Lewis' effects in inculcating the masses of the people a knowledge of hygiene, were most salutary.) He says:—"The proximate, if not the original cause of a large proportion of deaths among American babies is some malady of the brain. When we suppose the deaths to result from dysentery, or cholera infantum, the immediate cause of the death is an affection of the brain, supervening upon bowel disease. The heads of American babies are, for the most part, little furnaces. What mischief must then come from keeping them buried twenty-four hours out of every twenty-four in feather pillows. It makes me shiver to think of the number of deaths among these precious little ones, which I myself have seen, where I doubted not that cool straw pillows would have saved them. The hair pillow is inferior to straw, since it is not so easily renovated. Do not fall then to keep their heads cool while sleeping." The material which I then found the best for my baby's pillow, for straw seemed too hard, was deer's hair, such as is used to stuff the foolish bustle worn by us "slaves of fashion."

One word in regard to the attendance of children at church. Should we not take them with us sufficiently young to form in them church-going habits? I now call to mind aged Christian people that trump up very flimsy excuses for the absenting of themselves from the house of God, and why? Because church-going habits were not formed by in early life. FANNY FANSHAW.

DEAR EDITOR:—Having been for many months a reader of your paper, and particularly enjoying the "Mother's Corner," I am tempted myself to "put in a word."

For the encouragement of those mothers, particularly those with their first baby, who do believe in training children to go to sleep alone and who may have been somewhat discouraged by M. A. T.'s article in the September number. I want to give my experience in that particular.

I have two children, a boy of nearly four, and a girl of eighteen months. During the first six or seven weeks of my boy's life he refused to sleep or allow any one else to sleep till nearly, or quite midnight.

For the first two or three weeks there was the colic, so we wrestled with the colic and were patient. Then later after the nurse had left me, I became convinced it was no longer colic, but habit of wakefulness that was growing more and more fixed and must be broken up. Hour after hour we would walk and rock and sing without the slightest result, unless perhaps increased wakefulness, until about midnight when he would calmly drop to sleep and sleep the rest of the night.

Determined to create a better order of things if it could be done without harm or injustice to the baby, I consulted my physician, herself a mother, who assured me that simple crying never hurt any ordinarily healthy baby so long as they lay on their side, their right side preferred. So, fortified with her advice and her assurance that she had passed through the same ordeal with her three children, I determined to give the plan fair trial.

That night my son and heir had his supper and was then put to bed and "left alone in his glory."

You may be sure it was a very hard trial for me as I am not utterly heartless though some of your readers may think so. But however, I persevered and after crying hard at intervals for about an hour Baby went to sleep. The next night he cried much less, the next less still and at the end of the week he went to bed alone without a murmur, and to this day goes happily to bed in a dark room.

When my little girl appeared on the scene she followed precisely in her brother's footsteps, so when she reaches her seventh or eighth week I tried the same plan with her and with even better success. Now when taken to bed, she claps her hands, says, "oh, beddy, beddy!" and goes happily to sleep. I have known her to lie there in the dark for an hour, talking to herself though usually she is asleep in about ten minutes.

Certainly I would not advise any mother to try this way with a very delicate child, and with a child afraid of the dark, I should be very patient and leave a little light in the room until I could gradually overcome their fear.

A word on this point and then I will retire to make room for the next.

Except in cases of a constitutional fear of darkness, I believe that such a fear is always taught a child by threatening to "shut them up in a dark closet" or "put them out into the dark night."

Shut them up alone all you think best, it is a very simple and effectual punishment, but don't say anything about the dark. Neither of my children have the slightest fear of the darkness and I never allow myself or any one else to threaten them with it in any way or at any time.

Hoping that I may long continue to be a read-

er of the "JOURNAL," and may perhaps again be permitted to "speak my mind," I am
Yours sincerely,
LOUISE ISBURGH,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

I WISH all mothers would adopt the practice of making their baby's diapers of from one-half to three-quarters of a yard square. I think there are fully as many children made bow-legged by diapers that are too small, or by wearing too many diapers at a time, as are made bow-legged by walking too young. Many mothers labor under the mistaken idea that all of baby's clothing must be made so that it will be firm, (very much so sometimes.) My theory is that every stitch of baby's clothing should be made large enough so that when the little one is encased in it he will have plenty of room to grow. Let everything be just as loose and easy as possible, and especially let the diapers be so. I know of more than one little one whose limbs were bent and deformed by their mother's ignorance or stubbornness, in persisting upon making the little helpless creatures wear diapers so small that it must have caused the poor little innocents perfect agony at the time.

When making baby's clothing it is just as easy to make it plenty large, as to make it small; and it is infinitely more comfortable and better in every way, for the little one, than to be bound up in garments that might fit an ordinary-sized doll.

No wonder that so many of our little ones are misshapen in so many ways when mothers persist in this "firmness." If the baby's diapers are large and made of some soft material, they will answer the purpose a thousand times better than small ones, for then they will not bind or crowd the soft, tender flesh and bones, out of place and the diaper can easily be kept in place by fastening it with small safety pins, to the shirt in back and front. There will never be any difficulty in preventing chafing, when the diaper is large and soft, and perfectly clean. A tight diaper, or one that has been soiled and then dried without washing, will cause baby to chafe quicker than anything else. I always washed my babies, night and morning, with blood-warm water and a tiny bit of Castile soap, then dust them lightly with cornstarch. Let them always wear one large soft diaper at a time. I never had one of my precious morsels of humanity sore, or even slightly chafed, in their lives.

No child should ever be allowed to wear more than one diaper at a time. In imagination I can see some of our good old-fashioned mothers hold up their hands and shake their heads at this, but it is my theory and I will stick to it. No baby can be comfortable with more than one diaper on at a time, and this habit of folding one, two, or even more, as some mothers do, and placing them between the little limbs, is absolute cruelty, for they force the limbs unnaturally apart, and keep them so, and in nine cases out of ten, when baby begins to walk the thighs and knees will bulge out, and then the mother and nurse will say, "I cannot imagine what makes him or her so bow-legged, I am sure I kept him from walking as long as possible, that he might not be so." Stop and think, mother. Was not your baby's diaper too small, or did you not make him wear a number of them? That is usually where the mischief lies, and through the mother's ignorance or stubbornness baby must suffer all through life.

CLARICE.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HOW TO KILL THE BABY.

The most casual observer must admit this subject to be one of vital importance to family, social and political circles. It is usually viewed from the negative side, but since perverse humanity, advised "How Not To Do It," is prone to adopt opposite measures, we approach the subject from the front.

Presupposing the little scion to have struck root as a separate existence, it becomes an absorbing question how the giants in the land shall root him out—in plainer terms, How Shall we Kill the Baby?

A large and increasing force of nurses—made, not born—are early in the field, capable of out-Heroding Herod in the "slaughter of the Innocents." Select one who has never borne a child, or, who, having thus enriched the world, has voluntarily passed the treasure into others' keeping; let her be hard-visaged, angular ever stamped with unmistakable lines of selfishness, (see upper lips and lines about the corners of the mouth) a good sleeper, with a penchant for snuff taking; if addicted to potations of doubtful flavored tonics, or doses of compressed poppy juice, the end will be more readily obtained. This ideal secured, the climax is measurably certain. Never try to tell her anything. She knows it already. Give her full sway, day and night. Allow her a room by herself with the child. You will sleep better; so will she; so will the baby. Do not disturb the serenity of the morning interview by enquiring how she kept the child so still; neither examine the labels on the bottles in her handbox. She knows her business best. To be thoroughly sure of the desired end, you would better bring the baby up by hand, but should you hazard success by personally furnishing the elixir of life, the following rules will go far towards setting all right.

During the two or three days when Nature ignorantly ordains that the supply shall be limited, let "Sairey" rise and shine. It is hers to show how grave the error of delay. She must feed the baby by all means; but first, physic him! A dose or two of sweet, or castor oil, is precisely what is demanded to adjust the delicate mechanism of his digestive apparatus; if it gives him colic, dose him. Get some prepared food; try three or four kinds—you want the best. Alternate between them and Nature's supply. Try whey. It shows, on the very face of things that it will be appetizing and nutritious. If you try one cow's milk, serve it mostly water. There is nothing like a liberal diet of water to build up the system. If Sairey chances to be a night-worker—and there are some exceedingly valuable baby-killers in the ranks of night-workers,—see that she feeds the baby often, but do not oblige her to warm the "milk." Let her hold the bottle over the chimney of a kerosene lamp. It will warm—the bottle. Have the preparation well sweetened, and put in a generous supply of anise. N. B.—Feed nothing to the baby, under any circumstances, without adding a smart flavoring of anise. It is a carminative, and you may safely assume that it will find scope for its virtues. If the baby chafes to be comfortable, put it in on general principles. Something may ail it presently, and it is prudent to send the remedy in advance. The baby will enjoy it. The heated, drawn, puckery sensation which it will impart to the delicate membranes will be grateful in the extreme. Besides, it will make him sleepy. Persevere in feeding, to the point of rejection. Unless the little stomach rejects a portion of its libations, the presumption is

safe that it is underfed. Said rejection is, moreover, the sign of a healthy baby. Do not inquire why we adopt a different standard of sanitary judgment with his elders. A baby—as the world knows—is not a person. Moreover, the best of theology has been spoiled by asking questions.

Let the untrained kitchen girl frequently aid the nurse in her mortal designs, and even the father may—in the case of the first-born—contribute valuable services. We recall the case of a young father, who, entrusted in an emergency with the charge of his son and heir,—aged four hours—perambulated into the pantry, and set about fulfilling parental obligations, by treating the screaming baby to a taste of cold baked beans! To the credit of the toothless autocrat—the Bostonian diet was rejected.

But the individual consciences of the mortuary band are subject to brief seasons of rest in the matter of feeding. Then let the churning begin. Set the pudgy little victim up straight upon your knees. Settle the wee, cartilaginous frame by pressing firmly upon the distended stomach with the left hand, place the right upon his back, pressing the thumb well into the tender, creamy neck—then trot, for dear life! Bring the heel firmly down with each trot; the mother will enjoy the steadily recurring thump. Let this rule be rigidly enforced, but vary positions. Occasionally lay him across your knee, face downward—anticipating the years!—if his head hangs over, never mind,—and proceed to trot him, long and well, to a lively tune, pounding meantime, as your strength permits, on his con-resisting spine. This treatment is good to relieve flatulency. Get a cradle with a wide sweep, and rock him a good deal—and rock with a will. Do this in the presence of the mother, keeping up meantime, an unremitting, high-pledged monologue, seasoned with much laughter.

The matter of bathing must by no means be overlooked. If Sairey is the woman we take her to be she will need no points. She is mistress of the situation. Certain editions of the "Gamp" make it a rule to bathe baby in a cool room. It is warm work at best, and the nurse gets uncomfortably heated, if near the fire. How the baby gets away from the fire—no one has yet heard him say. But she of the lethargic circulation seeks the more-or-less hospitable atmosphere of the kitchen, restores baby to his normal simplicity of attire, lays him on her lap, head toward the fire, gives him the bottle, and proceeds to business. This point is vital. See that baby's stomach is full when you begin, and overflow it during the bathing process. This will produce indigestion, and secure a lively colic. Subdue with paregoric.

Use highly scented soaps; apply freely, especially about the head and joints. The eruption will soon follow; use something scattering, and drive it in. Expose the baby as much as possible to currents of air, and do not be afraid to touch him. Your muscular grasp is just suited to his velvety flesh, and only a baby, and he eloquent, can do justice to the well-developed, properly aggressive thumb! Pin him up tight, especially the band; have well-defined ridges of protruding flesh at either edge of the swath, and don't be over-careful about pins. Also, see that those invaluable adjuncts towards baby-killing—the "common" pins, are left so far behind that their aid cannot be invoked! But even a safety pin in the right hands may be made to tell! Put them in so that the sheath will goad into the bent body, observing this plan throughout the entire dressing. As far as possible use new linen—rather starch—next the flesh, and do not be over fussy in the matter of frequent change. It is just as you get a baby used. Use this one, whom we are trying to dispatch, to wholesale neglect in this matter. A "word to the wise."

Use an abundance of skirts—very long and heavy. Baby has never done anything to tire himself, and has an excess of strength which may as well be exercised in sustaining this weight upon his bony little stomach, hips and back. They will not "drag" him. Never fear.

Sing to him a great deal. Sing mightily! He has only known, thus far, the music of the spheres. Lay his head upon your shoulder, pat his back,—not too lightly—and when you have his ear, sing! How shall his tympanum gain strength but by resistance?

Hand him about a good deal. Let each visitor as well as member of the family, take him and trot him. Some of the more dexterous might toss him a little. If anybody calls while he is sleeping, awake him, unhesitatingly. Life is short, and he cannot too early make his impression upon the world. Then feed him, trot him to sleep again, and lay him down, head towards the fire, well loaded with coverings. A safe rule is to put an eight pound baby under a four pound pressure. You, weighing 150 lbs. would sleep peacefully under a 75 lb. covering.

Both child and mother will prosper greatly, and the spirits of all concerned will be charmingly buoyant, if the air of the sick room is rigorously confined, subject to no removal.

Give the mother a good deal of spirituous drink. It will react pleasantly upon the child. Also give her strong tea, and as many drugs as possible. As baby grows older, infinite possibilities open along this line. As an encouraging precedent, note the case of a bereaved mother, who thus unconsciously illustrated cause and effect. "I don't see how in the world my baby came to die, after all we did for her. We gave her every kind of medicine we could get hold of." The earnest seeker after means will not lose sight of this suggestion.

Buoy yourself up by a glance at the statistics. Note the fact that "one-tenth of all the children born die during the first month"—the average period of Sairey's ministry. But yield not to discouragement though she depart,—bandbox, plethoric umbrella, soothing syrup, paregoric, "drops," and laudanum,—all synonymous—and you are left chief executioner. Again the statistician's table: "Four times as many die during the second month." That is when the mother comes into power, to seek her own lines of labor or to complete the work begun. Realize that baby is launched, and little remains to be done. When you bathe him, which may be at irregular intervals, if you notice a little abrasion, do not attend to it. Wait till it is worth doctoring. Neglect to swab out its mouth with fresh water. Wait till the canker appears. You will have swabbing enough to do then. If you have gone off altogether to the bottle, let it stand around partially filled; it will get cold and a little sour—when called for, fill it up with warm water, and let him go to sleep with it. If he draws in "wind" you can trot it up, when he awakes. If you do not depend upon a bottle, summon baby to refreshments whenever you are tired, overheated, and above all, mentally agitated. By catching fortune at the flood, in the latter particular, you may have the satisfaction of seeing fatal convulsions immediately ensue.

Should baby belong to the not uncommon type

of strong-minded infants who resolutely refuse solid sustenance, do not despair. The stomach, though important, is by no means the only objective point. Bumps, especially upon the back of the head, are easily secured, and do great execution; buttons, pins, coins, knives and scissors, left within reach of the little explorer; open windows and unguarded stairs: the unlimited use of the perambulator, in careless hands, over irregular curbs; incipient bowel complaints; neglected colds, only space forbids an indefinite list of expedients. It is but a degree less easy to kill the baby than to spoil him. A person with brains will find the task easy along lines indicated; the brainless need no assistance.

For the thoughtful consideration of the amateur, we append the words of the great Law-Giver, who set a little child in the midst.

"Whoso shall offend one of these little ones it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were drowned in the depth of the sea." GEORGIA A. PROCK.

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

MARY F. KNAPP, EDITOR, No. 20 Linden St., S. Boston, Mass.

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. This makes a loop which is always to be considered a stitch, in the succeeding rows or rounds. Tw—Twist stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knit as usual. Sl—Slip a stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip and bind—slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped one over it, exactly as in binding off a piece of work at the end. * indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. *Sl 1, k 1, p 1, repeat from * 3 times—would be equivalent to saying sl 1, k 1, p 1, sl 1, k 1, p 1. Tog means together.

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

Can any one send correct directions for crocheted cap or hood for a little girl of 2 years.

CLARA.

Can any of the sisters send directions for crocheting a ladies toboggan cap? And oblige a reader of the L. H. J.

Will some one give explicit directions for piecing carpet rags on the sewing machine? And oblige L. S. G.

"Clara."—If you will send me your address and enclose five two-cent stamps, I will send you directions for preparing rose leaves, etc.

M. F. KNAPP

20 LINDEN ST., S. BOSTON, MASS.

I send the following directions for cleaning feathers at home. Wash them in two or three waters, the first, warm suds, moving them well about; rinse in two clear waters, squeeze them as dry as possible, and spread on the floor in a spare room, turning and tossing every day 'til they are dry and light.

In reply to "Peggy" I would recommend (if her hood is woolen) washing in lukewarm suds, rubbing gently, and squeezing tightly in a cloth, after being rinsed in vinegar and water (proportion, tablespoonful of vinegar to one-half pint of water) and hang in the shade to dry.

SUBSCRIBER.

Crochet Square for Afghan.

First, second and third rows are each worked with different colored wool. Fourth and fifth rows are of black. Chain 6, join with single crochet, (s.c.)

1st row—Chain 3, 15 d c in loop, fasten with s c in second stitch of chain 3 at commencement of row. Break the wool and sew down the end.

2d row—Join the wool between first and second d c of last row, chain 3, 1 d c in same, 2 d c between 3d and 4th, 2 d c between 5th and 6th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 7th and 8th, 2 d c between 9th and 10th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 11th and 12th, 2 d c between 13th and 14th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 15th and 16th, 2 d c between 17th and 18th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 19th and 20th, 2 d c between 21st and 22d, 2 d c between 23d and 24d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

3d row—Join the wool under last chain 2, chain 3, 1 d c in same, 2 d c between 2d and 3d of last row, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, chain 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, chain 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

4th row—Join in the black, work same as last row, having 3 groups of 2 d c between the corners. Fasten same as previous rows, without breaking wool.

5th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

6th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

7th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

8th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

9th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

10th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

11th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

12th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

13th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

14th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

15th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

16th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

17th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

18th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

19th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

20th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

21st row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

22nd row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

23rd row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

24th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

25th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

26th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

27th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

28th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

29th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

30th row—Chain 3, put 2 d c under ch 2 of last row, *2 d c between 2d and 3d, 2 d c between 4th and 5th, 2 d c between 6th and 7th, 2 d c between 8th and 9th, 2 d c between 10th and 11th, 2 d c between 12th and 13th, 2 d c between 14th and 15th, 2 d c between 16th and 17th, 2 d c between 18th and 19th, ch 2, 2 d c in same, 2 d c between 20th and 21st, 2 d c between 22d and 23d, 2 d c between 24th and the first one, ch 2, fasten same as second row.

tween 8th and 9th, 6 d c between 10th and 11th, which is a corner; repeat from star to star 3 times, only the last corner, put 3 d c (as you already have three stitches made at beginning of row,) then fasten as before. Squares for afghan are sewed together which is better than crocheted. Mine has 156 squares, no two alike, that is, the centers are different. Border of black about a finger in width, any stitch you like. Crazy stitch is pretty if one does not care for shell. I lined mine with red flannel. They are full as pretty and lighter in weight if not lined. After it is put together a cross stitch of gold silk in corners of each block is pretty. AVON, N. Y. H. VAN ZANDT.

Handsome Fan Lace.

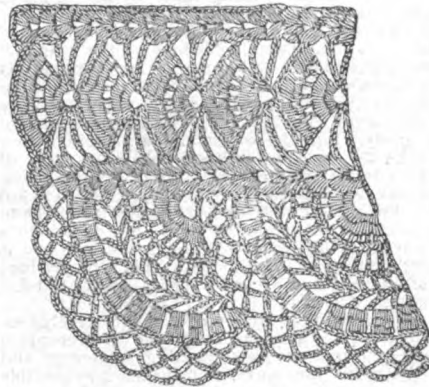
Use No. 50 thread and a fine crochet needle. Make a chain of 18 stitches.

1st row—2 d c (double crochet) in fifth stitch of chain, 1 ch, 2 d c in same, ch 5, 1 d c in 10th stitch of chain, ch 3, 1 d c in same, ch 5, 2 d c in 15th stitch of ch, 1 ch, 2 d c in same, ch 5, and catch with slip stitch in the end of foundation chain; turn.

2d row—3 ch, 11 d c in the first ch-5, make a shell by putting 2 d c in ch 1, ch 1, 2 d c in same, ch 4, 8 d c in ch 3 of last row, ch 4, make a shell, 1 d c in last stitch; turn.

3d row—3 ch, make a shell, 3 ch, 1 d c between each of the 8 double crochet in last row, with 1 ch between each, 3 ch, make a shell, 1 d c between each of the d c in scallop (no chain between;) turn.

4th row—3 ch, 1 d c and 1 ch between each of the double crochet in scallop make a shell, ch 2, 3 d c under the 1 ch in the fan, and so on until you have filled all of the 1 ch with 3 d c, making no ch between, ch 2, make a shell, 1 d c in the end; turn.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

5th row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 5, 1 d c in the middle of the fan, ch 3, 1 d c in same, ch 5, make a shell, ch 2, 1 d c with two chain between each of the d c in scallop; turn.

6th row—3 ch, and 1 d c between each of the d c in scallop, make a shell, ch 4, 8 d c under the 3 ch in last row, ch 4, make a shell, 1 d c in the end; turn.

7th row—Ch 3, make a shell, 3 ch, 1 d c making 1 ch between each of the eight d c, ch 3, make a shell, 3 d c and 1 ch between each of the d c in the scallop; turn.

8th row—Ch 5, catch with a slip stitch under the 1 ch in scallop, ch 5, catch with a slip stitch under the second ch 1, and so continue thro' the scallop, make a shell, ch 2, 3 d c under the 1 ch of last row, and so on until you have filled them all, ch 2, make a shell, 1 d c in end; turn.

9th row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 5, 1 d c in middle fan, ch 3, 1 d c in same place, ch 5, make a shell, ch 6, catch in the middle of ch 5 of last row with a slip stitch, and so on thro' the scallop; turn.

10th row—Chain 7 and catch in middle ch 6 of last row, and so on through the scallop; make a shell, ch 4, 8 d c under ch 3 of last row, ch 4, make a shell, 1 d c in the end; turn. This makes first scallop.

Second scallop: First row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 3, 1 d c and ch 1 between the 8 d c of last row, ch 3, make a shell, ch 5, 1 single crochet in small loop next to shell of last row; turn.

2d row—Chain 3, 11 d c in ch 5, make a shell, ch 2, 3 d c under the ch 1 in last row, and so on until you have filled all the loops, ch 2, make a shell, 1 d c in end; turn.

3d row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 5, 1 d c in middle of fan, ch 3, 1 d c in same place, ch 5, make a shell, 1 d c between each of the d c in scallop, fasten with slip stitch in middle of first ch of 7 in first scallop; turn.

4th row—Ch 3, 1 d c, 1 ch between each of the d c in scallop, make a shell, ch 4, 8 d c in ch 3, ch 4, make a shell, 1 d c in end of row; turn.

5th row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 3, 1 d c and 1 ch between the 8 d c of last row, ch 3, make a shell, ch 2, 1 d c and ch 2 between each d c of scallop, fasten with slip stitch in middle of second ch 7 of first scallop; turn.

6th row—3 ch and 1 d c between each of the d c in scallop, make a shell, ch 2, 3 d c under ch 1 in fan, and so on 'til all loops are filled up, ch 2, make a shell, 1 d c in end of row; turn.

7th row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 5, 1 d c in middle of fan, ch 3, 1 d c in same, ch 5, make a shell, 3 d c and ch 1 between each d c of last row, fasten with slip stitch in middle of 7 chain.

8th row—Ch 5, fasten with slip stitch under the ch 1 in scallop, ch 5, fasten under next ch 1, and so on through the scallop, make a shell, ch 4, 8 d c in ch 3, ch 4, make a shell, 1 d c in end of row; turn.

9th row—Ch 3, make a shell, ch 3, 1 d c and ch 1 between 8 d c of last row, ch 3, make a shell, 6 d c, 6 ch, catch in middle of 5 ch, and so on through the scallop, fasten with slip stitch in ch 7; turn.

10th row—7 ch, catch in middle of ch 6, so on through the scallop, make a shell, ch 2, 3 d c under ch 1, so on until all loops are filled, ch 2, make a shell, 1 d c in end of row; repeat from 2d scallop.

D C—Having a stitch on the needle, put the thread over the needle, put the needle through the work and draw the thread through, making three stitches on the needle; take up the thread and draw it through two, then take up the thread and draw it through the two remaining.

Knit Baby Shirt.

Materials: One ounce zephyr, 2 small bone knitting needles.

Cast on 112 stitches.

Knit one round plain, purl four rounds.

Fifth round—Narrow 2 knit one plain, widen 4, knit one plain, narrow 4, knit one plain, the same process continue the length of the needle,

leaving two stitches to be narrowed at each end of the needle.

Sixth round—Plain.

Repeat fifth and sixth rounds eight times.

Twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth rounds—purl.

Repeat fifth and sixth rounds eight times.

Purl four rounds.

Repeat fifth and sixth rounds eight times.

This makes three rows of the pattern which finishes the bottom of the skirt.

The upper part of the skirt is knit 2 plain, 2 purl, for forty-eight rounds.

Forty-ninth round—Knit two together, make one the entire length of the needle.

Fiftieth round—Plain, and bind off. That is one-half of your shirt.

For the sleeve cast on 56 stitches. Knit one row of the pattern as for the bottom of the skirt.

The upper part of the sleeve 2 purl 2 plain for eight rounds.

Ninth round—Knit 2 together, make 1.

Tenth round—Plain,

BRUSH STUDIES



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

NEW SERIES—NO. XII.

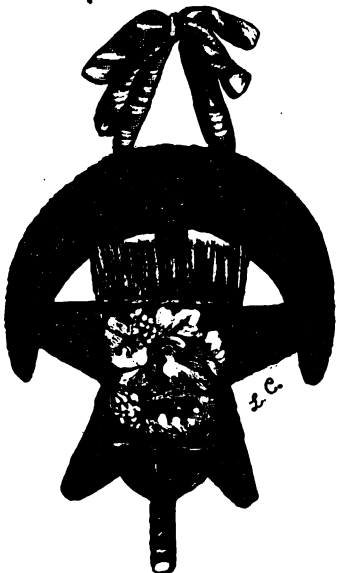
BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON.

Christmas Gifts and Novelties, Work for the Brush and the Needle. Hints, Queries, etc.

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As the holidays draw near, Christmas gifts begin to engage the hearts and hands of busy workers and amongst the novelties this year are numberless pretty articles tasteful and artistic in design.

These sell at high prices in the fancy stores, but can be made at home at much less expense where one is willing to take a little extra time



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.]
WHISK BROOM HOLDER.

and trouble. The ingenuity of design and the bewildering variety, might well astonish old Santa Claus himself if anything in these versatile days could give rise to astonishment. As hints for Christmas are the order of the day, a number are given. The first illustration shows a novel whisk-holder, for one of the flat brushes always a needful accessory of the toilet. The star and crescent foundations are first cut from heavy pasteboard and covered upon the face with silk plush of some very rich color, backed with satin. The edges are finished with a silk cord, or sewed neatly over and over pin ball fashion, by using a double lining of the paste-board, one for the plush, the other for the satin.

When made in this way they answer the double purpose of pin cushion and broom holder, and are especially useful as gifts to gentlemen.

The packet for broom is either pasteboard covered with satin, and decorated with painting, or embroidery, or Lincrusta Walton made to imitate hammered brass, or metal. The latter is newer, and more unique in style. Lincrusta will be much used for Christmas novelties this year as its capabilities of decoration are almost endless. To imitate hammered brass, a design of that character should be chosen, and either gilded or painted with the metallic bronzes. Apply first ordinary furniture varnish to the surface of the lincrusta, then when it has become quite tacky, with a piece of velvet, or plush, or rub on the dry gold, or bronze power. This will impart a much greater brilliancy than can be had by mixing the powder with a medium. A straw sleeve protector such as grocery-men wear, can be substituted for the lincrusta. If preferred, and after gilding in the same way, decorate with some pretty pattern either in painting, or embroidery. A ribbon to hang this dressy article finished with a bow completes the work.

The match stand and jewel box, is also a pretty gift, so simple, that the illustration shows very plainly how it is made.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]
WATCH STAND AND JEWEL BOX.

The decoration if the brush is used, can be done after the article is finished, the design being pounced on by using a perforated pattern, or if the worker sketches readily drawn in with Chinese white in water colors.

This beautiful as well as useful gift has also an exceedingly pretty effect when worked in rococo, or ribbon embroidery, so popular now. The raised floral design is formed of narrow ribbon of various shades, while the leaves are worked with

arsene. To those unskilled in the use of the brush, or of the needle in fine embroidery, the silk appliques will be found very acceptable. Transfer decoration can also be used, or the plush or flagret flowers according to fancy. Allusion has been made quite frequently of late to the merits of Lincrusta-Walton for decorative purposes. This is shown in the design for waste paper box which combines both utility and beauty. The box which is of oblong shape can be made either of heavy mill board, or of wood. The latter is best and can be had by simply nailing on the cover of an ordinary soap or starch box, after removing one end. The lincrusta is then applied to the box in the following manner. A thick paste is made of one third glue to two thirds flour. This is laid upon the material thickly in the same way as for paper hanging, and the lincrusta then applied to the box, rubbing down with a stiff brush. The paste should be kept quite hot, and applied so to the material, as also the surface to be covered. The process is simple and the lincrusta so heavy that there is no danger of air bubbles, or blisters. The patterns are in every variety. The box can be made to imitate the most exquisite wood carving, if a design of that kind is chosen. In this case the lincrusta is stained to imitate wood, either cherry, antique oak, walnut or ebony. Repousse work is also finely imitated by using a repousse or hammered brass design, and then painting with the gold bronzes, or gilding with the leaf. The renaissance and Japanese patterns can be painted in oil colors, or with the lustra, or bronzes. One illustration shows a design of this description in bold relief, with a conventional border also in lincrusta. To obtain most charming metallic effects, the following directions given by the manufacturers of this beautiful material, can be followed with most satisfactory results. To imitate oxidized silver Cover in silver leaf, or if preferred, in one or both silver bronzes. When using bronze powders, a previous coating of brown dryer economizes the powder, and enhances the effect. Glaze the silvered surface with white shellac varnish; when dry, rub a brush, well charged with dark blue grey oil color, into all interstices of the ornament in relief, as well as upon the background, leaving the color thickest upon those portions of the background more immediately surrounding the raised ornament; now remove the color from highest points by rubbing with a soft cloth tightly folded, and pass a clean brush over those parts in lower relief that requires to be left in half tone. Fuller, yet more artistic effects are produced by using "dry color" in powder for the deepest shades. It is of importance that these colors lie thickest on those parts of the design thrown most in the shade, and as in natural oxidation the flat surface forming background should have fewer and more subdued lights than the more prominent parts of the raised ornament.

For a bright green bronze paint over a first coating of brown dryer, a second of copper bronze in powder, mixed with bronzing liquid; (ordinary furniture varnish will answer) dry thoroughly.

Over this draw a brush laden with green bronze powder, mixed in the same way; clear all high lights by rubbing with a soft cloth, allowing tiny patches of copper to show through on back ground also. Dry well, and heighten effect by drawing a brush containing pale gold bronze, dampened with liquid, and held horizontally, rapidly backwards and forwards, catching light-



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies Home Journal.]
WASTE PAPER BOX.

ly the prominences. When dry coat once or twice in white glazing varnish. Umbrella stands, screens, mirror or picture frames over mantels, etc., are further purposes to which the lincrusta may be adapted. Our last suggestion is expressly for the benefit of ladies who inquire so anxiously after gifts for friends who smoke. Although deprecating this very injurious habit, we still suggest that as long as men continue it, and they doubtless will to the end of time, the need might as well be kept in a pretty bag, as to be tucked away in box, or other receptacle, and so no serious qualms of conscience are felt in giving a suitable design for a handsome tobacco pouch. The material is bronze leather, in sections joined with a silken cord, and the lining is either wash leather or chamois. The upper part is of heavy brown plush with cord and tassels to match. The design of crossed pipes is worked in outline in old gold and brown silk and gold thread. On the reverse side is a bunch of popples with the suggestive motto "Letho" worked in gold. If preferred these designs can be painted in either oil, or lustra colors. Amongst other pretty novelties for the holidays may be mentioned the ornamental calendars, made by mounting one of the block almanacs upon velvet, or plush plaque or panel, an acceptable gift for library use. The panel or plaque is decorated with painting or embroidery, a vacant place being left for the calendar which is glued in position. Hassocks made of square boxes mounted upon castors, and covered with serge, crash, or Turkish toweling with a pretty design worked in crewels, or silks are also useful gifts. Some of these are made with a cover to open on hinges, and have a shelf inside making a most convenient receptacle for various articles. The top should be padded and if made to open thus, a metal ring or cord and tassel should be fastened for convenience upon the front of lid.

The little folks are not to be overlooked at this season, which is emphatically the children's own. The French bon bon paper cracker, the juveniles

delight, is now imitated in satin, and instead of the original sugar plum, inside holds some pretty trinket. It is not made to go off torpedo fashion, but contains the useful motto which is in accord with the season.

The ends are ravelled silk or satin, instead of fringed paper. A pretty Christmas motto and design can be added to the outside, by using the transfer decalcomania. These transfers are especially useful at this time when there are so many trifles to decorate, as they save time, and are remarkable for the neatness, especially as to lettering which requires the most skillful hand when done without their aid. Pocket handkerchief's and glove satchels can hardly be classed



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.]
TOBACCO POUCH.

amongst novelties, but they are old time favorites, and always acceptable. These are now made in a variety of shapes, some of them covered with Bolton gauze and decorated in oil, or water color. A cushion and glove box combined makes a useful and handsome gift. The box is covered with plush, and lined with silk, or satin, while the lid is well padded with wool which by the way is one of the best stuffing for toilet cushions. Space forbids further description of gifts, but we trust the foregoing may prove really helpful to the many who are puzzled what to make, or to purchase for the holidays. Many a bright and happy Christmas attend all friends of the JOURNAL.

"The sweet song of Christmastide
"Peace and good will" for aye abide."

HINTS AND QUERIES.

"Mrs. A. A. W."—The books you inquire about may be had of almost any bookseller, or any art dealer will order them for you.

"M. J. S."—If you have used the French Retouching Varnish for your picture, you can paint over it at any time. If, however copal, or mastic varnish has been used, it would not be advisable to repaint any one portion. The whole picture would have to be repainted.

"Vandyke."—For your old-fashioned wooden mantel, with its high side panels and plain front you could hardly find a more suitable decoration than lincrusta so fully described in this, and previous numbers of "Brush Studies." You can divide into panels as you suggest, using the lincrusta moulding as a finish, and filling in with the same material, or leaving plain simple paint in oils. A pretty fancy would be to fill in the panels with a design which can be adapted to ceramic effects, or tile decoration. A very charming Japanese pattern with four square panels to the design, can be had, and is well suited to this style of decoration. If preferred the carved wood designs can be used, stained to imitate any kind of wood, or metal patterns can be chosen, and the whole over mantel made to represent solid bronze in high relief. Yes, the lincrusta makes durable and elegant frames for pictures, or screens.

It is flexible and can be carried around curves and corners which makes it superior to other decorative material. The moulding can be gilded easily and applied to ordinary pine frames, and is said to attain a hardness equal to wood. We shall experiment with this material in order to give hints as to its uses and capabilities for household decoration.

We have recently added some very choice hand painted studies to our collection which we rent to subscribers to the JOURNAL. Send stamps to our address for list and particulars.

For one full subscription to JOURNAL we will send our new illustrated pamphlet upon "Decorative Painting" full of useful information.

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L. AND M. J. CLARKSON,
"LEASANT VALLEY, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
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Linen Traveling Bag.
(By request.)

Take a piece of linen 28 inches long and 19 inches wide. Cut a circular piece to fit in both ends. Make the handle 12 inches long and 4 inches wide. Stitch them together so they will be double. Make the hems one inch and a-half wide, lap one hem over the other at the ends, then stitch the circular pieces in. Button it with 3 buttons, one in the middle, the others 4 inches each side of middle one. Put the handles one each side of the hem in the center. Leave 6 inches between the two ends of handle. Trim with braid, or have it plain. Brown linen comes purposely for such articles. M. F. K.

Receptacle for Scraps.

Take an old paint keg, scrape the outside smooth, and paint it to harmonize with your room, gild the hoops or paint them black. Line it with silesia, first tacking it on the outside of the keg and then turn, gather the ends, and push down into the keg, just in the same way you line the crown of a hat.

Photograph Easel.

Take a small size wire bread toaster, which can be bought at any five cent store, bend back the long handle for a rest, gild the whole. Take a strip of plush a seam larger than the toaster, line it with satin, put a layer of sheet wadding between, sprinkled with sachet powder. This goes inside of the toaster, to hold photographs, catch it to the frame. Put a ribbon bow where the handle joins on the front, and another in center of front side. This easel is both useful and ornamental.—Ed.

Penknife Case.

Cut two pieces of satin about four and a-half inches long and an inch and a-half wide, sew up to within an inch of the top; now cut two pieces of chamois same size as satin, and sew together in same way; then insert the chamois bag inside the satin one, of course having the seams of the satin bag on the inside, and vice versa with the chamois. Round the tops and sew the chamois and satin neatly together, about half an inch from the top make a drawing string, using flo floss to match satin. A monogram can be embroidered on the outside. DORCAS.

A Very Simple but Pretty Toilet Set.

Materials: Three-quarters of a yard of cardinal satin, one ball of old-gold knitting silk, 6 yards of cream lace two or three inches wide. Cut one piece one-half yard square, and two each a quarter of a yard square. Then stamp some pretty design (cluster of wheat heads is pretty) in one or four corners, as preferred, and embroider it in daisy stitch. Scallop the edges with the silk in buttonhole stitch. Sew on the lace under the scallop a little gathered, and finish by lining the set. A pincushion to match the set looks nicely without the lace, putting instead, a double box plaiting of satin about four inches wide, fringed on both edges.

KNITTING SILKS.

Prior to the year 1880 the only knitting silk in this country was that imported from Germany, which had a very limited sale in a few staple shades. It was made of spun stock and in a size especially adapted for hand knitting. About six years ago a brisk demand seemed to spring up for a good article at a lower price than the foreign goods, and in consequence several of our leading silk twist manufacturers turned their attention toward supplying the demand. The result was the more venturesome companies manufactured very largely an article made of spun stock, put up on a half-ounce ball, very similar in appearance to the German silk. This, having at the time no direct competition in quality, was very easily placed with all dealers in fancy dry goods and for a time had a satisfactory sale, until it was noticed by knitters that the silk (being of short fibre spun stock) would naturally rough up in working, and the article when completed look no better than fine Saxony yarn.

This fact was fully convincing that spun silk was not the proper stock to use, and M. Hemingway & Sons' Silk Co. were the first to place a superior article on the market, made of the best Tsaltee pure thread stock, put up on a regular half-ounce spool. If met with a very ready sale at a price much higher than the low-grade goods; but the other manufacturers were slow to follow the lead on the improved article, claiming to the trade that it was simply embroidery silk, put up in a different way, labeled "knitting silk."

While they are still pondering over the matter the Hemingway pure knitting silk was getting a firmer hold than ever, and generally displacing the spun goods.

The result at the present time is that every manufacturer, without a single exception, who started with the spun goods is making some grade of pure silk goods.

The Hemingway Silk Co. seem to have an advantage over others from their longer experience in manufacturing, and their goods are quite universally believed to be the best.

They are now giving particular attention to knitting and crochet silks, especially adapted for manufacturing machine-made silk mittens, wristlets and hosiery.—Dry Goods Chronicle

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL. MRS. LOUISA KNAPP, EDITOR. MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. Published Monthly at 441 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY Publishers.

Terms: 50 cents per year, 25 cents for six months. Advertising rates one dollar per agate line each insertion. Address, LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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

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

Philadelphia, December, 1886.

A LARGE CIRCULATION.

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL now claims the largest circulation of any newspaper or periodical of any kind published in the United States, over four hundred thousand (400,000) paid subscribers being on its books, and the number of copies printed each of the last three months exceeding 450,000.

We desire a round half million by January 1st and believe the special inducements offered on pages 16, 17, 18 and 19, will bring them. Our premiums are useful for holiday presents, and they are easily secured. Will you kindly show a copy of the JOURNAL to your neighbors and friends? If you have no time to raise a club, you can, at least, obtain one new subscriber to send with your own renewal, and thus secure yourself one of the numerous useful premiums offered for a holiday present for only two subscriptions. We suggest you make a present of a year's subscription to some young wife who would appreciate, and be benefited, by such a paper as the JOURNAL; it will cost you but 50 cents more than your own single subscription, and the premium given you for two names will be of more value to you than the extra 50 cents. We enclose a club blank. We expect it to come back well filled with new names. NOW LET IT COME HOME. Will you help us

MAKE IT HALF A MILLION!

Some of the most popular premiums we have to offer will be found in the NOVEMBER number, on pages 14 and 15. Table Scarfs for four subscribers, Linen Splashes for only two subscribers, also Tidies stamped ready to be worked, for only two subscribers. The Paper Flower Outfit is now the rage, given for only two subscribers. Bracket Lamberquin for only two subscribers is one of our best premiums. Books on Knitting and Crocheting and Artistic Needle Work given for only two subscribers, go by the thousands. Lace Bar Pins are very pretty and popular, only two subscribers required to get them. Square Table Covers for 6 subscribers make very useful presents. These are all described in the November number. Look them up.

Josiah Allens Wife will contribute regularly to the JOURNAL during the coming year. Rose Terry Cooke will soon have a new story ready for us, as also will Mary Abbott Rand, whose "Doctor's Daughters," in our columns last Winter proved one of the most popular stories we have ever published. Ella Rodman Church will contribute a series of papers on Money Making occupations for women.

The attractions offered our readers for 1887 will far surpass anything we have ever yet given them. The illustrations will be increased in number and of the finest quality obtainable. These are very expensive, but we shall have the best of everything that this country and money can produce. The best, is the first consideration, the cost, second.

POSTAGE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

If "Mrs. B. P. Smiley" will communicate with The Woman's Exchange, Broadway and 20th St., N. Y., she will probably find a customer for her jellies.—[ED. JOURNAL.]

"PLEASED SUBSCRIBER" will be obliged to subscribe every year as we do not take subscribers in the way she mentions.

"SUBSCRIBER," Michigan:—The Household is published at Brattleboro, Vermont.—[ED.]

"ADA" should have a Brown's English Grammar and a Rhetoric, by Quackenbos or by Hart.

"A FRIEND AND SUBSCRIBER" and "Carrie C."—Electricity is considered a safe, sure remedy.—[ED.]

RARDIN, COLES CO., ILL., Sept. 23d, 1886. If "M. A. B." will rub Mrs. Potts' cold handled sad irons with Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapollo Soap, it will render them bright as new. S. A. C.

If Mrs. A. S. Dunnigan, California, will kindly give her full address, she will oblige. We desire to address her personally.—[ED.]

If "Lina S." will wet the iron rust with lemon juice and lay in the sun to dry, we think the spot will be removed.—[ED.]

I wish to know if any of the readers of the L. H. J. can give me any information in regard to silk worm culture? and where can I get any books on the subject? Mrs. A. M. BOSTON, MASS.

We would advise "M. V." to consult a reliable hair dresser, (or still better, to let the hair remain the color nature made it.)

CAN any of the sisters tell me how to make stove polish stick to the stove? On several of our stoves the polish comes off when rubbed. B.

[For stove polish to be effective, the stove must be absolutely free from grease. It is well to first wash the range or stove off with soap suds and then apply polish.—ED.]

EDITOR OF L. H. J.—I enclose several replies to the inquiries from correspondents.

To color black without crocking: Use 1 oz. vitriol to 4 oz. of extract of logwood—for 1 lb. goods use 1 1/2 oz. extract. Dissolve the vitriol well, in water enough to cover the goods, and leave them in 1 hour, stirring well, to keep from spotting. Have the vitriol water quite hot, then after dissolving the extract in water, take the goods out of the vitriol and add the logwood strained through a cloth; stir it well, then replace the goods, and stir and air for one hour. Then remove, and add 1 pint each of soft soap and salt, and allow the goods to scald in the ooze, which will set the color after salt has been dissolved. Mrs. M. B. MENDOTA.

MISS. LENORA PRAY:—My letter to you, addressed in accordance with yours to me. "Lexington, Mass." was returned this A. M. Please send street address in order that it may be forwarded. Mrs. EMMA C. HEWITT.

"INVALID" will find her question answered by "Humanity" in our next issue. The answer made warmly commended the preparation of the Health Food Company, of New York as adequate to the cure of dyspepsia and many bodily ills. She suggests that sufferers write for free circulars and advice to the office of the company, No. 74 4th Ave., New York City.

MUNNSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1886. DEAR EDITOR:—Can you tell me, through your columns, how to remove an oil painting so that the canvass can be used for another picture? Would also like to know of some pretty way to cover a piano stool, where the top has become faded and soiled. Answers to the above will greatly oblige a subscriber. Mrs. C. J. G. MASONWELL, ONT., Sept. 29th.

DEAR EDITOR:—One of your readers asks for a recipe to cure stammering. A friend of mine has much improved her speaking, and nearly cured herself of stammering by keeping a pea or small pebble under her tongue while she talks. This would probably benefit the lady who wrote to the JOURNAL about it. Yours truly, L. STERLING.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—It has been a long time since I have written to the sisterly band, and solely for want of time; even now for this little chat the time is taken from necessary hours of sleep. The paper comes regularly every month, and I look for the old familiar names, "Helen Ayre" "John's Wife" and others.

I commenced to-night, for catch-up work, the pretty knitted lace "Lattice" pattern, by "Mrs. J. E. F.," North Adams, Mass. It looks hard to knit, but is really very simple, and exceedingly pretty, and thanks to the printer, is correct. I hope she will send another sample with directions.

North Adams has a bright spot in my memory. Returning from a trip to the White Mountains, one charming October morning, two years since, I remember how perfectly lovely was the foliage all the way, especially so in North Adams. The admiration of the passengers was outspoken, and we passed on all too quickly.

One really needs to visit the White Mountain region at three different times of the year, to take in of each season what cannot be had in either of the other two. First, go from the middle of June to a month onward; in the opening springtime of grass, bud and flower, when the streams are full of murmuring, musical gladness. And in October, to gaze upon the culmination of Nature's best work, in ripened foliage. And then, between these two, comes the season of "fuss and feathers," of fashion and gayety, of excursions and pleasuring.

Dear sisters, how did we ever get along without "Mildred's Conversation Class?" and while I sometimes feel my place to be at the root, there is an expression too commonly used, that will not keep me there. Oh, no! I never transgress by saying "I done it." The learning that lesson was followed by weeks of estrangement, or rather I should say, by weeks of absence.

I was calling on a neighbor, and during conversation said "I done it." On being rebuked by her mother for an outburst of laughter, the daughter replied: "She said 'I done it,' and I do not want any one to come to see me who uses bad grammar."

Again, I once said, "I hot the irons." A friend, with a pleasant smile, asked: "What kind of a word is 'hot'?" I immediately noticed my mistake and have never since used the word. But what a difference in the manner of correction! One pleasantly drew my attention to the error, causing no offence; the other made me the butt of ridicule and stirred the "old Adam" within me. Poor girl! she has arrived to years of womanhood since then, an almost helpless invalid, weakened in body and mind; yet this same habit of unkindly

criticism clings to her because of its indulgence in youth, and we, her friends, have learned not to get "stirred up" about it, wondering if faults of ours might not stand out more prominently, if like her, we were shut in from the outer world, with unutterable longings for health, yet not for one moment free from pain.

Now good-bye, sisters mine, until opportunity favors another chat. RIVERSIDE.

DEAR EDITOR:—In the November issue of the JOURNAL, H. M. M. makes a well deserved criticism on the "Sister's" method of carrying on discussion. It is a common falling of our sex to make all arguments personal, and invest them with a bitterness and acidity that destroys the effect at which they aim. Really, Sisters, we ought to be large souled enough to allow others to differ from us in opinion without impugning their motives or saying those sharp little things that leave such a sting. "Susan Mann," in commenting upon the views of "Spinster" in regard to the "Summer Exodus," begins her communication in a calm and pleasant way that arouses one's sympathy, but alas! she soon falls into the too common error of personal bitterness, and makes insinuations that doubtless made "Spinster's" cheeks burn with indignation. I read "Spinster's" letter very carefully, and think she did a brave, good deed in calling the attention of wives to a subject they are apt to be thoughtless about. I think "Susan Mann" was unjust to her—probably without meaning to be so—in insinuating that she had an undue amount of sympathy for husband's.

"Susan Mann" says "a wife is not responsible for her husband's sins." I take issue with her there. Sometimes, and to some degree, wives are responsible, as parents are often responsible for the sins of their children. The Scripture says "Fathers, provoke not your children to wrath," and we all know of cases that are directly traceable to the unfortunate course pursued by the parents. If the wife goes about the home, slovenly and ill-tempered, welcoming her husband with complaints and abuse, is she not responsible if he seeks for society at the grocery or tavern, and make acquaintances that lead him into drinking habits? If she holds herself in cold, unsympathetic reserve, and looks down with virtuous scorn on what "Susan Mann" calls his "lower nature," is she not responsible if he seeks to gratify that nature where he will be met with sympathy instead of cold disdain?

It is strange that women will persist in judging men by themselves. The sexes are as unlike mentally as they are physically, and a woman must understand and accept this fact before she can find perfect happiness in her married life.

See what a vast difference between man's love and woman's love!

The wife's love for her husband is a tender, patient, motherly and enduring devotion. She sets up in her heart an ideal of the man, to which she clings long after the man himself has become, it may be, a mere brute.

Now man's love is of a different nature. With him love is a fierce, all-absorbing passion—not for an ideal—but for the woman herself, and his love concentrates itself not so much in devotion to, but possession of.

His love has not the enduring quality of woman's, but as a rule is true to its object as long as that object remains lovable and attractive, and no longer.

I have a husband who is the fondest of lovers, but I feel assured that upon myself depends his continued devotion and loyalty. It is in my power to hold him or to drive him from me. A wife in time will lose her youth, her beauty, her delicacy of form; but she need never lose her attractiveness. By entering with sympathy into his plans, his desires; by making his home bright with cheerful contentment and wisely attention to his little comforts; by taking a little pains to look neat and attractive as she did before marriage; and above all by keeping for him the sweet smiles and pleasant tones of lover days, she can hold him by far stronger ties than those of youth and beauty, or the fervor of early, untried love.

As man's affections differs from ours, so also do his passions. We may not be able to understand or sympathize with them, but at least we can refrain from despising them. They are a part of his nature as truly as is our fondness for ornament and the numberless little things that are so dear to us but so remote from the average masculine mind. A man's nature demands some things that ours often is indifferent to, and a good wife will cheerfully recognize such demands, instead of sneering at them as base and low.

"Susan Mann" says she is "not fond of babies." A sad confession for a mother to make, and one that I cannot understand, but it suggests to me a subject of great importance in married life. Why is it that so many mothers bear their children so unwillingly, and burden their husbands with reproaches and complaint, alike unjust and unwomanly. If a woman is unwilling to assume the responsibilities and burdens of maternity, she should not assume those of wifehood.

It is not so much child-bearing, as fretting over it, that makes mothers grow old. I confess that I tried the fretting plan for two weeks and I honestly believe that if I had continued it for two months I should be in my grave. Now Sisters, don't imagine that I speak in ignorance, for although I have been married but a dozen years, I am the mother of six children, and as may readily be seen my family, like the one "Susan Mann" had in mind, is one in which there are always babies to be stayed at home with. But because I must be kept at home, does it help me to have my husband stay also? He seldom does leave me except on business, but when he consents to go, it is my gain as well as his, for he comes back refreshed and stimulated, bringing with him facts, and fancies, pictures and lessons from the great world which I am in a sense, withdrawn from. He becomes a medium through which I receive strength and knowledge and inspiration from great minds which come in personal contact with.

Would the mother bird sit on her nest more contentedly if her mate shared the close confinement which it is her lot to bear? Is it not a kind Providence that reserves liberty for one to fit about gathering to himself the sweetness and beauty of nature that he may return to his patient mate and rehearse in his love song the delights which await her in the world outside, when her little brood has been safely reared.

We who are wives and mothers, go often to our beds weary and depressed with the petty trials and never ending labor that falls to our lot. We sometimes rise in the morning with the weight of our burdens heavy upon us, but thank God! there are few of us who would exchange these burdens and the precious love which is underneath them all, for the ease and light heartedness of girlhood. There are those who feel and speak bitterly of marriage, having staked their

all and lost it; and there are others who have ignorantly or wilfully thrown away the happiness which was within their grasp; but the belief which seems so prevalent, that most marriages are unhappy, I believe to be without foundation. My experience and observation lead me to the conclusion that the happy marriages far outnumber the unhappy ones, and I regret that one who is herself a wife and mother should add to the general misunderstanding of the truth.

Those who have found—or made—their married life a failure, do not hesitate to proclaim it. Let it not be said of us, that by our silence we strengthen the loose idea which gain ground so rapidly against marriage. A WIFE AND MOTHER.

Sept. 26, 1886.

DEAR EDITOR JOURNAL:—Helen Thompson says: "No heart is insensible to the kindly smile of approbation," and heads her article "Don't Find Fault." I want to say a few words to the ladies.

I think, if we poor men, whose attentions and gifts before marriage are received with so much ecstasy and so many prettily worded thanks, could know that after entering the blissful state, our efforts and gifts would be taken as a matter of course, and in a fault finding spirit, we would be less easily led into the matrimonial yoke, and there would be fewer husbands to spend their evenings at the clubs—the theme on which women so love to expatiate.

For example—one of my gentleman friends, fresh in experience, was in the city on business, and remembering the delight with which former presents were received, thought how nice it would be to take something home to the little wife. Man-like, he was at his wits end to know what to get, so appealed to a saleslady, who suggested, linen. Straight-way the husband led him to the linen counter, and spent an hour, purchasing the daintiest of damask lunch cloths, with the attendant doilies, and thus was it received:—"Was that all you could find in the city? Just like a man to buy just what one has an over-stock of." Just as though a man is expected to know the extent of his wife's linen chest.

Another of the victims, by an accident, broke an imported vinegar cruet, a wedding present to his wife.

As he was going into the city soon after, he told his wife he would try and replace it. Thereupon she gave him a hundred admonitions concerning its purchase; it was to be tall, not green, etc. The poor man went away with a very hazy recollection of all she had said, only remembering that she had said something about green, and spent more time than he could really spare from his business, in searching the city over for green cruet bottles. Poor man! the look his wife gave him on showing his purchase, would have frozen an ice berg. Not a word of thanks for the weary search. How was he to know that green cruet bottles did not match with blue china?

I have seen a wife, after her husband had taken pains to empty his eleven pockets in search of a friend's wedding cards he was anxious she should see, curl her lips and say, "Botheration! I don't see what you wanted to show me those for. I hate to look at wedding cards, they're all alike." And the pretty face was all spalled by the look of disgust thereon, as she tossed them scornfully back.

Ladies, be forbearing. Don't find fault. Cultivate the angelic. Remember "no heart is insensible to the kindly smile of approbation." SPRITZ.

EDITOR L. H. J.—I have often thought I would like to write a few words to the sisters but never find time. Although I haven't been a subscriber very long, I have read a number of the JOURNAL's and I like them ever so much, and it has my best wishes for its future success. I have read several articles in regard to husbands and the way they treat their wives. Now, dear sisters, I know our husbands are a long way from perfection, but we have got these husbands, and it is better for us to make the best of a bad bargain than to fret and fume over it and so spoil the little happiness we might have.

I think if mothers would be more careful of the way they train their boys, the next generation of wives would have better husbands than we. If our boys are allowed to always depend on their mother or sisters to wait on them in the house and do all the many little tasks they are to be done, they will of course expect their wives to do the same.

My oldest boy is only eight years old, but if he loses a button off his clothes he can sew it on again, and when he is older I shall teach him to get a meal of victuals just as well as my girls; but if boys are never made to do such things they very soon learn to look upon such work as being very far beneath them. Indeed, there are men who would go hungry before they would get a meal.

So I say to all mothers, let us bring up our boys to feel that it is no disgrace to assist mother and sister in doing housework if their help be needed. RAVEN.

Ed. L. H. J.—In looking over the October issue I see requests for information on some topics with which I am familiar. "S. L. N." here is my way of bleaching with chloride of lime. I take about 1/4 lb. to a large tub full of clothes. (The same process removes mildew.) Dissolve the lime in some water in a basin, then strain through a cloth into the boiler with enough water in it to cover the clothes. Scald and stir until they look white, which will be less than an hour. Rinse well and hang in the sun. If not strained there may be particles not dissolved and the clothes will be full of holes. I learned this by sad experience once, but have bleached successfully since.

If "M. B." will procure a package of Diamond Dyes and follow the printed directions, she will have a beautiful and lasting black which will not crock. I brighten up old cashmere dresses this way and they look almost like new at a trifling cost.

"Mrs. Frank Hansen" I see you are a JOURNAL sister as well as a Household sister. Here is my hand. I am pleased with your common sense doctrines.

To "John's Wife."—Your pleasant and sensible letters have been a great help to me. I expect to follow your method of weaning baby.

ELKO, NEVADA. Mrs. W. O. VORE.

"A CONSTANT READER."—When bugs have once got into a bed, merely "getting rid" of them does not do. One must be vigilant and examine the bed every day or two. Brush every crack and crevice with corrosive sublimate, (which a druggist will mix for you) and then watch without ceasing. The remedy is a deadly poison, and must be handled and kept with greatest care.—[ED.]



(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)
FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.

BY CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

As the Christmas season approaches, the thoughts of the housekeeper turn towards the preparation of those dainties which seem to belong par excellence to the holiday time. It is the period for social reunion, for unbending from the cares and dignities which cumber the rest of the year and yielding mind and body to the genial relaxations that restore even to the most blasé something of the freshness of youth.

In view of the entertainments generally given during the holiday week, it has been thought best to depart from the usual order of "Cottage Dinners," and to present instead directions for the Christmas feast and hints as to the concoction of pretty dishes for the little gatherings that are apt to take place between Christmas and New Year's Day, with one or two suggestions as to such assemblies that may possibly prove useful.

In the rural districts, out-door sports are practicable in Winter as in Summer. Indeed, except in the centre of large cities, there are few places where coasting parties are impossible. Whether the sleds used are toboggans of the far North, the "double rippers" of New England, or the "bob" sleds of the Middle States, the fun and excitement are the same. Such expeditions should not be too large and their members should be judiciously chosen. Twenty is an ample number, and among these there should be none so tenacious of their dignity or so averse to frolic as to mind a tumble in the snow. From such assemblies should be rigorously excluded the practical joker, who is not happy unless he is making some of his fellow creatures uncomfortable by well directed snowballs or by upsetting a loaded sled.

The fun over, every one is usually supplied with a hearty appetite, demanding something more substantial than the coffee and cake that serve very well at a home reception. A delicious supper may be provided by those living near enough the sea coast to procure shell fish at reasonable rates, by having an oyster roast when the coasters return to the home of their host. The preparations for this are simple. An open fire-place and a bed of glowing coals, or a stove with the oven well heated, are essentials. The shell oysters, carefully washed, are brought in by the basket full and laid among the coals or on the oven floor. When the heat opens the shell, the contents are done. The shell is wrenched in two by a stout knife, the oyster treated with a little pepper, salt and a dash of lemon juice and is ready for eating. A good plan is for each man to open the oysters for himself and his partner at the supper table. They must be eaten very hot, as soon as possible after they are drawn from the fire, and should be accompanied by crackers, or bread and butter, and coffee. Cake and fruit may finish the repast, if desired, but they are not absolutely necessary. Oysters must be provided in generous measure, for the exercise in the frosty air develops astonishing appetites and the tempting bivalves disappear with marvellous rapidity.

In the regions where sledding and skating frolics are out of the question, there may still be much amusement found within doors. The old-fashioned parties, where the elders played cards the juniors amused themselves with such games, as Twenty Questions, Dumb Crambo, and even Fox and Geese and Blind Man's Buff, winding up, perhaps, with a Virginia reel in which all took part, still have for their admirers those who do not care for round dances and who weary of whist and progressive euchre. At such a gathering as this, it is pleasant to have refreshments of a rather different variety from the stereotyped salads and ices or a more conventional assembly. Where there is an open fire, chestnuts may be roasted and corn popped, while cracked hickory nuts and butternuts, sandwiches, turnovers and gingerbread, doughnuts and crullers, apples and cider, with perhaps a pot of hot coffee or chocolate may make up the rest of the supper.

A pleasant and inexpensive form of entertainment is furnished by candy parties. These may be of two kinds. The first and time-honored method involves more work, but has its advantages. Nearly every one is familiar, by hearsay, at least, with the caudy pull, where the molasses must be brought to the right consistency over the fire, then poured into great buttered platters and left to partially cool, and finally, by dint of dexterous and vigorous manipulations with greased or floured hands brought to a state of creamy white brittleness. Variety may be produced by converting some into taffy and stirring into this peanuts, walnuts, or hickory nuts. While the cooking is going on, chocolate caramels may be made in another vessel and, the sticky part of the fun over, the party may take themselves with what appetites they have left, to a pretty little supper of salad or croquettes, rolls, ice cream, cake and coffee.

The same style of supper is admirable for a French candy party, a much cooler form of entertainment. At this, the materials needed are confectioners' sugar mixed with white of egg and cold water in equal parts to a consistency that will permit the compound to be handled. Stoned dates and raisins, carefully shelled English walnuts, blanched almonds, and crystallized fruits of different kinds must also be provided. In making cream almonds, the sugar mixture is shaped by the fingers into oblong balls and each of these placed between two halves of the nut. Cream raisins, figs, dates and almonds may be prepared in the same manner and will be found delicious. An almost endless assortment of fancy candies may be made in this style, variety being gained by the use of different flavorings, colorings and fruits or nuts.

To secure real enjoyment at social gatherings

of any sort, whether held in the holidays or at other times, the hostess should diligently guard against over-tasking her strength or her pocket. The simplest form of entertainment is preferable to an elaborate one which must be paid for later by worn nerves or an exhausted purse. With care and judgment, extravagance may be avoided and a pleasant result yet obtained. Make the house gay with Christmas greens, have a cordial welcome ready for guests, give them of the best of yourself and of your belongings, and it will be a difficult visitor who will not thoroughly enjoy the party be it what style it may.

This caution is especially necessary to young housekeepers who have planned family reunions for Christmas Day. In their desire to have everything as it should be, they are apt to wear themselves out. Let them avoid too much ambition and try only such dishes as they are sure of. A lengthy course dinner is not the ideal Christmas feast. Let there be an abundant supply of good food, including such traditional dainties as turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie, and reserve fussy croquettes, uncertain jellies and anxiety provoking entrees for some other time. The table should be shining with the best china, glass and silver, and bright with flowers, evergreen or holly. The dishes should be garnished with parsley, and their contents served hot. After a hearty dinner of this kind, supper is a mere form and may consist of tea, bread and butter, and perhaps, a little cake or sweetmeats.

CHRISTMAS DINNER.

- Oyster Soup.
- Roast Turkey with Oyster Stuffing.
- Baked Sweet Potatoes. Mashed Potato.
- Cauliflower. Celery.
- Cranberry Jelly.
- Mince Pie. Cheese.
- Fruit. Nuts. Coffee.

OYSTER SOUP:—Two quarts of oysters, one pint of water, one quart of milk, three dessert-spoonfuls of butter, one dessert-spoonful of corn starch, a pinch of mace, pepper and salt to taste.

Strain the oysters out of the liquor and place this over the fire with the water. Let it heat slowly to a boil. At this stage add the seasoning and the oysters. Cook these until the edges become crimped. Have ready in a double boiler the milk, into which has been stirred the butter, rubbed smooth with the corn starch. Pour this upon the stewed oysters, stir well and serve. Guard against over-cooking the oysters. Five minutes should bring them to the proper state, but a few minutes added cooking renders them tough and tasteless.

ROAST TURKEY:—In choosing your fowl, be careful that your poultier does not palm off a last season's bird upon you instead of the tender yearling who should occupy the place of honor, at the Christmas feast. Wash out the inside of the turkey with soda and water before stuffing him. Prepare a dressing of bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt and a little thyme and moistened with melted butter. Chop fine about twenty small oysters and add them to your stuffing. Stuff both body and breast with this. Bind the limbs of the fowl closely to the body with stout string, tucking the gizzard under one wing, the liver under the other. Lay the turkey in the dripping pan and pour a couple of teacupfuls of hot water around him. Roast slowly, but steadily, basting frequently with butter and water until a good gravy is formed and then using that. Allow from ten to twelve minutes a pound if the fowl is a young one, but fifteen if it is tough. Should it brown too rapidly, cover it with greased paper. When it is done, remove it to a hot platter, let the gravy in the pan boil up and thicken with browned flour. A pleasant addition may be made by adding half a can of mushrooms, chopped. Serve the gravy separately.

MASHED POTATO:—Prepare according to directions given in November issue of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

BAKED SWEET POTATOES:—Wash clean, wipe and bake in their jackets. Serve wrapped in a napkin.

CAULIFLOWER:—Pull off the outer leaves and cut the stalk off close. Tie up the cauliflower in a piece of mosquito net or thin cheese cloth, put into twice as much salted boiling water as will cover it, drop in a piece of charcoal to absorb the odor and boil fast until tender. Another excellent precaution against the cabbage smell that accompanies this delicious vegetable is that of placing a small tin of boiling vinegar upon the stove at the same time. One odor seems to neutralize the other. Cook the cauliflower uncovered. When done, remove the netting, lay in a deep dish and pour over it a sauce made of one good tablespoonful of butter rolled in two teacupfuls of flour and stirred into a cup of boiling milk. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens and add a little finely shredded parsley.

CELERY:—Wash and separate, laying aside the outer stalks and reserving only the blanched ones for present use. The others are very nice stewed or in soup, but are out of place for eating *au naturel*. Stand or lay the selected pieces in a celery glass or dish and place a few bits of cracked ice about them.

CRANBERRY JELLY:—One quart of cranberries, one teacupful of water, sugar to taste. Cook the cranberries until tender, stirring often. When they are of the consistency of marmalade, take from the fire. Sweeten and strain without squeezing through a jelly bag. Set to form in a mould in a cold place, and turn out just before sending to table.

MINCE PIE—PASTRY:—One pound of flour, one quarter pound of lard, one half pound of butter, one half pint of ice water.

Chop the lard into the sifted flour until it is thoroughly incorporated. Add ice water to make a stiff dough that can be easily managed. Roll out thin with few strokes and dot the sheet thickly with bits of butter. Make into a close roll, flatten it a little on the board, roll out thin and repeat the buttering process. Continue this treatment until the butter is all used, handling the dough as little as possible. Butter the pie plates, fit each with a bottom crust, fill with mince meat and cover the top with strips of paste cut with a jiggling iron and laid on in a lattice work pattern. Sift powdered sugar over each pie before sending to table. It is advisable to make the paste an hour or so before it is needed and leave it in the cold for a couple of hours before putting it into the plates.

CIDER MINCE MEAT:—Three pounds of peeled and chopped apples, one pound lean boiled beef, minced fine, one-half pound powdered suet, one pound seeded raisins, half pound sultana raisins, one pound currants. Both these and the sultana raisins must be carefully washed and picked over, the former being passed through three or four waters. One quarter pound sired citron, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful mace, half tablespoonful each of cloves, allspice and salt, one pound and a half sugar, one quart good cider. Make the mince meat several days before

it is to be used. Add the cider last of all and set the crock containing the compound in a large kettle of hot water. Bring this to a boil at the side of the stove stirring the mince meat two or three times that it may become heated through. Keep the pot at a steady boil for four or five hours, renewing the hot water as it evaporates, and then let it cool gradually. It is a good plan to cook it in the afternoon and leave it on the range all night. By this means, the temperature is lowered gradually. When it is really cool, cover the crock closely and set it aside in a cold place. By this process, all danger of spoiling is avoided and the mince meat will, if properly prepared, keep all Winter.

Cheese is not only an agreeable accompaniment to mince pie, but is also said to assist in its digestion.

FRUIT.—NUTS:—A dish of apples, oranges, bananas and white grapes, and one of mixed filberts, almonds and pecans, or better still, cracked hickory nuts, walnuts and butternuts make a pleasant finale to the Christmas dinner.

COFFEE:—Should be very strong, allowing half a pint of really good coffee to a quart of boiling water. It may be drunk black, or with cream, as preferred.

FOR CHRISTMAS PARTIES.

SALADS.

OYSTER SALAD:—One quart of oysters, one small bunch of celery, one raw egg, yolks of two hard boiled eggs, two tablespoonfuls best olive oil, one teaspoonful sugar, one salt-spoonful each of pepper, salt, and made mustard, half cupful vinegar. Whip the raw eggs light with the sugar and the oil. Rub the yolks of the boiled eggs to a paste with the salt, pepper and mustard, add the beaten raw egg and oil and beat in the vinegar a few drops at a time. Drain the liquor from the oysters and cut them with a sharp knife into small pieces. Cut the celery into half inch lengths. Chopping bruises it. Put oysters and celery into a salad dish, mix with it half of the dressing and pour the rest over it. Garnish with celery tops and stoned olives.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING:—For a large party, provide at the rate of two eggs to every three persons. Free the yolks carefully from the whites, and set the latter aside to be used in *meringue*, icing, or ice-cream. Beat the oil into the yolks, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to each yolk, putting in at first, only a drop or two at a time. By diligent beating, the dressing will begin to thicken in about ten minutes. After this the oil may be added a little more rapidly, still taking care, however, to mix each addition of oil thoroughly into the egg before pouring in any more. When the dressing becomes so thick that it is difficult to beat, cut it with a little vinegar, and then proceed with the use of the oil. Great judgment must be observed in adding vinegar, as too much thins the dressing and deprives it of that creamy thickness which should be the distinguishing characteristic of mayonnaise. Many prefer to use lemon juice rather than vinegar. At the last add salt and a little red pepper cautiously. This dressing is delicious for nearly all kinds of salad.

CELERY SALAD:—Cut the celery into half inch lengths, moisten with a little vinegar, and pour over it mayonnaise dressing. Serve immediately as it withers soon in the vinegar.

CANNED CHICKEN SALAD:—When fowls are expensive, really good chicken salad may be made from the canned chicken or turkey that comes at fifty cents a box. Cut the chicken into small pieces, with a knife. Never chop it. Mix with this an equal quantity of cut celery. Moisten with vinegar, season with pepper and salt and stir into it a dozen olives, stoned and minced fine. Prepare a mayonnaise dressing and about half an hour before needed stir half of it into the salad. Arrange the salad in the dish from which it is to be served in the midst of a nest of lettuce leaves. Pour the remaining dressing over the top and garnish with celery tops and lettuce centres.

SHRIMP SALAD:—This may be made either of the canned or fresh shrimps. If the latter are used, the shells must be cracked and the meat picked out carefully. In either case they must be cut rather fine with a sharp knife. Heap upon crisp lettuce leaves and pour over them a mayonnaise dressing, made according to the receipt given above.

OYSTER CROQUETTES:—One quart small oysters, minced fine, one half pint cream, one large tablespoonful butter rolled in four teaspoonfuls cornstarch, pinch of salt added to the cream, pepper, salt and lemon juice to taste. Heat the cream and soda to scalding in a double boiler and add the butter and cornstarch. While the sauce cooks stir constantly. When smooth and thick, put in the oysters and seasoning. Do not leave on the fire more than five minutes. Set the mixture aside to cool and when perfectly cold and stiff, form with floured hands into croquettes. Let these stand three or four hours before cooking, in a cool place, that they may be firm. At the last, dip into raw egg and roll in fine cracker crumbs. Fry in boiling fat, drain dry in a colander, and serve, laid on a napkin.

CRULLERS:—Half pound butter, three-quarters of a pound powdered sugar, six eggs, cinnamon and mace to taste, enough flour to make a stiff paste. Cream butter and sugar, beat the eggs light, whites and yolks separately, and stir all together, add spices and flour. Roll out thin, and cut into fancy shapes. Have plenty of boiling lard ready in a deep frying pan and try it with a piece of the dough. It should rise from the bottom immediately and brown quickly. As each is done take it from the fat with a split spoon and lay it in a colander at the side of the stove. Sprinkle them with powdered sugar while still warm.

BANANA CAKE:—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, two cups of sugar, yolks of five eggs and the whites of three, one cup cold water, three cups prepared flour, one lemon, the grated peel and juice. Cream the butter and sugar, add the yolks of the eggs, beaten light, the water, lemon juice and rind and last the whites and flour. Bake on jelly cake tins. Filling:—Slices bananas, one cup of powdered sugar, whites of two eggs, juice and grated rind of a lemon. Beat the whites and sugar together, and very light. Spread on each layer, and place over it the banana, cut in thin slices, the pieces joining each other closely. Sprinkle each layer with the lemon juice and a little of the grated peel. Ice the top of the cake.

COCONUT CAKE:—This may be made in the same manner as the banana cake, only omitting the lemon juice altogether and substituting grated coconut for the sliced banana.

ICE CREAM:—In these days of many confectioners, it is often easier and cheaper in the city to buy ice cream than to make it. In country towns, however, or in families who have plenty of milk and ice at their disposal, this is not the

case. The inexperienced are apt to shrink in dread from such an undertaking, but to those who have tried, it really involves very little more labor than the preparation of elaborate jellies, and is certainly less trouble than the making of really good pies. A freezer is necessary, of course, and there are many patents on the market from which one can choose. If one selects a good one, the work of freezing will not be heavy, provided the ice is broken sufficiently fine and the rock salt is used freely.

MACARON ICE CREAM:—One quart of cream, one quart of fresh milk, half box of gelatine, four cups of sugar, one tablespoonful vanilla essence, one pound macarons.

Soak the gelatine for two hours in barely enough water to cover it. Heat a pint of the milk scalding hot, but do not let it boil. Pour over the gelatine and dissolve it and then strain into the cream. Add the rest of the milk, the sugar and flavoring. When about two-thirds frozen, open the freezer and add the whites of the eggs beaten stiff and the macarons, crushed to a powder with a rolling pin. Freeze solid and turn out.

TUTTI FRUTTI ICE CREAM:—One quart cream, two quarts fresh milk, eight eggs, four cups sugar, half pound mixed crystallized fruits cut very small, quarter pound raisins, stoned and halved, quarter pound of citron, mince fine, half pound almonds, cracked, blanched and minced, half cup sherry wine.

Make a rich custard of the milk, sugar, and yolks of eggs. When perfectly cold, add the cream and freeze partially. When nearly solid, add the whipped whites, the fruit and almonds and the wine. Freeze solid.

This will be found very delicious and not at all difficult to prepare.

QUERIES FOR RECEIPTS.

1. "How to keep raisins from going to the bottom of a cake."

The raisins should be dry, and must be thoroughly dredged with flour before being added to the batter. This must be done the very last thing and the cake then baked.

2. "How to make firm icing that will stay on a cake."

Stir powdered sugar into the white of egg in the proportion of one cupful to each egg. Beat hard as the sugar is added, as the whiteness of the icing depends upon this to a great extent. Add lemon juice for a white, orange juice for a yellow icing. Spread on the cake while fresh and smooth with a broad bladed knife dipped in cold water. Set in a warm place to dry. For icing small cakes it is a good plan to dip each bodily into the icing.

3. "How to make Snow Pudding."

Half box of gelatine, one cup and a half of sugar, juice of one lemon, whites of three eggs.

Soak the gelatine two hours in one cup cold water. Add one pint of boiling water at the end of the time, stir until dissolved, add the sugar and lemon juice. Strain through a thick cloth and set aside in a shallow dish to form. When partially stiff, beat a little at a time into the whites of the eggs, which must have been whipped to a standing froth. Between twenty minutes and half an hour's work with a large Dover egg beater will be required, and twice as much with an ordinary whisk. Pour into a mould wet in cold water and set in a cool place. If desired, a custard may be poured about the pudding when it is turned out.

4. "How to make an old fashioned Indian pudding."

One quart Indian meal, one quart milk, one cup butter, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking soda.

Heat the milk to boiling, and stir into the salted meal, little by little, beating smooth. Add the butter and molasses, mixing thoroughly. Dissolve the soda in a very little boiling water, beat it into the pudding and turn immediately into a buttered mould. Cover closely, set in a pot of boiling water and cook from three to four hours. Turn out and eat hot, with cream and sugar or a good hard sauce.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
WINTER FASHIONS.

Stylish and Serviceable Wraps. Handsome Long Cloaks, Graceful Mantles. Jaunty Jackets. Suitable Costumes for Various Occasions. Fashionable Bonnets and Useful Hats.

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

The new styles in all outside garments for winter wear are particularly attractive, and never before have wraps been created in such a wonderful variety of graceful and becoming shapes, illustrated in so many kinds and weights of materials. For the very cold weather of the winter months, the cloaks are very long, reaching indeed to the lower edge of the dress skirt. Some are half-fitting, some are loose, others are shaped to the figure, and all are made in the heavier weight, and more costly materials, such as plush, velvet, brocade, and the numerous fine cloths. Such cloaks are more or less elaborately trimmed with ornamental sections or applied pieces in bead or jet embroidery, velvet appliques, or figures in silk, surrounded by silk embroidery or braiding.

REDINGOTES AND RAGLANS.

A very elegant garment in black velvet, made to loosely fit the figure, is richly trimmed with a number of shaped ornamental pieces of jet embroidery in fanciful designs, and all the edges of the garment are bordered with a band of handsome black fur. In rich greenish-bronze velvet, one of the newest shaped redingotes is made. It has a plain long bodice to which is attached a plaited skirt, and is trimmed with epaulettes beaded with variously colored bronze beads, with other ornamental pieces to match, and cord brandenburghs in the same colors.

Of plain and frise plush in a superb long wrap trimmed with gold, bronze and colored beaded bands to simulate a jacket over skirt; this garment entirely covers dress from neck to hem, and forms in itself a graceful costume, with the neck and large full sleeves finished with black bear fur. Another specimen cloak, the same length, is made of the new elastic cloth, in an odd shade of dark brown. It is trimmed with a curiously effective design in medieval braiding, in two of the golden brown shades. The Edward III. sleeves show long hanging points, with a tassel at each end. Cord in the three shades of brown are carried round the armholes, and the tasseled ends are allowed to fall gracefully at the side. Brown velvet is introduced in Vandyke shape in the back, and gives finish to the odd wrap. For young ladies the latest ulster is of jersey cloth, it is glove-fitting, and tailor made, with small and jaunty coachman's cape, and pretty pockets.

MANTLES AND PELERINES.

The short wraps are by far more dressy than the long cloaks, and when not made of the decorative materials, such as fancy velvets, shad flower plushes, and elegant brocades or damasks; they are richly trimmed, and often entirely covered with bead, silk, and chenille embroidery. A pretty little pelerine of telephone velvet, has sleeves finished with band of bead embroidery in steel, blue, and red beads, while parts of both back and front portions are embroidered en suite.

A most gorgeous dolman mantle is in a golden brown plush showing flowers in shaded gold over its surface, so that if held in certain lights, exquisite tulips can be seen. The wrap is trimmed with embroidery in beads the colors of the plush and flowers, while the edge finish consists of a curious fringe with chenille ends from which are suspended dainty tulips in the gold and brown shaded beads.

Many of the small mantles in velvet or plush have sling sleeves bordered with a single row of beads; others have short visite sleeves joining the back, which is finished off with a plaited basque, and many have hoods. The collar, sleeves and basque, are ornamented with passementerie enriched with blue, green and gold beads, or with Oriental silks and beads to match.

One of Pingat's visites fits closely into the waist, and has the high dolman arch of its sleeves outlined with massive jet embroidery, and is bordered with a deep fringe of flat jet having an admixture of handsomely carved jet balls. Ornaments and pendants to correspond complete the points ending the front of the mantle, and such ornaments finish the ends of the fur, which is shaped to take the curve of the neck, round which it is clasped with an ornament, and then it assumes the form of a long round boa, which reaches to the edge of the dress.

Gorgeous confections for full dress, and evening, opera or theatre, are in plain and brocaded velvets, and the magnificent plushes with shaded flower effects created in the weaving of the fabric. In one the ground of the plush is cream, while the flowers are in lovely pink and a richer cream color. It is trimmed with chenille fringe in three tints. Another charming mantle in silvery blue, shows flowers in a still lighter shade, with embroidery of pearl, silver and crystal beads, with fringe to match.

STREET AND HOUSE JACKETS.

Jackets are decidedly the wraps for young ladies and misses, and they are quite as popular for those of their elders as have good forms, and are neither too stout nor too slender to be ashamed of their figure. While jackets of velvet or plush are worn, the larger number are in the popular jersey cloths, or in heavier beaver, and other cloths which are lighter or warmer as may be desired for the special weather in which the jacket is to be worn.

As the fashionable jackets are nearly all fitted to the form, the seeming variety is caused by the method of decoration, and the arrangement of the jacket skirt, which is quite as often cut rather deep and round, with plaits in the back to give room for the tournure which gives style to the costume. With many of the suits worn by ladies the outside garment is a jacket made of the ma-

terial of which the entire suit is composed, while for misses the jacket is of some one of the now fashionable plain, or fancy cloths, in a color that will do to wear with anything, the various browns, garnets, stones, greens and very dark blues, being most fancied.

A jacket novelty in plain cloth opens over a waistcoat of which the top part consists of a yoke of bead embroidered passementerie on faille; the front centre is a very full blouse with several rows of gathers at the top and waist, while the lower part ends in flat basques, enriched with embroidery like the yoke. The edges of the sleeves and the postillon basque are also ornamented with the embroidered passementerie, which is worked with beads in three shades of brown. A matinee jacket to be worn in place of a tea gown is of ruby velvet. It is made with a loose front, is handsomely trimmed with lace, and seems to draw its inspiration from the Louis XIV. coat.

Breakfast jackets are also in favor, and ladies who expect to visit in country houses during the coming holidays will do well to provide themselves with one or more of these pretty affairs, which can be made in cashmere, Henrietta, or any of the all-wool or silk and wool fabrics, in bright and delicate tints. Some of the imported specimens are dainty enough for any occasion. One is in pale blue surah, fitted in the back, and loose in the front, with white lace ruffle. Another is of brocatelle, showing a vine of flowers on a moire ground. It opens over a puffed out plastron of surah, with ribbons tied loosely across. Neck and sleeves are finished with lace.

PRACTICAL TOILETTES.

A very stylish costume which can be easily reproduced by a home dressmaker, is elegant and will be most serviceable, as it is made of velveteen in one of the new and handsome shades of brown. The velveteen skirt, which is just long enough to escape touching the ground, is trimmed round the edge with close, vertical rows of braid, about sixteen inches deep, each one ending at the top under a button in ornamental bronze in the various shades of the metal. The tunic and back drapery are of woolen material with a fancy border, and the right side of the tunic is turned back with a velvet revers striped with braid and buttons. For house wear a perfectly plain bodice of velveteen, closed with buttons covered with the material, is furnished, and in the street this neat bodice is worn under a pelerine or mantle of the velveteen, with sling sleeves, trimmed down the front and under the arm with two bias bands of silk, in a lighter shade of the brown, with bronze buttons where the sleeve is turned under the arm. The short pointed ends are of velveteen, ornamented with short transverse rows of light brown braid, each row terminating under an ornamental button. In the novel back the pelerine is open from the neck, and trimmed on each side with graduated transverse rows of braid, each ending with a button; the velveteen mantle portion underneath the pelerine terminates at the waist, and is ornamented with three bias bands of silk, forming bretelles, each one fastened down at the waist with a bronze button, and ending in two loops, the six loops forming a little postillon basque.

An elegant suit is in blue and gold hair-line cloth, and velvet in the two beautiful colors. This dress can be worn without extra wrap on warm days, and it is something like a redingote in its arrangement. The bodice is of the cloth, and open with large treble revers of velvet, in blue and gold, and is fastened at the waist-line, by one large gold button. This new style of redingote bodice is continued in two wide lapels of the velvet, slanted off and remaining apart in front. At the back there are two plaited lapels of the velvet, and a short drapery of the cloth fastened at the waist line with large buttons. The coat sleeves have wide, square facings of velvet, and the opening of bodice and skirt shows a plaited plastron and skirt front of velvet. The plastron is finished at the neck with a high up-standing collar in blue and gold velvet. This suit has been effectively produced in green with red lines.

PRETTY EVENING GOWNS.

Evening dresses are in a variety of styles, according to the occasion upon which they are to be worn, and the age and style of the prospective wearer. For balls or dances young ladies wear most charming little toilettes of silk and gauze, surah and tulle, with full skirt and cut low waist, or with the shaped neck portion filled in with lace or tulle. Cream Clairette, tinted crape, and the delicate vellings in all evening colors are approved, and soft silks are used in conjunction with the flowered moires and corded silks, in which the grounds are variously colored, and the stripes of flowers or sprays are in natural colors of the blossoms represented. India, China, and Japanese silks are also much used, and dresses of such materials are fancifully finished with loops of ribbon or velvet in contrasting color, or some desirable tone of the same hue. All such dresses are made with short skirt.

For elegant receptions the dresses are of more

expensive materials, and generally they are made with train, and are either high neck or cut out, with space filled to suit the fancy, lace, crape, tulle, and embroidered sections being used for such purpose; and the sleeves of which are half long are always met by the handsome gloves, which are worn with such robes.

An æsthetic dress shows a skirt in a silken material, trimmed with half a dozen small plaited flounces. Over this a train, and graceful drapery of a soft Eastern fabric bordered with Oriental colors. Pointed waist of silk with fanciful decorative portions of the soft embroidered texture. Another lovely robe has front of skirt and train in blue and silver velvet brocade, with draperies of a silvery crepe or tissue. Corsage of brocade with finish to match that on skirt. Black velvet, and scarlet and black figured velvet, form a very grand reception toilette for a middle aged lady. The dress or skirt and corsage is elaborately trimmed with ornamental beading in cut jet, and handsome black Chantilly lace, and still another velvet toilette in heliotrope, has draperies of surah in lighter heliotrope tones, and quantities of embroidery in silk and beads in all the heliotrope shades.

[Continued on 11th Page.]

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Quality unsurpassed! Prices moderate!
Write for full particulars, mention this paper.

BROOK'S



LABEL FOR SOFT FINISH. LABEL FOR GLACE FINISH.
MACHINE COTTON,
50 CENTS PER DOZEN.
ASK FOR
THE BEST THREAD FOR MACHINE OR HAND SEWING AND CROCHET WORK.

The Day Sewed Shoe

Should be tested by every shoe wearer in the land, because

THE DAY SEWED SHOE Is the easiest feeling and longest wearing shoe made. The sole is perfectly flexible, and inside

The Day Sewed Shoe Has No Welt, no Tacks, No Wax Threads, to Hurt the Feet and Soil the Stockings.

The Day Sewed Shoes Are manufactured in all styles and various grades, from the Finest Novelties for Full Dress occasions, to the Neat Shoes for daily service. All moderate in price.

Particular attention is given by THE DAY SEWED SHOE MANUFACTURING CO. to the making of Easy Shoes to order, by correct measurement, for Crippled and Tender Feet.

If in Philadelphia, visit the Retail Store, at No. 23 N. Eighth street. Distant or out-of-town Wholesale and Retail buyers or private individuals, can obtain information, prices, and directions for self-measurement, by applying to W. W. APSLEY, President

The Day Sewed Shoe Manufacturing Co., No. 23 N. 8TH ST., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHENEY BROTHERS

AMERICAN SILKS!

Black and Colored Dress Silks at manufacturers' prices. Bargains in

REMNANT PLUSH & VELVET.

Send for samples. Send \$1.00 for fifty pieces (6 inches square) Silks and Satins for patchwork. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

W. H. CHENEY, SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE FOR Dressmaking.

During the past two years, thousands of ladies have tested "Featherbone" and found it superior to Whalebone in every respect. For sale everywhere.

LADIES' BOOTS ONLY \$2.00.
Best on Earth for the Money.
Retail everywhere for \$3.00.

On receipt of Two Dollars we will send you by mail, POSTAGE PAID, a pair of these Elegant Button Boots, worked button holes, in either kid or goat, or glove-top kid-foxed, any size you want. Give us a trial. Address CONSUMERS' BOOT AND SHOE CO. Box 3305, Boston, Mass. Please mention this paper.

Sharpless Brothers

ARE NOW EXHIBITING THEIR CHOICE NOVELTIES IN HATS, BONNETS, WRAPS COSTUMES, FURS AND SHAWLS. ALSO

SPECIALTIES IN HANDSOME DRESS GOODS, MAGNIFICENT PLUSHES, VELVETS, BROCADES, PLAIN SILKS, AND FANCY WOOLEN AND CAMEL'S HAIR MATERIALS.

NOTEWORTHY BARGAINS.

Flowered Moire, Evening Shades, \$1.00 a yard.
Faille Francaise, Evening Shades, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.
Black Silk, Splendid Value, \$1.50 a yard.
Fancy Stripe Velvet, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 a yard.
Fancy Work Plush, \$1.50 a yard.
Elberon Velveteen, Evening and Day Colors, \$1.25 a yard.

Wolfram Serges, \$1.00 a yard.
Came's Hair Suitings, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard.
Plaid and Pin Stripe Cloths, 75c and \$1.00 a yard.
Silk and Wool Checks and Stripes, 50c a yard.
All-Wool Suitings, 45c and 60c a yard.
New Tricot, 50c a yard.
Cloakings from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a yard.
Black Bison Cloth, 50c a yard.
Black Camel's Hair, New Rough Twill, 85c a yard.
Black Cashmere, Henrietta Finish, 75c and 85c a yard.
All Grades of Merino Undergarments, and Full Lines of Ready-Made Muslin underwear.
Lady Washington Health Braided Wire Bustles, 75c each.

For Samples and Information, address

Mail Order Department,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS

CHESTNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WINTER FASHIONS.

[Concluded from Opposite Page.]

CHOICE MILLINERY NOVELTIES—ODD SHAPES IN BONNETS.

When looking at the untrimmed bonnets in plain or braided felt, in velvet, or in alternating strips of bead embroidery with velvet bands, or the uncovered frames, one would consider the shapes almost the same as those worn last season, but when these skeletons are clothed, and the bonnets trimmed, a decided difference is to be realized; for there is certainly more of a crown, and although the face finish or brim is about the same size as in the past, the formation is changed from the round or oval shape, to a kind of shell, or flower effect, which is odd, and very pretty and becoming.

Such bonnets are trimmed high in front with loops of velvet or ribbon, jet or bead flowers and aigrettes, or with ostrich tips, birds, wings, or made ornaments of the colored feathers of tropical birds, the brilliant plumage of the humming bird, and the impyan, or the breast of the water duck, with the gorgeous eyes of the peacock feathers. Numerous fancy ornaments in pins with curious heads, in all kinds of metals are used as if to secure the high loops to the hat or bonnet, and many fancy novelties in combs, and in other designs, are stylishly placed alone or with other trimming. Black bonnets are fashionable worn upon any occasion in day or evening, for a suitable black bonnet can appropriately accompany a costume in any color, just as a bright hued bonnet may be worn put on a black dress.

The new colors in ribbons and velvets, used to trim handsome bonnets, are the various shades of green, brown, blue, red, and the purples, with gold and steel, and the bronze shadings. These colors are not only used alone in the different tones, but they are put on together in extreme contrasts, the light shades of one color with the brightest and darkest of another, as dark green with pale pink and cream, and dainty blue with green, red, and purple.

POPULAR HATS.

For walking purposes and daily use, rather plainly trimmed hats of velvet or felt are favored, and the new Derby in black or dark brown felt is very generally accepted by young ladies for practical service. This hat has the Derby crown, and front brim, but the back is cut short. It is sometimes finished with a band of braid, folds of velvet, or a ribbon, to which may be added a wing or a bird, or, if desirable, the new Derby may be trimmed after the more elaborate styles with ostrich plumes and tips, large bows and loops, and fancy ornaments, such as are used to trim hats in plain or fancy felt, or of velvet, in some one of the countless shapes.

An odd but elegant hat in rich blue velvet, has high crown in a new shape, with short brim except at left side, where a deep point is faced with velvet, turned up and secured on crown. The edges of the brim and sidepiece are finished with blue and gold beads, and the front of the hat is high trimmed with double bows of dark old-gold ribbon, and ornaments in blue and gold beads.

A dark drab felt hat has round brim, turned slightly down in front, and up in the back, is faced with dark blue velvet, and trimmed with loop bow of ribbon in the same shade, and grey ostrich plume, fastened amid the loops, then passing over the top of crown, and allowed to hang gracefully down the back.

For information thanks are due James McCreery & Co., New York, Sharpless Brothers, Strawbridge & Clothier, and Lewis S. Cox, Philadelphia.

AN ORIENTAL EMPORIUM.

Most luxurious, and entirely different in character from other mercantile establishments, is the lately opened store of Lewis S. Cox, at 1220 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The passer by is first attracted by the curious glass front, and the windows filled with choice specimens of imported and domestic garments, in the latest styles and newest materials.

From the entrance hall the visitor is ushered into the handsomely furnished reception room, with brocade covered fauteils and tetes-a-tetes, also writing desk for the convenience of customers. Two fireplaces, inlaid with colored stones, with antique brass andirons, supporting boxes of luminous stones. The tiled floor is partly covered with Turkish carpet and Oriental rugs, an Egyptian chandelabra is suspended in centre of the chamber, and, as in the other rooms or booths, the ceilings here are beautifully frescoed, while the corners of the walls show wood work in mosaic designs.

Tall mirrors all around reflect every beauty, and Oriental tapestries are draped from many archways. The elevator and staircase, in an inside room, are surrounded by burnished brass in Egyptian conceit, and prove exceedingly ornamental, and nothing can exceed the beauty of the whole interior when the various chandelabras are lighted, and the center room beneath the glass dome, or the rotunda is illuminated with its five hundred or more gas jets, each one flashing out the color of the flower shaped globe with which the flame is protected, the various shades of all colors being represented.

The second floor is devoted to the artistic dress-making, or costume department, and the entire establishment is under the control or judicious management of Mr. C. M. Fay, a gentleman well known in mercantile circles in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is said that over \$50,000 were expended in artistically decorating and furnishing this magnificent Oriental Palace of Fashion, which is certainly one of the most attractive and unique stores in the world.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

Valuable Hints for Buyers of Holiday Gifts—Answers en masse to Correspondents of the Fashion Department.

In thousands of the happy homes of appreciative readers of our LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, loving hearts are prompting active minds to suggest some token of affection to be created by willing hands for the near-coming holiday season, hence comes the daily question: "Where can we purchase material to make into pretty decorative articles?" while those who are able to give made presents, ask at what stores certain desired articles can be found, or sent for, and it is really wonderful how many times the same question is asked in letters coming from California, Maine, Florida, and indeed from every part of the country.

In some of the entirely reliable stores in Philadelphia and New York, every made up article for dress, single or in outfits, from shoes to hats and bonnets, with underwear, and outside garments, all household goods, fancy goods, and fancy work materials can be procured, as in the house of

Sharpless Brothers in this city. At James McCreery & Co.'s N. Y. establishment and that of Strawbridge & Clothier in Philadelphia, all the above mentioned goods can be procured except shoes and bonnets, while the new store of Lewis S. Cox is entirely different in character, and the stock consists of the peculiar lines of elastic or jersey cloths manufactured by that enterprising firm, and such outside ready made garments as handsome dresses, costumes, and wraps for ladies, misses and children, with a complete line of about the handsomest and cheapest suits and overcoats for small boys to be found anywhere.

While these large inclusive stores can fill orders for specialties in dress accessories, we want our advertisers to feel the influence of a word spoken in our good JOURNAL, so from time to time, as we deem best, in answers to actual correspondents, we give the names and addresses of such manufacturers as will supply their exclusive creations to consumers direct.

Two particular articles of the toilette are in general demand, and not a day passes, but what we are asked about corsets and bustles. The kinds we recommend are to be found in stores everywhere, for they are sold in unheard of quantities to the trade, however, for the benefit of friends who write they cannot get the desired articles in the near-by establishments, we give the names and addresses of manufacturers below, in reply to numbers of our correspondents.

"Mrs. C. B. R." of Kansas, and other mothers:—The best bustle for young girls or small ladies who wish a small, light and comfortable bustle, is of braided wire, hence it is cool and healthful. To procure the Cinderella, as it is called, send 25c. to Weston & Wells, 1017 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. The same firm will send two health Mikado hair rolls of braided wire for 25c. extra, also large health bustles of braided wire for 50c., 65c. and 75c. each. Weston & Wells are also the inventors of the new hygienic braided wire mattresses and pillows.

"Mrs. S. Haynes," "Effie's Big Sister," and dozens of mothers:—For children or young girls of from five to twelve years of age, you will find the Ferris new waists, with cords, and curious tape-secured buttons for fastening up drawers and skirts, about the best. You can get them in any desired size for 75c. each, from Sharpless Brothers, Phila. For larger girls or misses, Ball's elastic section or spring wire corsets, in white or drab are the best. You can get them for 90c. a pair from Chicago Corset Co., 402 Broadway, N. Y. To gain other information ask to have an illustrated catalogue and price list of elastic section corsets for ladies, sent in the box with misses corsets.

"Mrs. A. J. S.," Sammons Landing, Mich.—Yes, you can get the cloak from Sharpless Brothers by sending correct measures and the exact price you wish to pay. They will send samples of any reasonable priced dress fabric you may write for, and "Dora" can purchase through their mail order department, the velvet she wishes for fancy work at \$1.25 a yard, and the plush in any color at \$1.50 and \$2.00, also silks, chenilles, and other materials.

"Mrs. R. B." of Norristown.—You live too near the city to trust to others to select your wedding outfit. You can surely please yourself better by personally selecting the articles. When you come bring pieces of your satin and brocade, also of cloth, and have your shoes made in late styles, to match your dresses, at the Day Sewed Shoe Manufacturing Co., 23 North Eighth St., Philadelphia, where you will also find a most desirable assortment of fancy slippers for ladies and gentlemen, suitable for Christmas presents.

"Mrs. Louise Talbot," Maine, who wears an extra heavy wrap, will like the unyielding but light bustle of Alaska down, which she can procure by sending 90c. to Alaska Down Co., No. 25, Waverly Place, N. Y.

"Constant Reader."—We sometimes execute commissions for friends, but we prefer to have our readers send direct to houses advertising the articles desired, as that method saves time and trouble.

It is not necessary that you should ever again wear Harsh, Stiff, Bones, or Steels. Ladies who are using Featherbone, in their Dresses, Waists, and Corsets, are delighted to find that it is soft and pliable, yielding readily to all the movements of the body. Featherbone is made from the most elastic substance in nature's Realm, viz.: Quills, and is absolutely Unbreakable, and can not be injured by Perspiration, or Boiling Water. It is made in White and all colors. Many ladies are making their own Waists, and fitting them with White Featherbones. Such waists can be Laundried as often as desired without removing the Featherbone, and are highly prized by ladies who cannot wear Corsets, Invalids, and Misses.

The new Crochet and Embroidery Material. Ladies should read all about it. Send 12 cents for copy new work published by J. R. LEESON & Co., 298 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

It is mistaken economy to buy a cheap indelible ink as a substitute for the ever reliable Payson's. Quality is more important than quantity. Sold by druggists.

LEWIS S. COX, 1220 Chestnut Street.

TO THE LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA AND THOSE PASSING THROUGH, OR SOJOURNING IN THIS CITY:

We cordially invite you to visit the New Store and to make yourselves at home in it. There is a Reception Room with Writing Desks, and easy chairs, for your convenience. You are at all times welcome and will not be importuned to buy. The Jersey world has its best representation here. You will be more than surprised to see into what a multitude of Garments the simple, plain Jersey of a few years ago has developed. The Jersey Suits, known to but few heretofore, have become very popular. The Cloths out of which they are made are most beautiful in effect and you would never know that they bore any relation to the old Jersey. And, in truth, they don't, except in the Elasticity of the cloths, and consequent comfort in wearing. There are Stripes on Mixed and Plain grounds, and Raised Corded effects. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$50.00.

The Wraps, Jackets and Newmarkets cover every conceivable variety in Plain and Bourette Cloths and in Plush. Plain Stockinet and Bourette Jackets range in price from \$2.75 to \$20.00. The Jersey Waist Department exhibits the greatest variety in this line ever before seen together. There are Jerseys in Plain, Bourette, Striped, Corded and Polka Dot cloths. Prices \$1.00 to \$15.00.

Quite a feature of the business is the Children's Jersey Dresses, Jersey Costumes and Jackets, Jersey Cloaks, in great variety of Cloth, all attractive as to style, durable and comfortable as to wear. Boys' Suits and Overcoats, all made from Stockinet, in Plain and Bourette effects. You won't have your Boy clothed in anything else after once trying these. In our Piece-Goods Department, we sell by the yard all cloths shown in the garments.

We are the largest manufacturers of Stockinet and Jersey Cloth in the world. We make our own Cloths into Garments. Goods not of our own manufacture are our own direct importation. We have dresses from Worth of Paris, and Suits and Wraps of every grade from all the celebrated European makers.

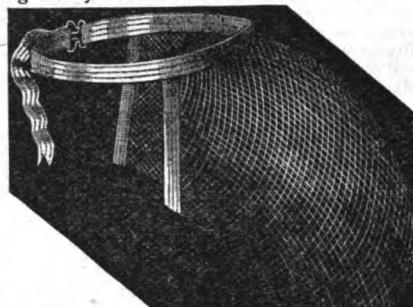
The point we make is, that we, being makers of the Cloth as well as the Garments, can sell at less price than the ordinary retailer. In buying of us, you buy of the maker.

LEWIS S. COX, 1220 Chestnut Street.

ABOUT THE HEALTH BRAIDED WIRE BUSTLES,

Made only by the WESTON & WELLS M'F'G CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

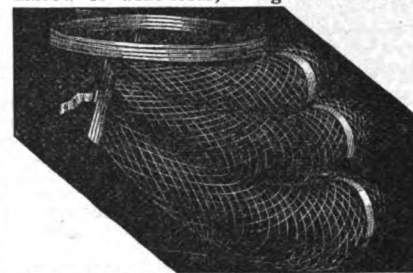
Dealers who keep the following styles of Bustles are sure to suit every customer, because they are made to conform to all prevailing styles and tastes in dress. They are the lightest, strongest and most pliable bustles made. They yield to the slightest pressure, yet immediately return to their proper shape after the severest usage, and they properly sustain the heaviest drapery, so that the wearers are never mortified by their being crushed or bent into ridiculous shapes. This means a great deal to sensitive ladies who desire to be able to rise, in a car or at church, without that furtive attempt at "re-arrangement," which is so often disagreeably noticed.



Price, 75 cents. Patented Aug. 25, 1885; Jan. 19, and Feb. 23, 1886.

THE LADY WASHINGTON.

This Bustle is made of plated steel wire of fine quality, braided into a torsion spring, which gives it great strength and elasticity. It can be so arranged by the wearer, that the drapery will hang in narrow or wide folds, or high in the back.



Patented Mar. 23, 1880; Aug. 23, 1881; Aug. 25, 1885, Jan. 19, 1886.

THE HEALTH BRAIDED WIRE BUSTLE, No. 3.

This is the "old reliable." It is perfect fitting; light and durable, made of blue tempered watch-spring steel, and also of fine steel wire plated. Its popularity is shown by its large sale during the past

year, being more than twenty times that of any other bustle in the market. Price, 75 cents.

The same Bustle is made with two rolls (No. 2), a little smaller, and lower in price, 65 cents.



Patented Aug. 25th, 1885.

THE PLATED BRAIDED WIRE BUSTLE, No. A.

This is an elegant Bustle, made in one braid. It is of good medium size, and the best that can be made for the money, 50 cents. It is reversible, making a different style, narrower, by simply turning it inside out.



Patented Aug. 25, 1885.

THE CINDERELLA BUSTLE.

This is something very nice for little misses, or for ladies who do not want the extreme of fashion, and yet like to dress somewhere near as others do. It is a very nice little bustle, just little enough—not too little—made of white wire; very durable, and sells everywhere, at 25 cents.

There are other special styles, but these are the leading ones. They are remodelled frequently from the best shapes adopted in the fashionable world, and ladies wearing them can be sure that while preserving health they are wearing the latest and most tasteful styles.

Price lists sent to the trade on application. Goods sent on receipt of retail price if you do not find them where you trade.



The WESTON & WELLS M'F'G CO. 1017 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa. We also manufacture at 64 Church Street, London, England, and 12 Rue L'Echiquier, Paris, France.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

Barrett Nephews & Co.,

47 N. EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA. 5 AND 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

1199 Broadway and 248 West 125th St., N. Y. 279 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 43 North Charles Street, Baltimore.

DRESSES CLEANED AND DYED WITHOUT RIPPING.

Goods received and returned by mail and express. Send for Circular and Price List.

DRESSMAKING MADE EASY!

By Using the Celebrated Waterhall Self Instructing Actual Measure System, which is considered to be the simplest and best used. Sample systems \$3.00. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. WARE & ERWIN, Red Wing, Minn. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED Catalogue. Ladies' and Children's Underwear, on Dress Reform and Hygienic principles. MRS. A. FLETCHER, 6 E. 14th St., New York.

Headquarters FOR LADIES' FANCY WORK

We have been in the FANCY WORK Business for years, and make it a point to keep up with the times. If you are interested in any kind of Fancy Work or Art Painting, send us your full address, and we will send free our Large Illustrated Catalogue.

INGALLS' Mammoth \$1 Outfit.

This Stamping Outfit contains 125 PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS and 125 Alphabet of 26 letters. Designs of Daisies, Wild Roses, Autumn Leaves, Holly, Morning Glory, Wheat, Scallops, Stripes, Outline Designs, Braiding Pattern, Peaches, Tulips, Owls, Golden Rod, Bird, Rosebud, Cocombs and Ferns, etc. This outfit also contains a FELT TIDY and imported silk to work it. INGALLS' INSTRUCTION BOOK gives Instructions for Indelible Stamping. Ingalls' Big Catalogue (a 256-page book), containing Thousands of Illustrations of Stamping Patterns, Box Powder, Pad, Book telling How to Use Fancy Work Materials, also samples of Briggs' Transfer Patterns. This outfit sent by Mail, postpaid for \$1.

Ingalls' New Outfit!!

ALL LARGE PATTERNS! Our customers have often called for a Stamping Outfit containing all large Patterns. To meet this demand, we offer this New Outfit containing the following Perforated Stamping Patterns. A large branch of OAK LEAVES, size 9x21 inches, used for EMBROIDERY, KENSINGTON OF LUSTRA PAINTING. A beautiful spray of Wild Roses, 8x15, and a fine cluster of Pond Lilies, 8x15, for Table Scarfs, etc. Artistic Designs for Tidies, Panels, etc. Clusters of Daisies, 8x9; Golden Rod, 6x8; Fuchsias, 7x9; Outline Head, 9x12; Bunch of Forget-me-Nots, 7x9; Design for Unsel Embroidery, 5x11; Vine of Ivy Leaves, 2 1/2x10; Cluster of Poppies, 4 1/2x7; Woodbine, 4 1/2x9. For Lustra or Embroidery: Bouquet of Roses, Daisies, Panicle, Golden Rod, and Ferns, size 8x11 in. Box Powder, Pad, Ingalls' Instruction Book and Ingalls' Big Catalogue. This outfit is actually worth over \$3.00. We send this outfit, postpaid, for \$1.25. We will send all the Patterns in this \$1.25 outfit, without Powder, Pad or Books, for \$1.00. SPECIAL OFFER!—We will send the INGALLS' MAMMOTH \$1.00 OUTFIT, and all the Patterns in this \$1.25 outfit, by Mail, for \$2.

Fancy Work Materials.

25 SKEINS Imported Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, for 15 cts. 25 skeins Imported Floss, assorted colors, for 17 cts. 25 skeins Shaded Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, for 20 cts. A package of Florence Waste Embroidery Silk, assorted colors, for 25 cts. Silk Shade Cards, showing 300 shades to select colors from, price 15c. A package of Plush and Velvet Pieces for Crazy Patchwork for 30 cts. A package of Ribbon Remnants for 20c.

STAMPED GOODS!

FELT TIDIES, size 14x18 in., 15c. FRINGED LINEN TIDIES, 14c. FRINGED LINEN SPLASHERS, 25c. Price of FANCY WORK BOOKS greatly reduced. Address J. F. INGALLS, Lynn, Mass.

AUTOMATIC EMBROIDERING MACHINE

The ONLY Self-Adjusting & Self-Stitch Taking Machine in the market. Works rags or yarn, makes Turkish Rugs, Hoods, Mittens, Lap Rugs, &c. Will be sent post paid with instructions and terms to agents, on receipt of retail price, \$1. Rug Patterns and Yarn in stock. Address Automatic Rug Machine Co., Morenci, Mich. When you write mention this paper. Patented June 30, 1885.

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

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

NO. X.

How to Write Letters of Business, Friendship, etc.

Letters of business should be written concisely stating your wishes in as few words as can be employed. A letter of a few lines can be read, by a man of business, in a minute, and as quickly comprehended; while one of two or more pages will consume most valuable time, upon which you possess no draft.

Write your letters plainly, with wide spaces between each line. Commence every sentence with a capital letter, also every Christian name, every town, county, state and country, river, lake and mountain.

A well-written letter is as good a pass-port into general society as a good face, and a well-bred, courteous manner.

Upon it, also, depends much of your welfare in life, your settlement in business, and, also, your settlement in married life. Do you think that is too broad a statement?

I have known excellent marriage arrangements broken up by an ill-spelt, badly-written letter. Young women have lost excellent husbands, because their early education had been so neglected that they could neither write or spell decently. And young men have been rejected because they have been deficient in these all-important matters. And not, only young ladies and gentlemen are at fault in letter writing, but even those who have attained high eminence as authors in our land, are also deficient, both in spelling and grammar, and their MSS. are obliged to be given to those who possess a better education to be corrected, and revised before they can pass into the hands of the printers.

The pronoun I must always be written with a capital, yet there are many who give it no more prominence than a little "i" in their letter writing, thereby spoiling its effect entirely. The holy word God should always be written with the capital letter G, also Lord and Jesus Christ, yet many persons write these supreme names with the little letters, i, l, j, and c. It hardly seems possible in this enlightened age, that such mistakes should occur. It would seem as if intuition alone would prompt one to write the capital letter in such instances, but alas! there is no road to learning but that of hard study from childhood unto manhood.

There are four essential rules for writing business letters, viz.: brevity, perspicuity, vigor and discretion.

"Rare old Ben. Johnson," tells us that "Brevity is attained in matter by avoiding idle compliments, prefaces, protestations, parentheticals, superfluous circuit of figures and digressions; in the composition, by writing conjunctions and such like idle particles, that have no business in a serious letter, but breaking of sentences, as oftentimes a short journey is made long by unnecessary baits."

Perspicuity is also of the greatest importance in business affairs. Many a prolonged lawsuit has had its origin in an ambiguous word, or a careless phrase, which the writer perfectly understands; but the receiver could give an entirely different meaning to it.

A terse, incisive, compact style of writing is, therefore of great service to business men and women.

LETTERS OF FRIENDSHIP.

The ability to write a good letter, one that will both amuse, interest and instruct our relatives and friends, is one of the great accomplishments of social life, and also one of the greatest boons that education confers upon us. For a well-written letter is a source of great pleasure to its recipient, and nothing can be more acceptable and delightful to an invalid, shut in from social life, than a friendly, gossiping letter, telling all the news of the social circle, and lifting the mind out of the rut of inwardness into which it is so prone to fall.

Write soothing, agreeable letters to your invalid friends, my fair friends, and be sure, that thereby you are doing them a real good, giving them a tonic far superior to those contained in the *Materia Medica*. Many of the great minds of the earth have written directions about letter writing in many languages. *Erasmus*, the learned Dutchman wrote a treatise in Latin named *De Epistola Conscriptenda*, or "Concerning the Art of Letter-Writing." Dr. Johnson in "The Rambler," printed an admirable article upon this subject, which we recommend our readers to peruse.

Burke and Howell's "Letters" are well worthy of consultation, as they were both eminent letter writers in their day. While "Mad. de Sevigne Letters" are always delightful reading both for young and old age.

Letter writing however should not be a formal, constrained task, with a desire for effect running through the pages.

Write exactly as you talk. When you spread out a sheet of paper, and take your pen up, ready to dip into the ink, think what you would say to your friend, if he or she sat beside you, and write it down as though you were talking, for a friendly letter should always be a transcript of the writer's feelings. Write easily just what springs up freshly in your mind. Write naturally, just as you think, and your letter will give pleasure. Howells, the ancient letter writer gives this advice to his readers,—"We should write as we speak, and that's a true familiar letter, which expresseth men's mind as if he were discoursing with the party to whom he writes in succinct and short terms."

If you are thinking more of yourself than of your friends, more of your mode of expression, than of your love for them, there cannot fail to be an air of constraint conveyed with the written words which you may not perceive. Write from the heart, heartily, and your letters will always convey the love you feel, the great interest you take in your friends and their surroundings. If you relate incidents, write them as though you were talking, giving to them verve and life.

"Horace Walpole's Letters" is an excellent book for those to read, who desire to possess a good style in letter writing. Also those of the English poets, Cowper, and Gray. These letters sparkle with wit, epigram, and sagacious commentaries upon the times in which they live.

It has been said that there are five important qualities needful for writing a good letter, viz.: fluency, ease, simplicity, liveliness, and grace.

"Some of these qualities are hereditary possessions, and cannot be acquired by study," you will say, yet the old writing runs thus:—

"True ease in writing comes from art, not chance. As those move easiest who have learned to dance."

So practice and experience may be relied upon in perfecting the art of letter writing, as in all the other arts and accomplishments of life.

Don't fill up your letters to relatives and friends with exhortations and advice. None of us like to be preached at. Although parents must be allowed to give "precept upon precept" to their children, yet they should sandwich their advice with a little pleasant information, and a great deal of love, love from the heart, as well as exhortations from the mind is an essential for the well-being of absent children, be they young or old, single or married.

Serious, didactic letters are thrown into the waste basket, or the fire, as soon as read, while those that exhale love from every word may be treasured for a life time.

If you love deeply, you will write naturally, and you will not fall into an affected style of letter writing which may present to the acute reader, a different version between the lines, perhaps a truer one than your words express. Letter writing is a subtle art, and the mind-reader can tell of curious developments in the letters of his friends, as they come to him without the grace of a voice, or the laugh that would turn their phrases into a joke. And sometimes a whole family have been made uncomfortable by a bit of pleasantry, written by a son, which the cold bare words failed to convey, without the laugh that would have pointed the jest.

ANSWERING LETTERS.

As a rule letters of friendship and relationship should receive a prompt reply to it as soon as possible. An absent son or daughter cannot comprehend how much the loving mother depends upon their letters for her weekly comfort, and when two or more weeks have elapsed without an y reply, how despondent she becomes, and what a heavy heart she carries about with her! While if a letter had come weekly or bi-weekly how happy she would be!

Home-letter-writing should be a part of a man and woman's weekly work and should no more be left undone, than any other necessary labor.

It does not take more than half an hour to write a letter of four pages or more and no time can be better spent.

If you are in the habit of neglecting yours correspondents, let us beg of you to conquer that habit at once, else it may prove of great discomfort, if not sorrow, to you, as:—

"Habits are soon assumed; but when we strive To strip them, 'tis like being flayed alive."

It is as ill-bred not to answer a letter within a week, which demands a prompt reply. As it is to hand a person opens by taking hold of its bowl.

Of course, there are letters to which an immediate answer is not expected, letters which pass between friends, only at stated occasions, such as anniversaries, holidays, etc., but business letters and home letters should receive attention, if possible, by next mail. Strict etiquette demands it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Maud Leslie asks"—"Is it proper for a lady to accept a present of any great value from a gentleman acquaintance, or merely a friend?"

Ans. It depends altogether upon the circumstances attending its presentation. As a general rule, young women cannot be too particular in accepting gifts from young men, for it places them under obligations which right-minded young women do not like to incur. If you do not desire an intimate relation with young men, refuse all gifts, and if you do desire it, be very chary of accepting gifts of much value from any one but a declared lover.

"Mabel asks:"—1st. If a gentleman wishes to call upon a lady, must he ask permission to do so or must he wait until the lady invites him to call? 2nd. A misunderstanding has arisen between a young gentleman friend and myself, and I hear he thinks I have "snubbed" him, and he evidently avoids me. How can I make known to him his mistake? Is it always a woman's place to be silent?"

Ans. 1st. A gentleman who wishes to call upon a lady, he does not know, ask a mutual friend to ask permission to bring him to her house. It is the place, however, of the lady of the house and the mother or perhaps the aunt, to invite young men to call, rather than that of her daughters or nieces, yet it is no breach of etiquette to say to a young man, who escorts you home, "come and see us some evening," as many young men are bashful and require an invitation to call.

2nd If a young man thinks he has been "snubbed" he is apt to be rather grumpy about it. If you were "quite good friends" previously, you could show him that he misunderstood you by inviting him to dinner, or tea, with other friends, and when the opportunity occurs, say pleasantly, "Have you not misjudged me somewhat?" and then explain the situation. No! women should not always be silent and allow young men to believe them to be guilty of unladylike behavior.

"Hattie":—"If you desire to return in a courteous manner the attention shown you by the 'newly married couple' you will call in person. If you do not desire their acquaintance you will take no notice of them, but to send your card to them through the mail would be a discourteous return for the cards they sent you.

"Mrs. L. S. Packard asks:"—"Is there any law in regard to a married lady's calling cards. For example, John E. Jones marries Mary A. Smith would it be correct to write Mrs. Mary A. Jones, or would that indicate that she is a widow?"

Married ladies visiting cards are always engraved with the husband's name or initials thus—"Mrs. John E. Jones." A widow can use her own name or her husband's upon her cards, but she usually prefers the latter.

"Edith":—"Kindly inform me upon which finger an engagement ring should be worn?"

Ans. It is the custom now to wear an engagement ring upon the third finger of the left hand, through which it is said, a vein runs connected with the heart, hence its use. Then when the wedding ring is placed upon the finger, the engagement ring answers for a guard for it.

"Mrs. H. R. L.":—"A lady always furnishes the linen and silver for her house when she marries. And if it is desirable she, also, furnishes all the house in a manner according to her means. Her parents always provide the wedding cards. The bridegroom, if his circumstances permit, can pay his groomsmen's expenses to his wedding, but it is not obligatory. It would be impossible to send you a list of the articles a bride is expected to furnish for her house, and also, for a full dress wedding, as they vary greatly according to her position in life.

Answers to questions are not replied to by mail, but through this column. If answers are not given, it is the fault of the mail-bags, rather than of "THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL."

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A YOUNG WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

LECTURE I.—PART II.

BY REV. F. E. CLARK, BOSTON.

One whose name is a household word in two continents by reason of her labors in the Temperance cause writes as follows: "The point that most needs strengthening in a young woman's character is a noble, cheery, helpful spirit of self-help. The individualism of Christ's Gospel needs development and application among our girls, and will enable them to save themselves and the Republic."

Another, also well-known, and well-loved wherever known, writes: "Self reliance is a point of character to be emphasized. Marriage is the natural and in some cases the desirable and blessed ultimate; but I take it that the girls best qualified to enter this holy estate and hourly meet its duties and responsibilities are those for whom marriage was not the one aim of existence—who had a life to live outside of this—a plan of life it may be, at all events an earnest purpose."

How true that is, but such a daughter is never a parasite; however gentle and clinging and unobtrusive she is, she is a fruitful vine, with a root of her own. "What I think needs strengthening in the young women" writes another is "Decision of character. A strong determination to please God, to know the right and to do it, regardless of the opinion of the world."

We must revolutionize our whole notions that a young woman has nothing to do but to angle for and catch a husband. Fishing is good for a recreation, but it is not well for too many to take it up as the serious and only business of life. There is much poetry surrounding the rippling trout-stream on the summer morning, with the whispering woods and glimpses of blue sky overhead, and the romantic vistas of forest before and behind, but I imagine that the poor fellows on the Grand Banks who do nothing but fish for a living, find it dreary and often hopeless and unproductive toil. I am very sure that young women who have no resources within themselves, no independence of character and no other means of employment except fishing for a husband, in the whirlpool of society, must often be miserable and heartbroken. If they make this their sole business in life, too, they do not often succeed very well but while hoping to hook a Leviathan they often catch a gudgeon or a very small sprat.

Timothy Titcomb has some wise advice on this point. Says he: "Were I as rich as Croesus my girls should have something to do regularly, just as soon as they should become old enough to do anything."

"Each young lady has a specialty" writes one of your friends. "What is it?" You think at once of painting, music, embroidery or some of those nameless and wonderful things that are done with worsted and plenty of time. These things are well enough in their way, if there is talent and time for them, at your disposal, but there is one specialty in which you all have the right to indulge.—Nature fitted you for this specialty, God designed you for it, your own souls will never be satisfied unless you show the loveliness and divinely modest self-forgetfulness of a true woman's nature.

"You can lighten your father's burdens" it has been well said. "You can restrain your brothers from vicious society. You can relieve your failing and faded mother of much care. You can gather the ragged and ignorant children at your knee and teach them something of a better life than they have seen. You can become angels of light and goodness to many stricken hearts. You can read to the aged. You can do so many things that will be changed to blessings upon your own soul. Florence Nightingale did her work in her own place; do your work in yours, and your Father who seeth in secret shall reward you openly."

And this leads me to say that your highest right and privilege is to show the world the supreme beauty of a Christian womanhood. This right ennobles and in a sense includes all others. You have a God-given right to be yourself but let it be a Christian individuality that you cultivate, or it will degenerate into freakishness and perverseness. You have a right to be independent and self-reliant but let this independence be tempered with a loving dependence on the Son of God, or else this self-reliance will become an unmanly manliness.

Many of your best friends send you such messages as these: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." We all have in ourselves with the blessing of God to build up a true Christian womanhood. "The safeguard that includes all the rest and is the essential of true noble womanhood is an earnest, humble, devoted Christian life; without this one can do nothing."

Says a distinguished author who has already spoken to you in this article: "For my part I shrink with horror from a Godless woman. There seems to be no light in her—no glory proceeding from her. There is something monstrous about her. She is an unreasonable woman. She is an offensive woman. Even

an utterly Godless man, unless he be debauched and debased to the position of an animal, deems such a woman without excuse. He looks on her with suspicion. He would not have such a one take care of his children. He would not trust her * * * * * It is a sad, sad thought to any son or daughter that his or her mother was not a woman of piety. The boy that feels that his name is mentioned in a good mother's prayers is comparatively safe from vice and the ruin to which it leads. The sweetest thought that N. P. Willis ever penned grew out of a reference to his pious mother's prayers for him. Tossed by the waves, in a vessel which was bearing him homeward he wrote:

"Sleep safe, O wave-worn mariner Nor fear to-night, nor storm nor sea! The ear of Heaven bends low to her He comes to shore who sails with me."

For a moment before I close this subject let me call your attention to the fact that your highest right, young woman, is also your highest privilege. To you more than to any one class is committed the future of the Kingdom of God.

Our churches are made up of women in the proportion of three to one. Many of these are young women. Each one has not only her own influence to exert but very largely decides what the life of some father, brother, son or lover shall be; whether it shall be a Godly or Godless life.

Your highest right to show the beauty of Christliness is also your highest privilege and heaviest responsibility. By you and such as you the Kingdom of God may be established in all the land and for all time. Here is an old story but it is full of point.

"In a newly settled region of our land some men were raising the heavy framework of a mill. The united strength of all the men in the community was called into action. They raised the heavy frame work part way but could get it no further. Their utmost exertion could not raise it another inch. They could not let go or it would crush them. Their failing strength could not hold it where it was much longer. In their extremity a messenger was sent for the women of the little village. In urgent haste they flocked to the scene. A little stream flowed between them and the mill. 'Don't mind the water, come and help us!' cried the fathers and brothers. They dashed through the stream, they stood beside the men, they lifted with all their might, and the timbers rose upright and fitted into their place, and all were safe."

I believe this little story is prophetic. The Temple of Kingdom of God is being raised, but all must lend a willing hand inspired by a loving heart. The women are grandly coming to the front,—in Temperance effort, in church life, in Sunday school work, and above all by the uplifting influences of a lovely, chaste, Christian example the building is being raised and the capstone will surely be laid in God's good time.

Have you a part in this good work? Are you lending your heart and word and influence to the cause of Christ, for God and home and native land?

To do this is a young woman's noblest right.

Restoration of Hearing.

Do you hear well? If not it will be interesting to read what several patients have to say of how their hearing was improved:

A gentleman in San Francisco, Cal., who had for a few months used Compound Oxygen, wrote as follows: "My left ear had always been to me a useless organ. Yesterday I made several prolonged tests on the telephone. Although formerly I had been unable to hear at all in that ear, I am now able to hear in it more distinctly than in my right ear."

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A physician of Shreveport, La., says: "Compound Oxygen is the best remedy I have found for my troubles. The first time I used it I was relieved of a very severe catarrh trouble, which kept me awake all night. My defective hearing has been very much improved and my lung trouble promises to be a thing of the past."

A gentleman in Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "Compound Oxygen has improved my general health. The periodical attacks of deafness are not so frequent nor so long continued."

A Virginia physician writes:—"My wife has been for twenty-five or thirty years deaf in one ear, and under the use of the Oxygen can now hear well."

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a work which gives a full and interesting explanation of what may appear mysterious about this remedy, and also gives letters from patients cured of various chronic diseases. It is furnished free to any address on application, either personally or by letter, to Drs. STARKEY & PALLEN, 1529 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Glass floors are becoming very popular in Paris.

A Hard Fate

It is indeed, to always remain in poverty and obscurity be enterprising reader and avoid this. No matter in what part you are located, you should write to H. L. & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full particulars about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of at least \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. You are started free. Either sex. All ages. Better not delay.

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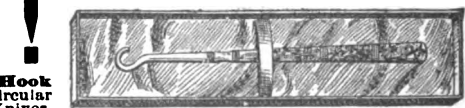
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- One spider's web, and one new disk pattern, 25c.
- One tidy design, owl's on a tree, 25c.



One vine of daises and ferns, for end of table scarf, 15c. One wide braiding pattern, 25c. One large bunch of daises, 25c. 75 more other designs of roses, clematis, autumn leaves, outline designs, etc. Besides the patterns the outfit contains: One box black and one box white powder, two distributors, illustrated instruction book, teaching stamping all the stitches, etc., one tidy, all stamped and ready to be worked, with silk to work it.

Besides all the above, we shall continue to give away with each outfit, our book on KNITTING AND CROCHETING, giving instructions for knitting all the latest novelties. Our book on FANCY BRAID AND CROCHET, giving directions for making edgings of feather-edge and other braids.

Ruffled and Tucked Pillow Shams,

MADE OF FINE LONSDALE COTTON, SIZE, 36x36.

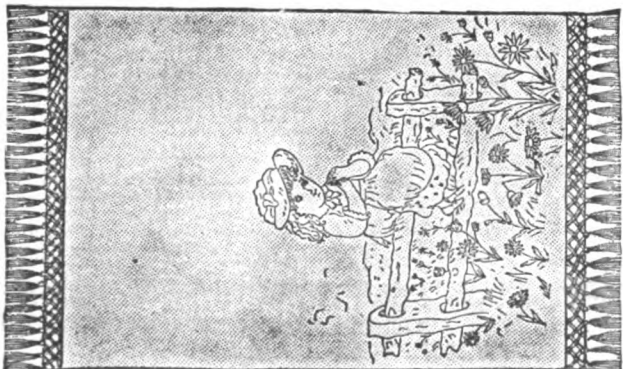
A Pair of these Pillow Shams given for a Club of only 12 Subscribers at 50 Cents each per year; or for only 8 Subscribers and 50 Cents extra, or for only 4 Subscribers and 75 Cents extra.



These Shams, besides being ruffled and tucked ready to be used, may be stamped with large Initial in the center, or with the accompanying beautiful designs: "Good Night" and "Good Morning." We will stamp these designs or, a large Initial on a pair of these shams described above, and send them to you for a club of 12 subscribers. Or we will send you a pair of plain Shams, 1 yard square, stamped ready to be worked but not finished, for only 4 subscribers.

To those who wish to do their own stamping, we will send the Perforated Patterns: "Good Night" and "Good Morning," for 5 subscribers or 70 cents.

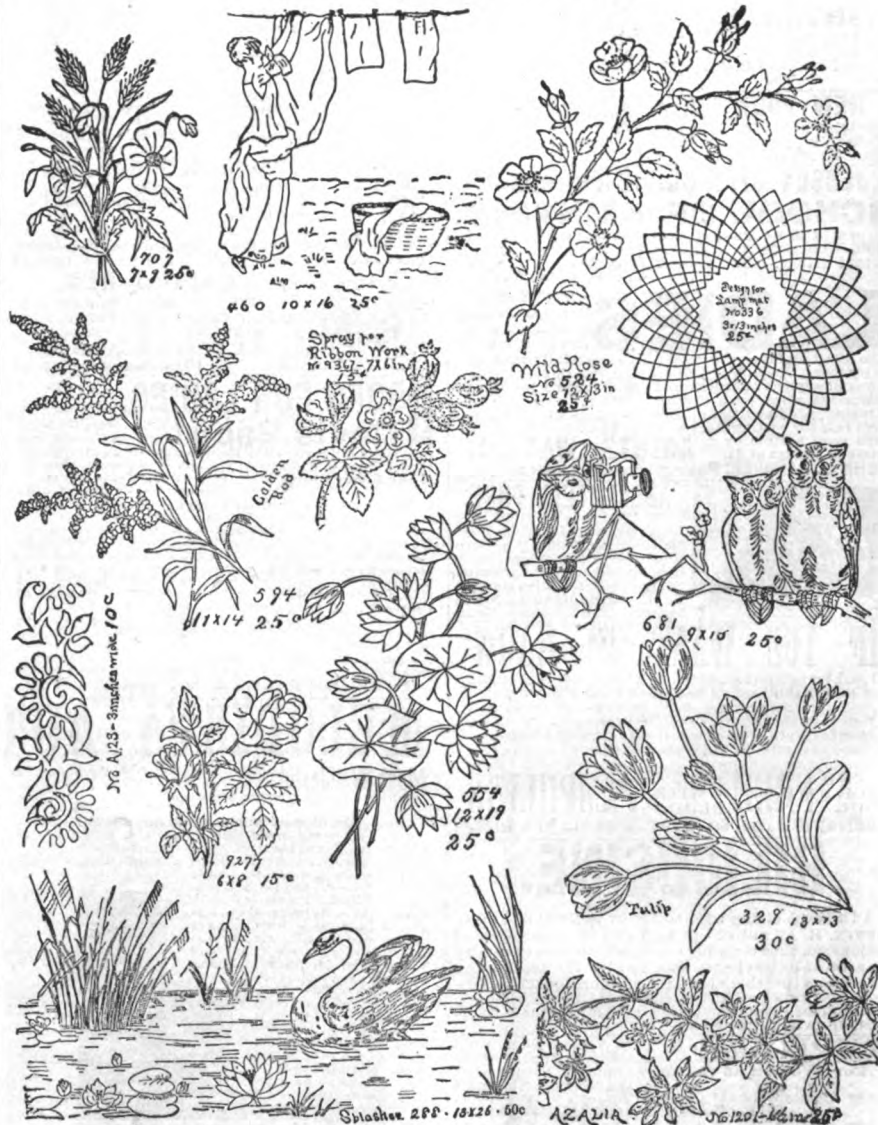
LINEN TIDIES, NO. 9. Given for a Club of only 8 Subscribers at 50 Cents each; or for only 2 subscribers and 50 Cents extra.



These linen Tides are a better quality than we have ever offered before. They are made of fine linen and are of a size, 18x18 inches in size, fringed on all four sides. They are stamped with designs that are stamped as desired. We have bought several cases of these tidies direct from the importing house, and procured them at a wonderful bargain. They are sold at the stores at 50c. to 75c. each; we will give you one of them if you will procure only 3 subscribers. TIDY NO. 10 is the same as No. 9, but has a row of Drawn work on all sides. We will give you this tidy all stamped, for only 4 subscribers.

NEW STAMPING OUTFIT NO. 2

All Large Patterns.

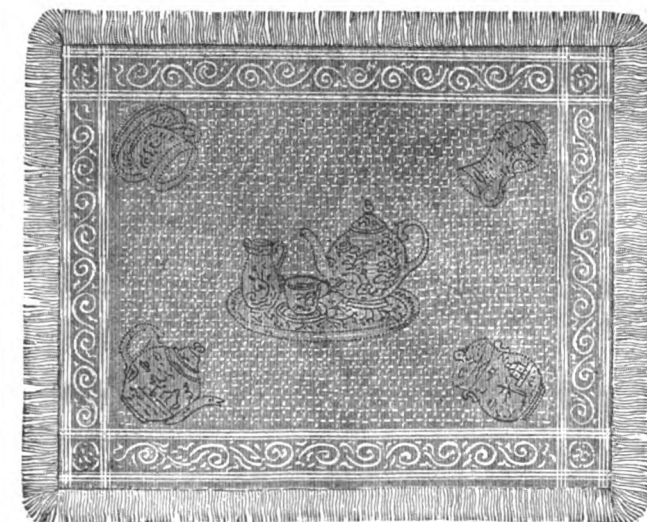


We have had so many thousand enquiries for patterns larger than those in the outfit we have been offering as a premium, that we have had a new outfit prepared, which we illustrate above. It will be noticed that the size and price are given with each pattern. They cannot be bought of any pattern maker for less than the prices given, so that the patterns bought separately would cost \$3.30. The patterns are all popular designs adapted for the most popular kinds of Fancy work now in use. Nos. 524, 9867 and 9277 are beautiful designs for Kensington or Ribbon Embroidery, Nos. 554, 329 and 594 for Arrasene or Chenille, 554, 329, 1201 and A 123 for outline in silk or tinsel. We will give this set of patterns complete with Powder Pad and instruction book for six new subscribers or we will give it with the L. H. J. 1 year for \$1.25, we will give any 2 single 20c. patterns for 2 new subscribers, or any 50c. worth for 2 new subscribers. These Patterns can be used for thousands of uses besides those mentioned above, and with our regular No 1 outfit will make a better assortment of patterns than can be found in many stores.

WE WILL GIVE BOTH OF OUR STAMPING OUTFITS, NOS. 1 and 2, FOR ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH; or, for only 8 subscribers and 25 cts. extra; or, for only 6 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 75 cents extra.

DAMASK TRAY CLOTHS.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 6 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR, OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH OR STAMPS.



These are designed to be placed on the table in front of the hostess, and is to be embroidered on the corners or ends. We will send one of these Tray Cloths of fine linen damask, with cup and saucer, sugar bowl, creamer, and teapot stamped in each corner. Given for a club of 6 subscribers, or 75 cents.

Carver's Cloths to match, stamped with knife and fork, dishes, &c. We will send at same price.

The editor of the JOURNAL particularly recommends the Tray Cloths as one of the best premiums we have ever offered. They are very fine and please our subscribers as well as anything we have for premiums.

DAMASK DOILY.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 8 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH, OR FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA.

Designed to match the tray cloths. These come stamped with beautiful and appropriate designs, similar to the illustration. We will send a set of 6 of these doilies all stamped for 8 subscribers, or we will give them for only 6 subscribers and 25 cents extra or for only 4 subscribers and 50 cents extra. For table ornamentation this premium, is one of the most popular as well as useful articles we have to offer. The subscribers can easily be secured, by simply showing a copy of the JOURNAL.



Momie Cloth Splashers.

GIVEN AS A PRESENT FOR ONLY 8 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH; Or given for only 4 Subscribers and 50 Cents extra in cash or stamps; or given for only 2 Subscribers and 75 Cents extra.



The illustration above is of a Splasher of a very much better quality than the one we have heretofore offered as a premium. It is made of very fine Linen Momie Cloth, fringed on three sides, and has a row of beautiful drawn work all round, and could not be bought at the stores for less than \$1.50. We think every one of our subscribers will want this beautiful piece of work, and they can easily get it without cost of a cent, by simply showing this paper to eight of their friends. We will give this elegant Splasher, with 2 skeins of Persian dyed wash Etching Silk, for a club of only 8 subscribers at 50c. each.

Bureau or Sideboard Scarf.

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR; OR FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 75 CENTS EXTRA.



This is a very popular, useful and pretty piece of fancy work to throw over the side-board or a dressing case or bureau. It is made of the finest quality of crepe linen, 16 inches wide and 65 inches long, with fancy woven border all round, and fringed ends. We send this scarf stamped on each end similar to the illustration, for a club of only 10 subscribers.

Felt Bannerettes and Panels.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH.



Long pieces of Felt or Satin, embroidered and trimmed top and bottom with plush and suspended from a brass banner-rod, make handsome pieces to be hung in appropriate places upon the walls. Shorter pieces finished in the same way may be used as lamp shades, etc. We send them at the following prices: 9 x 18 inches, any color felt, and stamped as desired, for 4 subscribers. 8 1/2 x 24 inches, any color felt, and stamped to order, for 3 subscribers.

FELT CLOCK SCARFS.

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH.



These are designs to be placed upon the mantle for the clock to stand upon; the end hanging over to be embroidered. We will send one, any color, this stamped across the end with a handsome design for tinsel, or other embroidery, for 2 subscribers.

Felt Table Scarfs.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS, AT 50 CTS. EACH PER YEAR; OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CTS. EXTRA.



Table covers, either square or scarf shaped, are among the indispensable articles of fancy work. It is an absolute necessity now to have a cover for every table, and they can be made very beautiful when artistically worked. We send a felt scarf 18x50 inches, of any color desired, stamped on each end ready to be worked, with designs of your own choosing, either for Kensington, Ribbon or Tinsel embroidery.

SLUMBER PILLOWS.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50C. PER YEAR, OR FOR ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CTS. EXTRA.



The latest craze in Fancy work and for Pillows Covered with a case of Pongee-Silk embroidered with wash-silk, as shown in the cut, and filled with sprigs of the Olorous Hemlock, or Fir Balsam as it is called. These are used for sofa or chair Pillows &c., and it is also claimed that used as a slumber pillow, the medicinal qualities of the Fir Balsam afford relief and cure for sleeplessness, catarrh, and even consumption. The odor is certainly very soothing, delicious. We send the Pongee silk for a Pillow all stamped for 4 new subscribers. The Fir with which to fill the Pillows we will send prepaid to the nearest point reached by the Am. Ex., U. S. Ex., or Wells Fargo Ex., Cos., for 75 cts. extra.

THE PEARL RUG MAKER.

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 6 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR; OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA, OR FOR ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA.



LADIES! Save Your Rags! DELIGHTFUL AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. FASCINATING AND EASY TO LEARN. MATERIAL COSTS YOU NOTHING! USE YOUR RAGS, YARN AND SCRAP, AND MAKE THEM INTO HANDSOME RUGS. BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES. The easiest and most economical process ever invented for making *Rug and Turkish Rugs, Ottoman and Furniture Covers, Cloak Trimmings, etc.* Every lady has enough material in her rag-bag to make several handsome, durable rugs. Any Cloth, old or new, Yarn, Carpet, Waste, etc., can be used. Small pieces of silk, too much worn for Patchwork, make pretty Stool or Ottoman covers. **THE PEARL RUG MAKER** is a set of *Steel Forms and Tines*, on which the material is wound as shown in Fig. 4, then sewed through the center to a cloth foundation—with *Any Sewing Machine*, or by *Hand*—forming loops which are readily cut open, making a *Soft, Close Fit or Tuft a Half Inch Thick*, all on the *Upper side*. Rugs when used do not have to be sewed together. Small pieces, cut in stripes on the *Bias*. *Turkish Designs, Conventional Flowers, etc.*, are readily made, from the printed directions, and a handsome *Rug, 2x3 feet*, with a border, can be made in a day. Folks who have talked *Hard Times* for years must have an abundance of old clothes.

THE PEARL RUG MAKER

is the only invention that will utilize them without being obliged to go to further expense than a *Spool of Thread*. You are not obliged to buy *Stamped Patterns, Frames, Hooks and Expensive Yarns*, costing from *Sixty Cents to a Dollar and a-Half a Pound*. Of course, for *Expensive Rugs*, this material is very nice—but with scraps of cloth, odds and ends that accumulate in every home, you can make Rugs that will adorn any parlor. **LADIES, DON'T BUY A CARPET**. If you wish to be *Economical* you can cover those worn places with *Home-made Rugs*. If you do not have enough *Bright Colored Pieces* in your rag bag, you can color them at a trivial expense. With **THE PEARL RUG MAKER** many ladies make an *entire carpet*.

RUGS CAN BE MADE BY HAND

just as well as on a sewing machine, but any sewing machine can be used. From **Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.** "We find it to be a practical attachment to the Sewing Machine. The Rugs are handsome and durable. It is a decided success."

White Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, writes: "Our opening was a great success. Sold a quantity of **Rug Makers** and shall do well with them."

We consider the "Pearl Rug Maker" the only practical device for making Rugs on the Sewing Machine. From the work it produces, we commend it as a most useful labor-saving invention.

- DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.
- WREED " " "
 - THE HOWE " " "
 - NEW HOME " " "
 - HOUSEHOLD " " "

THE PEARL RUG MAKER is made of Bessemer Steel, Silver Finish. It is put up in a handsome case, with explicit "Directions for making Rugs" and "Illustrations," which will enable anyone to do the work.

Given as a premium for 6 subscribers to the **LADIES' HOME**

JOURNAL. Price, including one year's subscription to **LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**, \$1.25. Postage paid by us in each case. Address all letters plainly to **LADIES' HOME JOURNAL**, Philadelphia, Pa.



FANCY WORK APRON

With Embroidered Corners.



GIVEN FOR 4 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR; OR FOR 2 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA.

This apron is all made and beautifully finished. All except the embroidery for the corner, this is stamped ready to be worked with design shown in cut. Should you desire any other design for outline or other embroidery, send with your order description of what you want and we will have it stamped as you desire. This beautiful apron sells in city stores for 65 or 75c. We will send it all stamped for 4 new subscribers.

Child's Bib.

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF 2 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR.



No. 12.—Made of fine linen Momie cloth, size, 13x18 inches, finished with fancy border, and fringe across the bottom, and stamped with appropriate designs. We will send one of these fine quality linen Bibs for 2 subscribers.

MANTLE LAMBERQUINS.

GIVEN AS A PRESENT FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 6 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH; OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH OR STAMPS; OR, GIVEN FOR ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA.



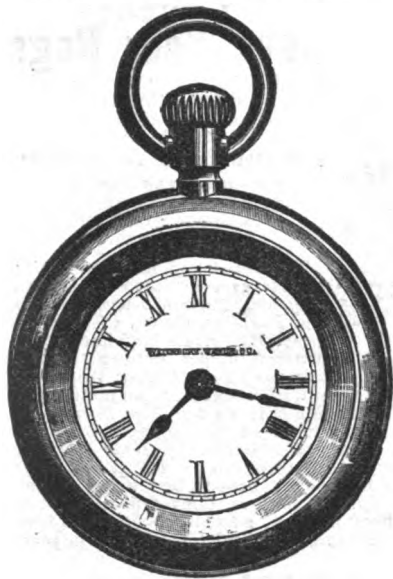
For the past year or two it has been the fashion to cover the mantlepiece with an embroidery a foot or more in width in front. These draperies usually cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00, but we will send a lamberquin made of the best quality of felt, 13 1/2 inches wide and 2 yards long, of any color, and stamped as desired, for a club of only 6 subscribers, or \$1.30.

This is one of our best premiums, and has pleased our subscribers, so well that almost every one sent out results in the sale of from 2 to 6 or more. As soon as your friends see it they all have the letter to secure one just like it.

A GOOD WATCH FOR THE BOYS!

A GOOD, RELIABLE TIME KEEPER, WARRANTED BY US THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

THIS WATCH WILL BE GIVEN AS A FREE PRESENT to any boy sending us 22 subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or we will give it for 12 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in cash.



[FACE.]



[ELEGANT NEW BACK.]

THE WATERBURY WATCH is a stem-winder, and will run 28 hours. The case is Nickel-Silver, and will always remain as bright as a new silver dollar. The watch has a heavy beveled edge, and crystal face. The works of the Watch are made with the finest automatic machinery. Every Watch is Tested in varying positions and is perfect before leaving the factory. Each watch is put up in a handsome new improved *Satin-lined* case, for safe transportation through the mails.

So well known have these watches become, thousands buying them in preference to higher priced watches. The Company are now making 1,000 watches each day, an average of 1 1/2 watches per minute.

This watch is thoroughly reliable, and will keep just as good time as any watch costing \$40 or \$50. If parents could only understand how this watch is made, and that it is really just as good a time keeper as any costly watch, the company would not be able to supply the demand. Boys, you will find this a valuable premium, well worth working for.

Any bright boy can secure 22 subscribers in a day. Just show the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL to the ladies, and no one will refuse you 50 cents to try it a year.

Begin at once; use this paper for a sample copy, and send us a postal card for as many more as you can use.

A SILK PLUSH ALBUM!

GIVEN FOR 25 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR, OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 20 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA, OR FOR ONLY 15 SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.00 EXTRA, OR FOR ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS AND \$1.50 EXTRA.



An elegant silk plush Photograph Album holding 28 cabinet, 2 panel, and 24 card portraits. Soft padded sides with round corners, openings for portraits beveled; fine nickel extension clasps, the word "Album" in fine nickel letters. The finest quality of silk plush is used, guaranteed to contain no cotton. Extra size, 9 1/2 x 11. Thoroughly well made in every way, and will wear for years. It takes 25 subscribers to get it, but it is something well worth working for to one who wishes the finest goods only. This is the best album made; regular price \$5.25. Can be sent by mail for 75 cents extra.

We give this elegant Album for 25 subscribers at 50 cents each, or we give it for 20 subscribers and 50 cents extra in cash; or for 15 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in cash; or for 10 subscribers and \$1.50 extra in cash; or we will sell it at the regular price of the manufacturers, \$5.25.

Mailing, 75 cents extra, or sent by express well packed, recipient to pay express charges.

For a holiday, birthday, or wedding present, nothing could be better than this splendid album. It is not too soon to commence getting things for Christmas. A club of 25 can easily be secured in a few days.

A HANDSOME SCHOOL BAG!

GIVEN FOR ONLY 12 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH; OR GIVEN FOR ONLY 6 SUBSCRIBERS AND 60 CENTS EXTRA.



Double School Bag, made of cloth with a bunch of daisies on one end and initial on the other. They come in either dark green or blue and are very handsome and popular just now with all the boys and girls.

WE CAN GIVE a single bag for only 6 subscribers, or for only 4 subscribers and 25 cents extra. Postage and packing always 15 cts. extra.

MAGIC LANTERN!

GIVEN FOR 10 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH; OR FOR ONLY 6 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH.



Magic Lantern with fine lenses, coal oil lamp, 12 long Colored Slides containing 40 Views; Screen, Posters, Programmes and Tickets.

Home Entertainments.

The large picture suggests the pleasant evenings which may be in store for the boys and girls who obtain this instrument. With this magic lantern very fine entertainments can be given to friends and neighbors.

A DELIGHTFUL AND PROFITABLE PASTIME FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

We can now send a Magic Lantern complete, for only 10 new subscribers; so small a club can be secured in half an hour by any bright boy. The lenses are fine and the same as used in high priced lanterns. We also send views, show-bills, tickets, and full instructions, enabling any person who gets a lantern to give delightful evening entertainments in churches, school rooms, and their own homes, charging an admission of 10 cents or more, and make \$5 and upwards, on each exhibition.

How to Earn Money With It.

Become familiar with the lantern and views, select a convenient evening to give your exhibition, then announce it and sell the tickets to your neighbors and friends, or give an exhibition for the benefit of some church, Sunday-school, or charitable object, and thus enlist many others to sell tickets.

THE POLYOPTICON--A WONDER CAMERA.

No. 1 given for 15 subscribers and 30 cents extra for postage. No. 2--largest size--given for 30 subscribers. Sent by mail for 60 cents extra, to any address.

This is a wonderful invention whereby views from newspapers, magazines and book illustrations, portraits, comic cuts, photographs, chromo cards, IN ALL THEIR COLORS, flowers, etc., can be thrown on a screen in the parlor, enlarged about 400 times. Our little ones are wonderfully delighted with it, and must have it in use every evening.

POLYOPTICON PARTIES.

are all the go in social circles from New York to San Francisco. The San Francisco Morning Call reports that "Several Polyopticon parties have been arranged for the coming winter, when each guest will bring with him a few of the ordinary picture advertising cards and their photographs, or natural flowers, whereby an entire change of views can be seen every evening, which is impossible to do with the magic-lantern without a great expense in purchasing new slides for each evening."

OVER 200 FREE PICTURES.

Worth \$20 if on glass, for use with a magic lantern, are given with each Polyopticon, thus affording a lot ready for immediate use, including:

Around the World in 80 Days; Bible Pictures--Old and New Testament, Ancient and Modern Scenes, Portraits of Prominent Persons, Illustrations from Robinson Crusoe, Illustrations of a Temperance lesson; Over 100 Comic German Figures in Procession, and Silhouettes.

PRICES:--No. 1, Lamp Shade Polyopticon and Pictures, \$2.50. No. 2, Complete, \$5.00. Sent by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price. If sent as premium for clubs, send 30 cts. extra for postage on No. 1, or 60 cents extra for postage on No. 2.

DECORATED TEA SET AND TRAY.

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY SIX SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR. Or given for only 4 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or for 3 subscribers and 50 cents extra.

A SPLENDID PREMIUM FOR THE GIRLS!



This is a beautiful China Tea Set consisting of 15 pieces, richly decorated with gold and floral designs; and also has a handsome Japaned tea tray, as shown in illustration. It will please any parents to see how delighted their child will be to get one of these lovely China Sets. Large enough for three little girls and boys to have a stylish party and each to have a separate cup and saucer, or, the saucers (which are quite large) can be used as plates. 6 Subscribers can easily be secured in half an hour by simply showing a copy of the paper to your mother's friends. Postage 35 Cents Extra. Sent to any address by mail.

BEAUTIFUL DOLLS

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF 10 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH.



These dolls will delight the little girls. Their hair and eyes are beautiful, and their complexion indicates perfect little girl would be happy with one of these dolls to care for and educate. The face, neck and shoulders are bisque. The eyes open and shut, and the arms and legs can be moved in any position. It has a Jointed Kid Body of the finest workmanship. The head is movable, and can be turned in natural positions. The long flaxen hair, the "human" eyes, the rosy cheeks and beautiful expression of this pretty Doll will captivate any little girl's heart. It has Stockings and Slippers with bright buckles. You can easily get 10 of your mother's friends and the neighbors to subscribe for the JOURNAL by simply showing a copy. Try it and see.

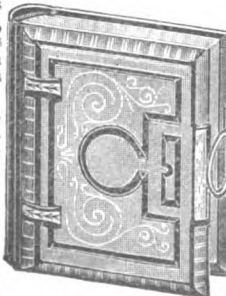
Photograph Album.

Given for 10 Subscribers at 50c. Each.

This Album is bound in fine leather, has beveled edges and is ornamented in black and gold, as seen in the cut.

It contains places for 40 pictures; part of the openings are oval and part square. The pages are lined with gold. The book has gilt edges and nickel-clasp. Size 6 1/4 x 5 1/2 in. ches.

Given for ten subscribers at 50c. each. Or given for 4 subscribers and 75 cents extra.



Splended Premium for Boys!

A COMPLETE PRINTING OFFICE.



given free of charge to any boy who will send us 15 subscribers at 50 cents each, or for 6 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in cash.

The Daisy Printing Press, Type and Complete Outfit is the newest and only really practical printers' equipment for beginners. It affords pleasure and remunerative employment to boys or girls, who can print with this press Visiting and Business Cards as perfect as can be done on presses costing many times the extremely low price of the DAISY. The very first order you get for printing may amount to two or three times the cost of this valuable outfit, so that in reality you will only have executed a little pleasant labor and have the source of considerable profit in the end.

This outfit is provided with Ink Table, Screw Chase, Adjustable Metal Card Gauge, and Patent Composing Pallet, with Screw Attachment, by the aid of which ingenious little device the amateur quickly learns to "set up" and "distribute" type, besides being a wonderful improvement over any other method for adjusting the form for Visiting Cards. It also includes the Composition Ink Roller, Can of best Card Ink, and a full, regular font of Fancy Card Type, with Spaces and Quads. The whole put up in a neat sliding-cover wooden box, with full directions to amateurs, How to Print, How to set Type.

Price \$2.50, sent postpaid to any address. This PRINTING PRESS, 1 Composition Ink Roller, 1 Can best Card Ink, 1 Composing Pallet, and a full, regular font of Fancy Card Type, in cluding Quads and Spaces.

The whole put up in a neat wooden box, with full directions to amateurs--How to Print, How to Set Type, etc., delivered to any point in the United States.

Furthermore we will give free a Package of Cards to begin with.

CRESCENT LACE PIN.

Given as a Premium for a Club of Only Two Subscribers at 50 Cents Each.



A little beauty, of the latest style with crescent of Oxidized Silver and spray of Forget-me-nots in frosted silver. These pins are exceedingly neat and pretty, and are very easy to secure. Given for only two subscribers at fifty cents each. We sell them, postpaid, to any address for only 60 cents.

Good Books for Only Four Subscribers!

And 10 Cents Extra for Postage.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

We will send any address, any one of the following books, for a club of only 4 subscribers at 50 cts. per year,—provided 10 cts. extra in sent to prepay postage on the books.

We have before offered these books for 6 subscribers, we make this offer as a special inducement.



DICKENS' WORKS:

The books are all handsomely bound, good print and good paper, and are sold in all book-stores for \$1.50 and \$1.75 per volume.

Pickwick Papers, Martin Chuzzlewit, Oliver Twist, Pictures from Italy, and American Notes, Nicholas Nickleby, David Copperfield, Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. New edition, large type.

Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Fo, Arabian Nights Entertainment, Swiss Family Robinson, Orange Blossoms. By T. S. Arthur, Bar Room at Brantly. By T. S. Arthur, Cook's Voyages Round the World, Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith, Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan, Gulliver's Travels. By Jonathan Swift, Ivanhoe. By Sir Walter Scott, Waverly. By Sir Walter Scott, Guy Mannering. By Sir Walter Scott, Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby. By Thomas Hughes, Scottish Chiefs. By Jane Porter, Thaddeus of Warsaw. By Jane Porter, Children of the Abbey. By Regina Maria Roche, Don Quixote. By Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Paul and Virginia. By Bernardin de St. Pierre, Aesop's Fables. With over 500 illustrations, Dog Crusoe. By R. M. Ballantyne, Gorilla Hunters. By R. M. Ballantyne, Wild Men of the West. By R. M. Ballantyne

We have recently added the following books to the list. Any one given for only 4 subscribers and 10 cents extra for postage.

We will mail the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL one year, and give any one of these books, for only \$1.25.

Daniel Webster. Life of. By F. Teft, Napoleon. Life of. By M. A. Arnault, George Washington. Life of. By Bancroft, Daniel Boone. Life of. By Edw. S. Ellis, David Crockett. Life of. By Edw. S. Ellis, Henry Clay. Life of. By Epes Sargent and Horace Greeley, Andrew Jackson. Life of. By John S. Jenkins, Zachary Taylor. Life of. By H. Montgomery, Henry VIII and His Six Wives. Life of. By Henry William Herbert, Oliver Cromwell. Life of. By Henry William Herbert, Empress Josephine. Life of. By Cecil B. Hartley, Duchess of Orleans. Life of. By Marquis de H, Catherine II, Empress of Russia. Life of. By Samuel M. Schmucker, Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans. Life of. By David W. Bartlett, Lady Jane Grey. Life of. By David W. Bartlett, John Quincy Adams. Life of. By William H. Seward.

William H. Harrison. Life of. By H. Montgomery, Patrick Henry. Life of. By William Wirt, Travelers in Africa. By Charles Williams, In the Arctic Seas. By Captain McClintock, Children's Bible Stories. By Mrs. Gillespie Smith, Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott, Queens of American Society. By Mrs. Ellet, Complete Letter Writer, Evening Amusements. By Frederic D'Arros Planché, Gavroche, the Gamin of Paris. By Victor Hugo, A Million Too Much. A Temperance Tale. By Julia McNair Wright, Gascoyne, the Sandalwood Trader. By R. M. Ballantyne, Freaks on the Fells. By R. M. Ballantyne, Shifting Winds. By R. M. Ballantyne, Floating Light. By R. M. Ballantyne, Bear Hunters. By Anne Bowman, Kangaroo Hunters. By Anne Bowman, American Family Robinson. By D. W. Belisle, Pique. A Tale of the English Aristocracy.

KENSINGTON PAINTING OUTFIT.

GIVEN FOR 8 SUBSCRIBERS, OR 6 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH, OR FOB 4 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH.

This delightful new branch of fancy work is very fascinating. By this process ladies can do the most elegant painting on plush, velvet, or other materials. No previous knowledge of painting is necessary. The book accompanying the outfit teaches the exact method of doing the work so plainly that a child can understand it. No other teacher is needed.

The outfit contains ten Stamping Patterns, of elegant designs, suitable for painting, as follows: 1 elegant bunch of Clover, 7x10 inches; 1 bunch of Thistle, 6x10. These are two of the handsomest flowers for Kensington painting. 1 Moss Rose; 1 Daisy design, 1 Poppy design, with two large full blown flowers, with buds, leaves, etc.; 1 spray of Forget-me-not; 1 bunch of Pansies; 1 bunch of Apple-blossoms; Fuchsias, Rosebuds, etc. These patterns, together with Powder Pad, Instruction Book, etc., make a complete Stamping Outfit of Large Patterns, worth at least \$2.00. Besides the patterns this outfit contains all the implements with which to do the work, and Patent Collapsible Tube Paints, sufficient to paint all the designs in the outfit. The book teaches how to mix these paints to procure the shades and tints needed for all kinds of flowers, and all other needed information.

The outfit is put up in a nice box, and will be sent by Express, prepaid, for a club of 8 subscribers, PROVIDED 25c. EXTRA IS SENT TO PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.



Silver Plated Butter Knife,

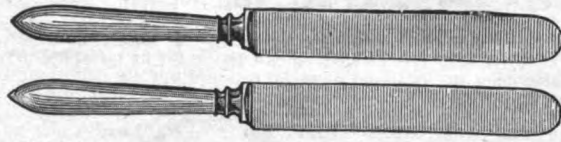
GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 2 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH



A new, handsome, neat and stylish pattern, tripple-plated, on finest English white steel. Will wear for years. Almost as good as solid silver. All the objectionable qualities of German Silver and brass, which are known to have a disagreeable taste, and are, when a little worn, poisonous, will be avoided in the use of these goods. They are also stronger, and of greater durability than any goods produced.

Butter Knife given for only 2 subscribers. Price, 50 cents. Set of Six Tea Spoons given for 6 subscribers. Price, \$1.00. Set of Six Table Forks given for 10 subscribers. Price, \$2.00. For a club of 15 subscribers at 50 cents each, we will send the Sugar Shell, Butter Knife, Tea Spoons and Forks, a good, serviceable present for a young housekeeper. Price, \$3.00 for the set.

ROGERS' SILVER-PLATED STEEL KNIVES!



Set of six given for a club of 15 subscribers, at 50 cents per year. These knives are steel, and heavily plated with pure coin silver. They are the best made, and will last for years. Price \$2.50 post paid. These are Rogers & Bros. best tripple-plate. A very good quality of other makes can be given for 10 subscribers.

Twenty-five cents extra must be sent for postage and registering. Then they are sure to reach you safe and sound. We will give these knives for a club of 15 subscribers, or for a club of only 10 subscribers and 50 cents extra in cash; or for a club of only 6 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in cash; or for only 4 subscribers and \$1.50 extra in cash. A good premium for housekeepers.

SILVER PLATED FORKS

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR OR FOR ONLY 5 SUBSCRIBERS AND 75 CENTS EXTRA.

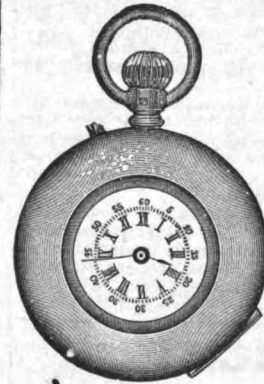


We give a set of six table Forks for only 10 subscribers. They are heavily plated with pure coin silver on white steel, and will wear for years. They are new and handsome patterns. Price \$2.00. We use only the very best quality of silver-plated goods, on the finest English white steel. We will give these forks for only 5 subscribers and 75 cents extra in cash, if you cannot secure 10 subscribers, or for 3 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in cash.

A CHATELAINE WATCH

A Good and Reliable Watch for the Girls.

GIVEN AS A PRESENT FOR A CLUB OF 40 SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS PER YEAR EACH; or given for only 20 subscribers and \$2.00 extra in cash; or given for only 10 subscribers, and \$3.00 extra in cash. Regular price \$6.00.



These chateaine watches are now very popular and fashionable. Every lady wants one. They are nickle silver of the best quality, stem winders and stem ctters, nickle movement, covered by an extra glass cap over the movement. They are good time-keepers, and first-class in every respect. They are furnished to us by one of the largest and leading manufacturing

firms in this country, whose reputation is well known for the best quality of work. 40 subscribers can easily be secured. Send for sample copies to distribute, and get your friends to help you. Send subscriptions as fast as received, for which we will give you credit, until the full number is obtained.

LADIES' SHOPPING BAGS.

This is a very popular shopping bag with ladies, and is a very convenient arrangement for carrying purse, handkerchief, and other such small articles when on the street or shopping. It has nickel trimmings and is made of fine leather. The style in shape is constantly changing, and we will send the best shape or style at time it is ordered.

Given as a premium for 10 subscribers at 50 cents each.

Price, including one year's subscription, \$1.50.

Given for a club of 6 subscribers and 75 cents extra.



COOKERY FREE!

FOR BEGINNERS BY MARION HARLAND. For only 2 subscribers at 50 cts. per year each. A Book heretofore sold for ONE DOLLAR. The greatest inducement ever offered! Cookery FOR BEGINNERS, By Marion Harland, Author of "Common Sense in the Household" Etc.

The book, "Cookery for Beginners," has always been catalogued and sold in cloth binding at the low price of \$1.00. But we have made a new edition in oiled, waterproof covers, containing the same number of pages as the previous editions. It consists of plain, practical lessons for girls and young housekeepers of small means. Its directions are to be relied upon, and its results are invariably delicate, wholesome and delicious. It possesses the advantage of being perfectly adapted to the needs of beginners. Mothers cannot give their daughters a more sensible and useful present than this volume. It is a most valuable addition to the home library.

A copy of the JOURNAL will be given for a club of only 4 subscribers at 50c. each, per year, instead of a premium, if so desired.

HANDSOME Silver-Plated Sugar Shell Or Butter-Knife

GIVEN FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS at 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR.



A new, handsome, neat and stylish pattern, tripple-plated, on finest English white steel. Will wear for years. Almost as good as solid silver. All the objectionable qualities of German Silver and brass, which are known to have a disagreeable taste, and are, when a little worn, poisonous, will be avoided in the use of these goods. They are also stronger, and of greater durability than any goods produced.

A Butter Knife will be given instead of the Sugar Shell, if preferred. For 6 subscribers we will give a set of Tea Spoons, same quality, and for a club of 10, a set of forks.

At 50 cents per year, in clubs of two or more, every lady in the land can afford the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Send for sample copies to distribute among your friends and neighbors. Address:

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Phila., Pa.

Usages of the Best Society.

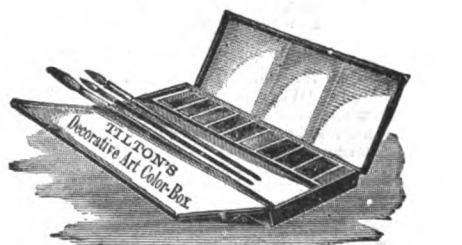
The Usages of the Best Society: A manual of social etiquette. By FRANCES STEVENS. Nothing is given in this book that has not the sanction of observation by the best society. Contains 21 chapters. Introduction and Salutation—Visiting Cards and Visiting—Strangers and New-comers—Engagements and Weddings—Receptions and Debuts—Private Balls and German-Fancy Dress and Masquerade Balls and Costumes—Opera and Theatricals—Dinner and Dinner Giving—Table Decorations and Etiquette—Luncheons, Breakfast and Teas. The Art of Entertaining—Lettres, Writing and Invitations—Musical "At Homes" and Garden Parties—Traveling Manners and Mourning Etiquette—Wedding and Birthday Anniversaries and Presents—New Year's Day Receptions—Important General Considerations—Brief Hints for every day use. This book is indispensable to all who wish to obtain the most enjoyment from daily intercourse with their fellow beings. Handsome cloth binding. Will be found useful by all who wish to obtain instruction on matters relating to social usage and society.—Demorest's Magazine. Given for a club of only 3 subscribers at 50 cents each. Price, 50 cents when sold alone.

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. Given for a club of only 3 subscribers at 50 cents each. Price, 50 cents when sold alone.

DECORATIVE ART COLOR BOX AT HOME! MOIST WATER COLORS.

Given for only 4 Subscribers at 50 cents each per year; or, for only 2 Subscribers and 25 cents extra in cash.



We offer as a premium the box of English Moist Water Colors, of which we give a representation above to any one desiring a reliable set of water colors, with box, brushes, etc., for a low price. The box is of tin, japanned black on outside and white on inside. It has two covers which, when open, affords ample room for mixing the paints. It has a thumb-hole in the bottom, so that it can be used as a palette. The colors are ten in number, each enclosed in a tin tray. Three good brushes of different sizes complete the set. Moist colors are far superior to the dry. This box of colors is the one recommended by the Society of Arts in England for popular use in that country. Price, 50 cents, postpaid. Given as a premium for 4 new subscribers, and mailed, postage paid, to any address.

