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

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

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Herlips parted; tears sprang; she stood trem re ling i . pink bin her pin surah; allo

quive

"MY DEAR CHILD :-- I am afraid I must ask you come. I am really sick. to com "MOTHER."

over her head, and

"Impossible!" cried Dick; for Joy, in her shock and misery, handed him the letter. The shock and misery handed him the letter handed him because I want'-shock and him the letter handed him because I want'-shock and him the hereif, if she mess. I wouldn't tell your Aunt if I were you. It will only worry her. Telegraph that you'll come faturday. I have very particular reasons. I can't have you go to-day. Stay, Miss Joy-to lease mo-siay!" Bhe was not the worst of daughters-she was not, alas1-the best; but she did; she stayed. Into the lovely sick room at East Pontawassett there entered that afternoon, Mandy Wholly, with a yellow envelope in her hand. "Has Joy come! Oh,-i thought it was Joyi thought heard wheels, Mandy. Isn't it ime for the afternoon train! She would be sure to take the first train she could, toget to me." "Goming early Saturday morning, unleas needed "Low."

"Coming early Saturday morning, unless needed before. "Joy.

ogrore. "Jor." "You may put away the telegram, Mandy." said the old lady wearly. She had not had a telegram more than once or twice before in all her life. She asked Mandy to put it into the drawer with Mr. Hathaway's letters; as if it had been a memento of something dead; and turned her face away. been a memento her face away.

Dick and Joy, drifting down the flecked and "Beit ever so hundle, there's no place like"— flickering walks to the linden arbor, did not speak. It was Friday. It was the Garden Party. It was moonlight. It was the time. It was the begin-ning, and the end-but they could not speak. Into their gay young hearts there fell a sudden awe of themselves and of each other. A sweet

terror of this that they were going to do, to be, overwrapt them. Under the mellow lanterns that trembild on the trees, they passed like figures on old tapestry—so silent, and so dim. All the people scened strangers to them. All the world itself turned strange. They walked between new heavens and a new earth. Themusicians, hidden in the arbor vitae were playing from their green shelter, in an undertone: What! Joy stirred— and turn-ed h er head. "Home!" S we et i, s we et i, s we et i.

She caught it. Heaven knows how. Older Aunt Mary missed it; praying that the next might not be too late. But the wings of remors and a daughter's love bore the young girl on. She waited for nothing, for nobody. All her soul seemed to elench itself and say: "I will get that train. Before they can harness the horses—I could run. There is nothing, only to get the train." She enatched something from the cloak-room as she darted by, and just put down her head and ran like the country girl she was; as she had run a hundred times in the pastures of East Pontawasset on Satur-day afternoors. "Somebody overtook her—she panting down the decorous streets of Brookline, and dashing into the station, white and breathless as she was—astroug reaction. Was it her Uneathless or on. Was it ther use rung or to the station. Was it her use rung a to the station. Was it her use rung a the to can be staticn. Was it her use rung a the the station. Was it her the station her on. Was it her use rung a the tar as the train moved out, haif a dozen hands pushed and held her: a She caught it. Heaven knows how. Older Aunt

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In the second seco

old w

old won, as; the events- xth old maid in Pos-tawase k1, every oddy will note post; you will die of slame and grief and go on lving; you'll never see her faesagain - you tet her die with-out you for a Garden Paty-your mother, your mother, your MOTBER!" At three minutes of seven o'clock a. m. the parting train rushed in. Alltitle haggard fig-ure in a pink silk party-dress with a water-proof dragging from her arms leaped off and started as if she would run. The old Ponta-wasset station-master.-she had known him since she was a baby-stopped her and put her gently into the old stage. The girl stared at tim and painfully opened her white lips; they .emed frozen.

seemed frozen. "How is my ——." "Hain't nobody told ye?" said the old sta-tion-master compassionately. "Wall"—for he had no answer, and nothing happened to help him out, "I heard it up-town from a man who heard it from the butcher boy, who said he had it from Snow Joe, that your Ma passed six this mornin' !"_____

"Set up and have yer senses, Joy !" "What? Oh-what did you say?" "Set up and git yer senses. Tain't so." "Oh Mandy Wholly! Mother is _____"

"OD Mandy Wholly! Mother is — "She ain't nuther." "She ain't nuther." "U Ant't I don't understand you Mandy." "I don't know's folks brought home in faintin' spells have any call to understand. What I says is: She ain't nuther." "In't dead? My mother isn't dead, Man-

""In t dead? My mother isn't acca, mau-dy?" dy "Nigh enough to't. But she's come to. She had a paralicious stroke: and come to. And here you be-down on my hands in a genteel faintin fit-in that there pinks surah-peppered with enders-at such a time as this here. Git up and have yer senses and go to her-but if you take on before her, you'll kill her and the doctor he'll kill you. If he didn't, I should. Don't you darst to whim-per before her now-if you do, you shan't go one livin' step."

At the threshold of the siek-room Joy turned back obediently; Mandy Wholly had brought her up. "If you're goin' in lookin' like that I'll carry yon back and abet you in your own room and turn the key on woll" "Ohl won'tlook like anything, Mandy, if you'll let me go!" She went straight in, as if nothing had hap-pened and knelt down by the bed and took the old lady's hand and laid her cheek upon it. She dared not kiss it, dared not speak, and must not cry. Kneeling in the spolled pink surah with the dad roses failing from her breast—so strange ould do, to pour her breaking heart out, was to keep her cheek upon her mother's hand. She kneit there just so, a long time; hours they said. Some one tried to make her move and swallow something but she lifted her shaking hand, and warned them off. Aunt Mary, when she came, tried herself, but Joy shrank and shuddered away from her. In the afternoon the old lady spoke a word or two; they were the first she had uttered, and her volce was quite disting: "It isn't any matter, Joy," she said. "Don't mind it, dear."

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"Joy 11' "Joy 11' At the threshold of the sick-room Joy turned back obediently; Mandy Wholly had brought her

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She turned her face and smiled, with the old, old fashion,—the young, new fashion, the earthly fashion, the heavenly fashion—which has been given to a mother's love.

All those days after, before Dick came, it seemed to Joy as if she could never look upon his face again. When he came she went down into

face again. When he came she went down into the parlor to tell him so. He sprang to meet her, but the girl stood still and made a little gesture with one hand which held him back, like a wall of glass. "You kept me from my mother!" she said di-rectly. "When I got here they told me she was

dead "I ought to have known better !" cried he.

"I did know better," said she. "But I came to tell you that I love you," Dick

"And I came to tell you that I hate you. You "Do you hate me, Joy?" "Do you hate me, Joy?" "I-thought I-yes; I did, when I came down

stairs

"I am ashamed of myself," said Dick. "And I'm ashamed of you! And I'm ashamed -Oh I'm so ashamed of myself and of us both, I don't think we're fit to speak to each other again

don't think we're fit to speak to each other again as long as we live!" "It seems to me," said Dick, gently, "as if we might get fit. (How you look! As if it were you who had paralysis.) Come! Ask your mother, won't you? I'll be willing to tell her and leave it all to her. I wouldn't keep back anything," merced Dick manfully.

urged Dick, manfully. "Oh if you were to ask my mother!""—— The girl's face shone divinely. Then all the sobs of all those weeks broke out.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] **RELATIONS-IN-LAW.**

BY MARION HARLAND

BY MARION HARLAND. "Beware of the wrath of a patient man!" Dazed and excited as she was the proverb passed through Nellie's mind. No man had ever sook-en urshly to her before her marriage. From her easy-tempered, courteous husband such language sounded incredibly brutal. A breach so wide and deep could have had no healing save in silent submission, and of this she was incapable. As Everard heated, she grew outwardly cool. When the last word was shaken from his thick tongue, she was standing at the corner of the hearth, her elbows on the low draped mantle, the spirited grace of pose and gesture, repeated by the mir-ror behind her; a mocking smile glinted her eyes and curved her ity. "Men I was alittle girl playing on our Mis-sissippi plantation"—she begau the Southern ac-cent, deprecated by her mother-in-law as 'indo-har, "I found a pretty shell, red-and-yellow-spotted. An odd thing, heavy and shut up all around. My brother toil me that it was a terra-pin, and to prove it, he put a coal of fire on its back. When, behold it is tretched out four hor-picels, a tail and such a wicked-looking head that I ran screaming to my mother, believing in a seen the devil. I felt just so while you were taking. I do not defeud mysell gainst your charges. You only take the cue rom your moth-re and sisters in believing me capable of fail man-pin e od e four best circles to prevent you from aying what you please to a woman when that the code of our best circles to prevent you from aying what you please to a woman when that the ode of our best circles to prevent you from aying what you please to a woman when that the code of our best circles to prevent you from aying what you please to a woman when that the fore he turned on his heel and went out. In that sect devil. If igns to while you were to have your earborned with a minimum dared will kill in every hair.
"Welled you monkey ! you deserve to have your earborned with a minimum dared will kill in every hair.
"Welled you monkey ! you deserve to have your earborned in the section of the se

Ing isitors?" Nellie answered for him in blithe unconcern: "He went off to the club at half-past eight, and did not return until aiter midnight. I was rather glad of it, for I dearly enjoyed a tet-a-tete with my old admirer. You have heard me speak of Jack Tyler, Ev? He has just come back from San Francisco, stunningly handsome, and with more millions than he knows what to do with. I haven't had so charming an evening for two years. He was quite low about my marriage, but I succeeded in convincing him that it was not so serious a matter as he had supposed." Had she been less madly bent on mischief and hurt, she must have quaited at the effect produced by her words. Madam's complexion was asby-purple, her dauguters whitened and trembled. Four pairs of horrified eyes stared upon her. Ev-erard, she could not see in his seat beside her, but she felt him hold his breath, then let it es-cape painfully.

cape painfully. "Another muffin, if you please !" said the daunt-When the official had served her, his mistress dismissed him with an imperative wave of the

"Mother" Vroom, to whom the provincial ad-dress was especially odious, arose majestically severe: "We will avail ourselves of Jerusha's permis

"We will avail ourselves of Jerusha's permis-sion to withdraw, my daughters!" "Thanks, awfully, you know!" said Nellie, sweetly, as the dame led the way from the apart-ment,—"like a temple-of-Juno-goose at the head of a line or overgrown goslings," commented Nellie to Jack Tyler, later in the day. "Don't let me detain you, Ev!" was her next attack. "I am hungry, and you are not, you see." He was no master of fence, as we have seen. The fall of his hand on her arm was heavy. if not

The fall of his hand on her arm was heavy, if not hard.

"What is the meaning of this tomfoolery?" he almost hissed. "Have you taken leave of your senses?"

almost hissed. "Have you taken leave of your senses?" "Au contraire, I am finding them as fast as I can. You threw off the mask last night"—she laughed—"that is, put feet and head out of the shell. So did I, and I don't mean to draw them in again untit I have had my run on the turf. It doesn't pay to cramp oneself in such close quar-ters forever. Hereatter, I shall be myself—in le pendeut Nellie Jones, as the Lord and her parents made her. The Boosvelt-Vroom stamp won't take on such material. I shall not interfere with you, and it will be wise for you to let me alone. I can take care of my own morals and manners." He seldom came home to luncheon, but Mrs. Grimes had joined the home-group when Nellie entered ten minutes behind time, radiant and prety, most becomingly and exquisitely attired. "How'dye do, Helen!" nodding gayly to the visitor. 'I know I am awfully late—you'll excuse me, Mother Vroom for not going up stairs to lay off my bonnet and wraps, I am just famished— but I have had a perfectly gorgeous drive with Jack Tyler in the park. Cold chicken? yes, thank you, Bennett, bring me a good deal of everything there is for lunch, please! Jack is trying no end of splendid horses before buying a span, so I am booked for a spin every fine forenoon. He has tickets for the opera to-night. To-morrow evening we go to see Irving and Terry in "Much Ado about Nothing." He used to call me "Bea-trice" in our courting days. I never dreamed until now, how delightful life is New York could be. I wonder I ever found it the quintessence of stupiity."

I wonder I ever found it the quintessence of be.

be hoped he won't be so absurd as to be jealous of poor, dear old Jack, whom I have known for untold ages. That would be too thin !" He was so nearly absurd as to refuse to go into

the drawing-room to be introduced to his wife's "best friend" that evening, after remonstrating strenuously against her "making herself the town-talk by going out twice in one day with the same fellow."

same fellow." "I am sorry you won't go down. It is your loss," rejoined Nellie, adjusting a captivating opera-hat above her "bang." Mother Vroom did not approve of bangs, and Nellie had taken the modified form of bandeaux for some mouths past. To-night, it had come fluffly to the front with a mutinous dare-devil kink in every hair. "If you are bent upon self-denia, good-bye!" She stooped to kiss him, and when he turned his face away, laughed, and patted him on the head.

with one who appreciates everything as Jack

does." Madam asked audience of her son before he She was honestly frightened went down town. She was honestly frightened

went down town. She was honestly frightened by Nellie's triumphant revolt from lawful rule. "Where will it end?" she asked. "Have you no influence with her?" "None!" he said, hollowly. He was pittably changed from the complacent, handsome ford-ling of three days azo. "This is a phase of char-acter and action entirely new to you and to me. We went the wrong way to work with her from the first. Too much drilling and repression from you, and too much carping and cold disappro-val from the girls have made her feel like an allen,—a hopeless heretic. No woman of spirit will submit to be put always in the wrong, or to suspicious esplonage. As for me, 1 *insulted* her night before last, and she broke bounds, as she ought to have done. No matter what happens, I am helpless."

"I have just ten minutes left, I see, and Jack is a model of punctuality. When I accepted your sou's hand, I hoped, in my ignorance, to be one with his relatives in heart and thought. In the letter acknowledging the receipt of the news of his engagement, you said much of what was due to his family and himself, not one word of, or for me. When I left the shelter of my father's roof and my mother's arms to become an inmate of this house, you received me as an upstart and an interloper. From that hour your behavior has been consistent with the idea that I am an ad-venturess who, having ensnared the scion of a noble line, must be brow-beaten and schooled into outward conformity to your standard of venturess who, having enshared the scion of a noble line, must be brow-beaten and schooled into outward conformity to your standard of breeding. Since you could not cut off the para-site without injuring the branch on which it has fastened itself, you have tried to prune it at your will, without thought of the pain you give. I have strong individuality, and it will assert it-self. I am not a vassal of the house of Roose-velt-Vroom, to cringe and lick your hands for daily bit and sup, but your son's wife whose claims on him are superior to your own. I would not say this if you had not forced me to do it. During the year I have spent in your home, I have tried, honestly, to win your toleration, since I could not hope for affection. I have submit-ted to constraint, to contradiction, to inuendoes and lectures, until patience is worn out. If I cannot lead the life of a free woman under this roof, I will seek liberty elswhere in my own way."

way."" "Yes, Bennett!" as that functionary knocked at the door. "Say to Mr. Tyler that I will be down at once."

On the threshold, she glanced back at the gray visaged, benumbed woman, bolt upright in the tribunal chair. Nellie had a tender heart, but this was the moment of victory, and her mother-in-law had been pitiless to her youth and strangerhood.

erhood. "Good-morning, Mother Vroom," she said in her most Southern intonation, linking the soft cadences together as with satin threads, "Thank you ever so much for our lovely talk! I shan't be in to lunch, you know. Ta-ta!" She had silenced the battery, but not spiked the guns. Four days subsequent to this inter-view as the family were taking after-dinner cof-fee in the library, a card was brought in to Mad-am. A fluch suffused the strong old face, a war-like gleam kindled hereyes. Her "Show him in!" had a martial ring. Nellie uttered a little scream as a tall man, with silvery hair and moustache, was ushered into

Nellie uttered a little scream as a tail man, with silvery hair and monstache, was ushered into The Presence. Close on his heels was a gallant figure all knew by sight as the evil genius of the mansion, Mr. Jack Tyler. Madam arose to this occasion, as to every

other "Mr. Jones, I believe!" courtesying with dis

net in the solution offer to shake hands.

Actual distribution of the visitor offer to shake hands. His bow was as dignified as hers. "In obedience to the summons contained in your letter, Mrs. Vroom, I have come for my daughter !!"

His mich changed as Nellie flew over to him and clung to his neck, laughing and crying to-

gether. "Nellie! you monkey! you deserve to have your ears boxed, my darling!"

The Everardus Vrooms are the contented p sessors of a pretty house not three blocks away from the maternal abode. Madam still reigns supreme in the latter, supported loyally by the twins. An intrepid Knickerbocker married Wil-helmina last year.

"The Mater and I are on inconceivably amica "The Mater and I are on inconceivably amica-ble terms since one root-tree no longer covers us both," says Nellie to her sister. "She still thinks her son might have done better,' but every wo-man whose boy has preferred a wife to his mother, thinks the same of her Incomparable. When Pa-pa's present to us was ready for our occupancy I begged her pardon for my naugitiness, especial-ly in the matter of my last escapade, and 'hoped we should be friends for Everard's sake." "Whereupon, she deigned to inform me that while she had little sympathy with certain of

month, that your friends may plan accordingly. When expecting to be met at the station, be sure and state the day of the week as well as month, and the train on which you will arrive. Be sure to send the letter several days in advance, especially if to the country—it may save you a day's weary waiting at some out-of-the-way place. While a guest make yourself amenable in a

especially if to the country—it may save junc-day's weary waiting at some out-of-the-way place. While a guest make yourself amenable in a certain degree to the habits of your friends' house-hold. Do not attempt to ride your hobbies or air your special isms on such occasions—it is not in good taste. One should adjust their taste, sight, smell, etc., to the different conditions of the homes she visits. It is far from pleasant to feel that our guest has, with the plummet-line of her superior wisdom fathomed our shallows in domestic economy or family government—found a disagreeable odor or discovered the "skeleton" in our closet.

Again, make it a point to eat breakfast with the family, no matter how early the hour. Though your hostess insist that you "need not do it." You have ample time for an afternoon nap. While your friend is busy doing up the morning work or cooking, do not follow her about chat tering like a magning—in pine cases out of ten fit

work or cooking, do not follow her about chat tering like a magpie—in nine cases out of ten it will be very troublesome and result in burnt nick-nacks or biscuit without shortening. Try and be of some service. Though an in-valid you can quictly take upon yourself some light task that will greatly relieve your friend and add materially to the agreeableness of your stay— such as darning the stockings, brushing up and dusting the sitting-room, taking care of the baby, or whatever may not be irksome to you. Be sure to care for your own room, unless a

or whatever may not be irksome to you. Be sure to care for your own room, unless a second girl is kept for this purpose. Keep your room tidy—do not have your things strewn all over it or over the house. Some visitors who are very notional about their apartments when at home, still act as though they had special license to keep their friends' spare room in a pandemon-ic state. When leaving be sure the room is in periect order—swept, dusted, crockery clean, and bed made.

be state. When heaving be stretche room is in periest order—swept, dusted, crockery clean, and bed made.
Do not put your clothes into the family wash unless certain it will not incommode—even then always pay your friend or the servant if one is kept. It is only the ignorant who attempt to entertain their friends the entire day—it is very annoying. Leave them awhile each afternoon for their private reflections and duties, and amuse yourself with book or work in your own room.
A truly polite guest will try to be equally agreeable to each member of the family, and by noticing some awkward or shy child may do much towards developing her. Never allow an aged infirm or otherwise unfortunate person to feel that you are not interested in them.
Remember it is very disagreeable to have your guest constantly expatiating on her aches and pains, her sleepleess nights, domestic infelicities and like gloomy topics; and equally so to have her always speaking of her rich relatives, how they do in the city, her trip to a foreign land, etc. Modeesty suggests subjects with a small i.
People visiting in the city should endeavor to freest satily though their means my dictate extreme simplicity. It will add materially to their enjoyment as well as that or their friends. A neat, stillis traveling suit; a wrapper for morning, and an afternoon dress, with a choice variety of neck garniture, will make one presentable in an stort whould be careful not to make and the context should be careful not to make the day of their friends.

Tokens of love and remembrance however sim

pletare always [leasant; and it is well to remem-ber the servants. Lastly, if you desire your stay an agreeable Lastly, if you desire your stay an agreeable visit rather than a visitation, do not stay too long. Take your depart are while your friends are still anxious for you to remain. E. MENDELL.



What does Everard say to your pretty little arrangements with your former lover?" queried Mrs. Grimes, in amusement her family consid-ered indecorous.
 "Haveu't consulted him. For his sake it is to be hoped he won?'t he so absurd as to be featous

hand. "I really must insist Jerusha, that you refrain from unseemly jesting in the hearing of domes-tics. It is sufficiently reprehensible when there are unmarried young persons of your own sex room present. When servants are by, such folly verges

on the scandalous.

"1 don't understand!" Nellie pretended to stammer and looked the picture of bewildered stammer and looked the picture of bewildered innocence. "I was never in deader earnest. I can't remember when Jack and I weren't in love with one another, and I was awfully sorry for him last night when Isaw how cut up he was at seeing me the "Bride of Another," as the song says. Where is the harm in teiling the truth?" A dread silence reigned while the buttered her muffin. bit by bit, and ate it placidly. "Don't wait for me, please!" she beggd, see-ing that the rest had laid down knives and forks. "The sight of my friend, and the jolly, chum-my-time we had together have given me strength

my-time we had together have given me strength and appente. And, without flattering your cook, M-ther Vroom, I may sy that these muffins are almost equal to those we had at home when I was there at Christmas,"

Madam looked after him, as he quitted the oom. Her lip curled, the steady, round eyes louded.

"He has no more stamina than his father had !"

"He has no more stamina than his father had !" she muttered. "If he thinks I will succumb, he has studied me to little purpose all these years." She rang the bell and sent a summons to Mrs. Everardus Vroom. Nellie kept her waiting twenty minutes, ap-pearing then in walking costume. "My friend will call for me at eleven," she represented, breezily. "I thought I should save time by getting ready before coming to you." "Be seated. If you please!" Nellie slipped her fur cloak down to her waist, with the air of one who did not mean to be de-

Notice supped her threidoak down to her waist, with the air of one who did not mean to be de-tained long, raised a sunshiny face to the stern one bent upon her. Offended dignity and delay had made Madam tremendous. If she chose her words in the en-suing lecture, it was that they might be the more weighty and powerful

weighty and powerful.

Nellie glanced at the clock as the finale was reached.

while the had little sympathy with certain of my habits views, and opinions, she was disposed to regard my caprices rather as youthful eccentricities than as indices of a depraved nature. "Which is a great concession for a mother-in law to make, you know?"

HOW TO BE AN AGREEABLE GUEST.

What a difference there is in visitors! Some are so agreeable and unobtrusive that their pre-sence produces no friction in the domestic ma-chinery of their friends' households-others so

fussy and finical, that the only pleasant feature of their visit is the day o their departure. Of course some are so compounded or put to-gether, that all the rules and hints one might give gether, that all the rules and hints one might give cannot make them agreeable—they are cut on the bias and will always be a little askew. But the person of average good-nature and intelligence, can, by observing certain rules, at least avoid being positively tedious. Where it is possible, write your friends of your intended visit, asking if it will be convenient and agreeable—surprises are often disastrous and un-satisfactory—also intimate the probable length of your stay, whether over a train, a week or s

your stay, whether over a train, a week or a

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Grandmother Graham's Hobby.

BY FANNIE L. FANCHER.



Well Hanner, I saw a sad sight, afore I started

"Weil Hanner, I saw asad sight, afore I started fur hum tu-night." "Du tell, father! I was gettin' a little oneasy about ye; feared ye was a goin' tu leave me in my old age, fur them are grog-shops—they make 'em so oncommon enticin' nowadays." "Well, well, Hanner! 'Twas quite a coinci-dence thet your mind run thar; fur thar's where I was fur a lact." . The look of slarm increased on the old woman's

born died-ne was jest three years old, warn't he, mother?" """'en-a-most four," replied the old lady with

the plan most roll, "I place to old hely with "Well, mother, bad as I telt then, I can now the place the place to old hely with ion his little grave, down in old 'York State,' with joy, compared with the thought of these rained boys." "You're teelin' so cut up fur the deacon, father;

there is also in the intermediation of the state.
with log, compared with the thought of these states in the state is a solution of the state is and it is and it is and it is a solution of the state is a solution of the

can see as a glance, an' I fear this'll be the death o' her. Ou how i pity her, or any other mother when her son, or sons, come home in such a plight Their sufferin' an' ucart-breakin' agony, must be in' a lawyer, an' a rich one at that." "Why lather, don't be so boastful. Now I don't think 'twas her music alone, that struck Arthur Polndexter. Mariar was always a purty a' comely lass; but I'll low the accomplishment o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' the trouble in families, boysan' girls a turnin o' they see fur a minit, how preasant an' enticin' they make them grog-shops. Why, f family refined, an' cultivated like, if they are family refined, an' cultivated like, if they are the viniage." "They hed a brass band thar, to play fur 'em Though most evenings they hire some fellow tu play ou their parlor grand planer. It cost a pile o' money, an' they like to get a good player tu in group, an' they like to get a good player tu in group, an' they like to get a good player tu in un mover fut." "'A'd like tu know how anybody kin take their "They do make 'em oncommon pleasant, that's a fact," said the old gentleman, arousing from his nap. "It was real joily down at Kreigs, to-night. They hed a brass band thar, to play fur 'em. Though most evenings they hire some fellow tu play ou their parlor grand planer. It cost a pile o' money, au' they like to get a good player tu finger of it." "I'd like tu know how anybody kin take their sin ul money fur their playin'," said the old lady indigrantly. "Should think 'twould burn their fin (rs." indiguantly. "Should think 'twould burn their organ." in crs." "Expect Deacon Strong would be horrified at "Their throats, or stomachs, you'd better say," our heviu' an' organ."

interrupted her husband; as its generally some poor devil of a fellow who likes a drink atween his tunes." "He plays jest fur drinks, then?" asked his mile

wife. "Mostly, an' he feels purty well paid; as well as the saloon keeper, who hes been enabled tu draw in a crowd from the music. Well mother, l never thought of it alore; but these sont of draw in a crowd from the music. Weil mother, I never thought of it aiore; but these sout o' men du pay out a pile o' money fur music. You remember when I took that fust trip to Chicago, a few years ago, 'ith a car-load o' cattle. I fasw in one o' those grand places an' instrument o' mu-sic tu beat all, an' it cost up into the thousands. A sort o' music-box, es it were, on a big scale. A inammoth brass band, 'thout any blowers, I thought, at the time on't. 'Twould play een-a-most every tune under thesun. Cur'osity led me in tu see, an' hear it?' "A cur'osity that leads many to ruin," inter-rupted his wife. "Well yes, wife! ef they'd never frequent such places, they'd be all right. 'Ef theydou't go near the fire, they'll not get burned,''' laughed the old gentleman, at his original joke. 'But, seriously, mother," said he, "'tis not every one the thes such a passion for music, as you've allus hed,'' said her husband in his love for argument. 'You see, 'twas my cur'osity, that led me tu go in tu see this wonderiul instrument, more than my love fur the music itself."

this wonderiul instrument, more than my love fur the music itself." "O, ho!" laughed the old lady. "Then you'll admit thet men hev some cur'osity about 'em. But in this instance, I'll venture tu say, thet you staid till the music was clean run down, an' your cur'osity must ha' been gratified afore then." "Guess you're right, mother. I was there longer'n I thought; was surprised to find the stores were all shet up when I come out." "Jes sol Well, there are few 'at won't go where they can hear good music. Au' that's where the wily saloon man shows a better know-ledge o' human kind than most men. But I was iest readin' a cur'us story from our Herald, showabout ye; itered ye was a goin to reave internation of the second of the seco

BY SYBIL WARREN.

leave work for her to do that had ought to make auy man blush. When he wished to start out to visit his pa-tients, he would harness his horse, in the barn, and then drive through the lane, to a large gate opening into the street, and if his wife didn't happeu to see him, and run out to open it for him, he would commence calling, "Marion, Ma-rion, come and open the gate;" and there the great lazy fellow would sit, until his wife would come and open it. Then he would drive through, and she would heavy, and all she could do to move

storm.

storm. Then she must do all the housework, feed and milk the cow, carry her own wood and water, and when the holy Sabbath came, the day of rest given to poor weary mortals, there was no rest or enjoyment for her, as her husband said he couldn't afford to pay pew rent in a church, and she had an extra amount of work to do on that

day. First, her housework must be finished, and three meals must be cooked, for the doctor said he didn't feel well, and he was afraid if he didn't have his regular meals, he would be troubled with indigestion. Then she had her three little children to attend

Then she had her three little children to attend to, and after that, her hus and had to be washed, his hair brushed, and his clothes all laid out, ready for him to put on. But I suppose he was tired, for he always lay in bed until breakfast was ready, and then sat and read, after finishing his breakfast, until his wife had her work finished, and was ready to scrub him. Now perhaps "Spinster" will say this was a true wife, a model woman for others to pattern after.

after

Perhaps she was, but such a model wife, that in a few short years, there was another mound in the cemetery on the hillside, three little children left to mourn the loss of a tender, loving mother, and a husband, with a band of crape around his hat, so wide that it nearly covered the crown. And I thought, as I saw her laid in ber last resting place, that it was only the gate to the Unseen City, where she would never again be called upon to open the gate, or be a perfect drudge for a selfish, indolent husband. While the poor wonan lived, he always opposed her attending any place of pleasure or anusc-ment, as he thought she was not strong enough to bear the excitement. But he was always present on such occasions, until after the death of his wife, when there came a change; for he soon married again, and this time he found his match; and if it were not for making this article too long I would like to add the sequel, for he received a just reward, and reaped as he had sown. I had always thought, until I read "The Sum-Perhaps she was, but such a model wife, that

It is sold it. Not not received a just reward, and reaped as he had sown. I had always thought, until I read "The Sum-mer Exodus" in the August number of THE LA-DIES' HOME JOURNAL, that man was considered the "strong and sturdy oak," while woman was only the "frail and clinging vine." But this is a world of chauge, and lol it ap-pears that the man is "the "frail and clinging vine," to be upheld by the "strong, sturdy oak," which is now the woman. I believe "Spinster" is sincere, and I for one thank her for the kindness she intended, when she gave us her views on a summer outing. But I think if she were a married woman, she would view the subject in a different light.

view the subject in a different light. If she, like a great many of her wedded sisters, was obliged to do her own housework, and sew-ing, and then attend to the thousand and oue ing, and then attend to the thousand and one things which fail to the lot of every housekeeper, besides often having to rack her brains to con-trive some way to make one dollar do the work of five, then, I think she too, per-haps might be thankful for a summer out-ing, even though her John might be unable, or unwilling, to accompany her; and she would be quite likely to agree with "Josiah Allen's. Wite," that when she had "to get meals, and wash the dishes three thims three hundred and sigty-five every vear she had no time for billing sixty-five every year she had no time for billing

For nearly every woman, will agree with me, that what Samantha says on this subject is only

"But don't we need it when the childern come hum tu fathers? Au' ain't it a master thiug at entertainin' other company? I've picked out good ol tunes, so the enjoyment I get from it is good ol tunes, so the enjoyment I get from it is worth more 'au the interest on the money." "You're right, mother! I'd ruther part with a horse. It saves somethin' too in the way of fur-niture," said the practical old man, castling his eyes over the room. "But I'm ruther tired; can't turn off the work I could once. Let us sing the load o' wood to the village to-morrer." "A MODEL WIFE. "Bethany, an' other source and remain at home, so as to continually "You're right, mother! I'd ruther part with a horse. It saves somethin' too in the way of fur-niture," said the practical old man, castling his eyes over the room. "But I'm ruther tired; can't source and remain at bome, so as to continually turn off the work I could once. Let us sing the load o' wood to the village to-morrer." "A MODEL WIFE.

brother" would be more than most of them would appreciate. If "Spinster" is right, I am at a loss to see what will become of the husbands who are obliged to be absent from home without their wives, to keep an are on them seen for a for wives, to keep an eye on them, some for weeks, some for

BI SIBLE TRANSPORT Several years ago, my home was in a pleasant country village, and directly opposite my own home, lived the family of Dr. Brag. The doctor was a strong robust man, but his wife was a frail delicate woman; yet he would leave work for her to do that had ought to make any man blush. by Strain and Strai

A VALUABLE NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

opening into the street, and if his wife didu't happen to see him, and run out to open it for him, he would commence calling, "Marion, Ma-rion, come and open the gate;" and there the great lazy fellow would sit, until his wife would come and open it. Then he would drive through, and she would have to close it again, though it was large and heavy, and all she could do tomove it. And many a time, I have seen him drive up to the gate on his return home, when the rain was falling, but instead of opening it himself, the old song of, "Marion, Marion, come and open the gate." would fall upon my ears, until the point tug at the gate until she succeeded in opening it; while he would sit in his buggy, with an umbrelia over his head to shelter him from the driving storm. Then she must do all the housenest.



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"Thet is a splendid new planer o' Mariars." "Yes father, its one o' the best make an' very sweet in tone; but 1'll never like it es I do our





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FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL The Charity of The Jonesvillians.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

Wall, from Miss Bombus'es I went to Miss Petingill's, a beggin' for the Smedleys—a hopin' sore to get up a big pound party for 'em—und enough money to get a decent home for 'em to stay in through the winter. Miss Petingill is a awful high-headed creeter,— she come to the door herself—and, she said ''I must excuse her answerin' the door herself'—

give away a cent, but they will always put the excuse onto the object—the object don't suit 'em. Why I do beileve it is the livin' truth that if the angel Gabriel wurk the object, if he wur in need and we wur gittin' up a pound party for him—she would find fault with Gabriel, and wouldn't give him a ounce of provisions. Yes, I believe it.—I believe they would tox their heads and say: 'They always had had their thoughts about anybody that tooted so loud—it might be all right, but it didn't look weil, and would he at to make talk. Or they would ago that he wur shiftless and extravagant a loafin' round in the clouds, when he might go to work— or that he might raise the money himself by

Fed Mylamb (opeland

(i never heard the door say anything and don't believe she did, it wuz jest one of her ways.) But she said "I must excuse her as her girl wuz busy at the time." She never mistrusted that I knew her hired girl had lett, and she wuz doin' her work herself. She had ketched off her apron I knew, as she come through the hall, for lese it a layin' behind the door, all covered with four. And after she had took me towered with four. And after she had took me towered with four. And after she had took me towered with four. But I knew she had her baskin' for she looked tired, but each all about a she way the there." But I knew she had been bakin', for she looked tired, but she would sconer have had her head took tright off than to own up that she had been doin' housework-why, they say that once when she wuz doin' awful, by a strange minister, that she passed hereself off for a hired girl-and said "Miss Petingeli wasn't to home." and when pressed Mard She shil "she bacht" the less time where Miss Petingil wuz." Jest thik ou't once-and there is here is here she wuz, herself. The idee I

In a very unsurption and name in a solution of the solution of Jest think on't once-and there she wuz, herself. The ideel Wall, the minute I sot down before I begun my business, or anything. Miss Petingill took me to do about puttin' in Miss Bibbins? President of our Missionary Society for the Relief of Indig-nent Heathen. The Bibbins'es are good, very good, but poor.

such inspirin' remarks as men will give to the fe-males of their families when they are engaged in charitable enterprises. But I got a good, a very good dinner, and it made me feel some better, and then I hain't one to give up to discouragements, anyway. So I put on a little better dress for afternoons, and my best bonnet and shawl, and set sail again in the afternoon. And if I ever had a lesson in not givin' up to discouragements in the first place, I had it then. For whether it wuz, on account of the more dressy look of my bonnet and shawl—or whether it wuz, that I had gone to the more discouragin' places in the foremoon, and the better ones in the afternoon—or whether it wuz, that I had tackied 'em—whether it wuz, for any of these reasons, or all of 'em, or somethin'—auyway, my luck turned at noon, 12 M., and all that afternoon I had one triumph after another—blace after place did I collect pound or pounds as the case may be (or collected phe promises of 'em, I mean.) I did splendid, and wuz prospered pericetly sma-zin'—and W ent home feelin' as hapy and prond as a king or a zar. And the next_ Tuesday evenin' we had the

The Bibbins'es are good, very good, but poor. The Bibbins'es are good, very good, but poor. Says Miss Petingil: "Liseems to me as if there might be some other women put in, that would have had more influence on the church." Says I, "Hain't Miss Bibbin's a good Christian sister, and a great worker?" "Why yes, she wuz good, good in her place. But," she said, "the Petingilis han't never associated with the Bibbins'es." And I asked her "ij she s'posed that would make any difference with the heathen, if the heathen would be apt to think less of Miss Bib-bin's because she hadn't associated with the Pet-ingill's?"

And she said "she didn't s'pose the heathens And she said "she didn't s'pose the heathens would ever know it, it might make some differ-ence to 'em if they did," she thought, "for it couldn't be denied," she said, "that Miss Bib-bin's did not move in the first circles of Jones-eilla." it.

Wille, "It had been my doin's a puttin' Miss Bibbin's in, and Look it right to home, she meant to have me, and I asked her "if she thought the Lord would condern Miss Bibbin's on the last day, because she hadn't moved in the first circles of Jonesville?" "Wall then," says 1, "Do you s'pose the Lord her workin' for Him now?" "Wall then," says 1, "Do you s'pose the Lord her as the thought "the would"."

"Wuy us, out object." "Wall," says I, "we call this work the Lord's work, and if He is satisfied with Miss Bibbin's,

work, and it He is Satisfied when the set of the " But she kinder restled round, and I see she wurn't satisfied, but I couldn't stop to argue, and I tackled her then and there about the Smedleys. I asked her to give a parcel, or pound, as she left derivation

as a present to their Pa and me. They think a sight of us, the childern do-and visey versey, and the same. The way worked in gold letters on a rich dark ground-"Bear Ye One Another's Burdens." And the other way 'Feed my Lambs." They think a sight on us, the childern do-they knew them mottoes would highly tickle their Pa and me. And they did seem to kinder invigorate up all the folks that come to the party. And they wur seemingly legions. Why, they come, and they kkep ta comin'. And it did seem as if every one of em had tried to see who could bring the most. Why, they brought enough to see the vary. It wur a sight to see 'm. It wur a sight to see 'm. It wur a solution in. Thad to be to the table all the time a 'most for I wur appointed a committee, or a board-(I s'pose it would be more proper to call myself a board, appointed to iay the things on-to see that they ur a link own all to be to the tables of the what a pointed to iay the things on-to see that they wur all took care of, and put where they they us all took care of, and put where they

I takked her then and there about the sincareys. I asked her to give a parcel, or pound, as she felt disposed. But she answered me firmly—"that she couldn't give one cent to the Smedleys, she wuz principled against it." And I asked her "why?" And I asked her "why?" Wail, Miss Huff, Miss Cephas Huff, wouldn't give anything because one of the little Smedleys, had lied to her; she wouldn't encourage lyin." And ile wuz to wicked, that it or to be put down." Wail, Miss Huff, Miss Cephas Huff, wouldn't give anything because one of the little Smedleys had lied to her; she wouldn't encourage lyin." And I told her "I din't believe she would be half so apt to reform him on an empty stomach, as after he wuz fed up." Butshe wouldn't yield. Wail, Miss Dargett said "she would hat yield. Wail, would her yield would hat she thought wuz a worthy oplect her found that she thought wuz a worthy one. Why, she wouldn't give a cent twards paintin' the Methodist steeple, and if that him't high and worthy oplect. I don't know what is. Way, our steeple is over seventy feet mite—not asingle cent. Take auch folks estiem, and the object never suits em. They won't come right out and tell the truth, that they are too stingy and mean to

couldn't get cut up or any casuality happen to 'em. And I declare if some of the queerest lookin' creters didn't come up to the table and talk to me. There wiz lots oi 'em there that I didn't to the table shat come from Zoar, Jim Smedleys' oid neighborhood. There wiz a long table stretched acrost one end of the settin' room, and I stood belind it same as if I wiz a dry goods merchant or grocery, and some like a preacher. And the women would come up to me and talk. There wiz one woman who got real talkative to me before the evenin' wiz out. She said her home wiz over two miles beyond Zoar. She had a young babe with her, a dark com-plexioned babe, with a little round black head, that looked some like a cannon ball. She said she hadshing'ed the child that day about 50 c'lock in the forenoon, she talked real confidential to me.

in the forenoon, she talked real confidential to me. She said the babe had sights of hair, and she told her husband that day that if he would slingle the babe she would come to the party and if he wouldn't shingle it she wouldn't come. It seemed they had had a altercation on the subject, she wanted it shingled and he didn't. But it seemed that ruther than stay away from the party—he consented, and shingled it. So they come. They brought a eight pound loaf of maple sugar and two dozen eggs. They did well. Then there wuz another woman who would walk her little girl into the bedroom every few minutes, and wet her hair, and comb it over, and curl it on her fingers.

and two dozeneggs. They did well. Then there wuz another woman who would walk her little gif hiro the bedroom every few minutes, and wet finders. and combit over, and curi it on her finders. The child had a little blue flaund dress on, with the integrate, and a long skirt gathered on full all round. The shift here were the set of the set o

childern feel so bad when transmusacous a separate to 'em. But I knew that the childern would be took care of now, I knew the Jonesvillians would be all rousted up and sorry enough for 'em, and would be willin' to do anything now, when it wuz some too latter and the set of the set of the set of the And Ifelt that I couldn't ery nor weep (and told Josiah so) the tears jest dripped down mr faceth a stream, but I wouldn't weep—for as I said to myself:

a stream, but I wouldn't weep-tot as I and ex-myself: "While the Jonesvillians had been a disputin' back and forth, and wrestin' Scripter, and the meanin' of Providence in regard to helpin' frand-ma Smedley and gittin' her a comfortable place to stay in, and somethin' to eat, the Lord Himself, had took the case in hand, and had gin her a home, and the bread that satisfies.

WOMEN AS SLAVES.

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make the slightest change in their toilet without the assistance of their wives. A woman should see that her husband's clothing is in repair and in its place, and there her duty as regards his toilet, ends. If he cannot array him-self or pack his satchel, he should employ a valet. Such women bring up their sons and daughters with the same ideas, thereby spoiling them both. Some women of my acquaintance always re-quest their daughters to vacate the rocking charts when the sons enter the room, and the sons never fail to take them; they, of course, regard their mother and sisters as inferior beings, fitted only for drudges, as indeed they are. These men never think of showing the women of their families the slightest courtesy, indeed with such bringing up, the would be strange if they did. One weak-mind-ed, hero-worshipping woman will bring misery upon many families by bringing up held to the pro-perty to the sons and a mere pittance to the daughters, is, I am glad to say, dying out. By the old method, if the daughters married, they had homes, but if they lived single, they formed a part of the brothers' families, much to their own disconfort and that of theirs siters in-law. It was only the other day that I heard a speed-men of the genus tyrant, express the opinon that the property of a family should all be left to the boys.

nen of the genus tyraut, express the opinion that the property of a family should all be left to the boys. But the slavery of women, that is, of single women, is fast being abolished; their energy, quickness and perseverance, are leading them in-dependence of women; many of them not only support themselves, but their aged parents, and although they may not earn as much as their to the various channels now opening for the in-dependence of women; many of them not only support themselves, but their aged parents, and although they may not earn as much as their tavored brokers, they accomplish more, having no temptations to throw away their money on the Women are not naturally spendthritis; it is out and harmful purchases which men make. ioisin and harmful purchases which men make to be they do not understand the state of finances in and such ignorance is the fault of their husin; and such ignorance is the fault of their husin; and such ignorance is the fault of their husin; and such ignorance is the fault of their husin; and such the day will dawn when married weithour rendering a strict account to their liege loris; where they will dare to express their own ophinons when different as the string par-mission of their husing darwn, imagining that she will thus keep the regard of her husing that she will thus keep the regard of her husing the in the woman chings and face on the women hing slavery upon themselves. LitLian Mayne. A treasure of interesting matter—the new La orise' Book. Beautifully printed with illustrations

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4



as she thought she wuz," sue saw see "..." spleeny." And I told Miss Mooney "that when a woman was sick enough to die, I thought she ort to be called sick." But Miss Mooney wouldn't give up, and insisted to the very last that MissSmedley wuz hypoy and spleeny—and thought she wuz sicker than she really wuz." And she held her head and her nose up in a very disagreeable and haughty way, and sid as lieft, "that she never could bear to help spleeny people."

zin — and I went how prospered pericetly ama-zin — and I went how feelin as happy and proud as a king or a zar. And the next Tuesday evenin' we had the pound party. They concluded to have it to our house. Aud Thomas Jefferson and Margie, and Tirzah Ann and Whitfield came home early in the alternoon to help trimithe parlor and settin' room with evergreens and everlastin' posies, and fern leaves.

leaves. They made the room look perfectly beautiful. And they each of 'em, the two childern and their companions, brought home a motto framed in nice pitus had git frames, which they put up on each side of the settin' room, and left 'em there as a present to their Pa and me. They think a sight of us, the childern do—and visey versey, and the same.



THE MOTHERS' MEETING.

It was not meant as a mothers' meeting, but when pretty Mrs. (Sarth looked around the circle and said: "Why, we are all mothers here except mother, and she's a grandmother!" the rest of the party while they laughed at the double "bull," also looked and assented. It was simply a quiet "evening," as one of the ladles was in mourning, and all, except the "grandmother," of nearly the same age. The gentlemen had retired to the "seclusion that the smoking room grants," and the ladles were left to their united efforts at amusement, without the ald of a single member of the so-called stronger sex.

stronger sex. It is one of the peculiarities of Belleville, that no one gossips but the gentiemen, so, presumably, they were "bard at it;" at any rate, the ladies

they were "nard at it;" at any rate, the faults were not, and oddly enough, servants were not even mentioned. But bables — ! "Well," continued Mrs. Garth, "if you all have as cute bables as mine, it is a very blessed thing to be a mother. My little Daisy brings out all her odd little asyings with such a — "," broke in Mrs. Gale. "The dreamy, far-away look, when they are thinking over swatting you have as id

"Yes, I know just how you mean," broke in Mrs. Gale. "The dreamy, far-away look, when they are thinking over something you have said, and you know in a moment, you will have a question hurled at you, that all the wise men of Gotham might flud it difficult to answer. At least that is the way my little Elsie does; as to-day, when I had told her —""" "Oh I must tell you what my little Hattle said to-day," said Mrs. Lowther. Mrs. Gale glared at her for a moment, in as-tonishment, that any one could think of inter-rupting one of Elsie's snart sayings, then with a shrug of her shoulders, she resigned herself to listen to an account o some of Hattle's "foolish-ness," as she termed it, to herself. "I had just been to the pautry for some jam for their early supper," continued Mrs. Lowther, "and wh. n I came back to the table with it, what do you think that child had done?" Most of the ladies shook their heads, as if to say, they "gave it up;" in reality, each one was strying to recall one of the cutest and brightest sayings of their own little once, and were paying very little attention to what Mrs. Lowther was saying. Indeed, so inattentive was Mrs. Annon, that ahe supposed Mrs. Lowther had finished her story, and said: "That was almost as good as something my

was a dion had done wrong, and expected to be punished ——" "So few children are punished judiciously, now-a-davs," said Mrs. Darling, "that it loses its proper effect. Either they are punished too often or not at the proper time. My Fred ——" "I don't agree with you about that," said Mrs. Ammou, who looked a little flushed. "My latuer and acted up to it. For the slightest deviation from any of his rules, we were what I would now call outrageously punished. The consequence is, that with my children,—I suppose some might think me too lax,—but I never punish them. Only the other day Charlie had done something which, while he deserved punishment, was so curely set-tled that I could not help laughing outright, and so spoiled the effect. He has some little **jst** rab-bits and ——"

so sponed the effect. He has some little **p65** rab-bits and _____," "My Flossie has a little kitten that she thinks the world o.," said Mrs. Gale, "and yet what do you think the little mischief did with it the other day? I heard the poor little animal crying, and ran out, and saw ------"

ran out, and saw ———" "A tramp gave my Mabel a tiny dog, a few days ago; I suppose he must have stolen it, laughed Mrs. Ammon; and the children quarreled over it, all the time, till Charlie said, his eyes twicking ———" twinkling

laughed Mrs. Annon', and the children quartered over it, al the time, till Charlie said, his eyes twinkling _____'' that the most impose to keep near children, "Mrs. Darling said, "and I though so more than ever last week when I dis-covered Fred and Jack fast asleep, and ____'' "But don't you think that dogs are a great deal worsed" excluimed Mrs. Gaic. "Why, there's that Sam of Mrs. Ferguson's; I never pass their place without a feeling of terror, myself; and as for my children, I always teil them ____'' "Ohl everybody keeps four) "so we can't find fault with our neighbors. You had a little black-and-tan, last year, Mrs. Gale, that my Charlie played a very good trick upon, that was very bright for a six-years-old, I think. He had on a new collar, and was very proud of it ____'' "Ol laking of cute tricks, excuse me, Mrs. Ammon," said Mrs. Lowther, who had detected a cross look on Mrs. Ammons usually sweet face. "but I must tell this story while I remember it. I have so many times said that the most impos-sible stories of children in books, were ex-celled often by our everyday bables. My chil-dren are not precociously bright, I suppose, but their wity speeches, bright thoughts, and smart tricks might fill a good sized volume. Hattle and Beile had a couple of oranges, and went to the play room with them, to play tea party, as I sup-posed. When I called to them, to see why they were s very Quiet ____'' said Mrs. Garth, "when they are quiet, that they are in some

were s very quiet _____' is the former of them, to see why they were s very quiet _____' is and Mrs. Garth, "when they are quiet, that they are in some dreadful mischief Frank often _____'

answer, so I

d Mrs. Gale, in a rather 'precentorial

of my dear little lassie's sayings. She —____, "Thank you for my part. I'll bring my little Mabel with me. She loves _____, "Have you wraps enough, Mrs. Garth?" My Charlie says he thinks Mrs. Garth is _____, "Well, we've spent nearly the eutire evening telling buby stories. It's an inexhaustible sub-ject when we get started, isn't it? Good-night, all, good-night!" None of the ladies had meant to be at all rude, indeed, never imagined that they had interrupted any one.

any one. When the "grandmother" told her daughter the next day, that she had tried to recall one, even, of the "buby stories," and had *failed*; and that she did not believe that there had been even one told, Mrs. Garth emphatically denied it. Nor would any one of the mothers ever have believed it.

ALL WELL AND ALL ASLEEP.

Some one hassaid, "the happiest hours a mother ever sees, are when her children are all well, and all asleep;" and there is a good deal of *truth* in it; but still, as we look at the rosy little sleepers, as but still, as we look at the rosy little sleepers, as they lie in their beds worn out with their play, and their troubles, they look almost pathetic, in their helpless innocence. No matter how much they may have tried our patience through the day just past, it is all forgotten as we look at them, iying in whatever attitude sleep overtook them, iull of mischler to the last, and smiling still, over some intended freak they were powerless to carry out. Of all that has been said about putting children

Of all that has been said about putting children to bed, the subject is still excluses; for every one has her own opinions. I don't see why any mother should think the sooner they can leave this work to other hunds, the better, for it should be the most pleasant hour of the day; disrobing the little forms, dreesing them in their night clothes, and teaching them their prayers. for in my humble opinion the proper time for that is, while they are small; for things learned at mother's knee, are not soon forgotter; and have often proved the only anchor that held them from going wrong in alter life. But the buby of the fold; who has the right to say when we shall give up rocking him to sleep? Our precious babies, who all too soon grow too large to be petted! Even now, our little two year old boy tunks ti is so nice to go to bed with his little sister, he will scarcely ever let me rock him to sleep, but I must at down by the bed, and lay my face on the pillow, where he can pat my cleck with his little hands, and "kissee namma" as long as he can hold his eyes open. Could I miss one single night of putting hin. to bed? misshisiltile cooing voice, and chuckle of delight, as he hays his soft check against my own, and so goes off to sleep? Never! The evening work may not be done quite so well as it should be, the dishes may, on some occasions, even go unwashed, and we may be seized with early ropentuce, as we beloid the extra work in the morning; but, never mind, that feeling never lasts long, and we can work butter with baby good and happy, and after the rest we ourselves have had, after a day of watching the little ouces and a sing con-endering us," else, what protects our little ones, sometimes, when we, from some cause or other, are powerless to protect them. Let me illustrate my meaning: One day recently I had been very busy, and just after the dinner work was over, sat down to the machine to finish up some eawing that i needed; the children were play-ing outside the window, and presently I could only distinguish no



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EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL: —I have read with considerable care the opinions of mothers who speak through your columns. Having kind-ly been once heard, myself, I venture again. When I read of the mother who had profited in the use of some patent prepared food for her in-fant, I recalled a case in which it has been the reverse of beneficial. By the advice of a phy-sician a mother kept her child on prepared food, finding it losing constantly in health and strength and several times at death's door. A change of physicians resulted in a change of treatment. The food was dropped and pure milk substituted, and the change was marvellous. The child whose life was thought just ready to go out, is vigorous and hearty. In my JOURNAL, received to-day, a mother asks advice as to the washing of an in-fants head. The editors ideas are mine. What is more repulsive than a baby otherwise attrac-tive, with a sore, scabby head? There is no ne-cessity for it. Constant washing just as often as you do its face, and watching the slightest for-mation of scurf. Remove the latter by rubbing with a soft flannel dipped in sweet oil. MOTHER OF FIVE. EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL :--- I have read

with a soft flannel dipped in sweet oil. MOTHER OF FIVE.
DEAR EDITOR:—The October and November numbers of the JOURNAL was duly received. I have taken your paper only three months, and can say without doubt it is the best paper I have ever seen of the kind, and it is worth double its price. When I receive my paper I begin at the first and read every page, and I read it through several times before I iay it aside with the rest. As "M. A. T." said, I too turn to the Mother's Corner first. I am not a mother, although I am passionately fond of children, and take a great interest in reading and learning anything about them. I noticed in oue number of the JOURNAL some lady said, "Don't disturb the baby when it is asleep." I want to know if it is right when a child is asleep, to disturb or wake it when you think it has slept as long as it ought to? I know a lady who has a little girl 6 or 7 years old. Last summer the mother imade the child sleep one hour every afternoon. And when the time was up she would make her get up. Sometimes the child would not sleep over the time. I noticed taat when she awoke from a sound sleep she would be cross and feel drowsy, and would not want to sleep own accord. I know that I feel a great dcal better when I wake myself, than when some one calls me up. Aud how must the little babies and children tecl, that needs as much sleep if not more than we do? I thought at the time the habit of sleeping all the afternoon and shee said she did not want her child to get into the habit of sleeping all the afternoon and shee said she did not want her child to get into the habit of sleeping all the afternoon and shee said she did not want her child to get into the habit of sleeping all the afternoon and hearn to be so lay. I thought at the time ft was not right, and I told the mother so, and she said she did not want her child to get into the habit of sleeping "John's wife's" letters so much, and wish I was better acquainted with her. Is she is a Yankee. I am not cractly one myself, fo

Least little bit of a Yankee. JUDIE. ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Since receiving the September number of the JOURNAL, I have been much interested in the article by "M. A. T." I also am an auntie, but not a mother, and would like to say a word on a subject which has caused me much thinking. I may not be right, but I sometimes think we aunties have full as good an opportunity to judge about what is best for the little one, as the tender-hearted and in-dulgent mother. We were at the dinner table one warm day in August, (this summer and had for guests a lady and two children, the latter a niece of four, and neplew of two of mine. We had, among other things, green corn on the ear, for dunner. The dear children, especially the younger, were allowed to cat their fill of this de-licious but rather indigestible food. After dinner the children were playing together, and the little two-year-old, Charite bit his little sister on the cheek. Of course he was punished for it, but his auntie kept up considerable thinking all the af-ternoon whenever Charlie's fretfulness was com-mented on, and she came to the conclusion that the toget has more to do with Charlies in the sister. that corn had more to do with Charlie's temper than original sin. Subsequent developments showed that she was right, for that poor child aroused his mother in the night with a wail of anguish, and after copies doses of castoria re-vealed the fact that the corn was swallowed whole, way, anguish, and after copious doses of castoria re-vealed the fact that the corn was swallowed whole, and had been irritating his little "interior" as i Mrs. Cariyle used to say, ever since dinner-time. No wonder he let like biting! Who of us "grown-uppers" would feel very amiable with such a con-dition of things inside. He could not *chew* the corn, for he had no back teeth. I looked on in anazement to see such an article of food given to a child who could not chew it. "He had eaten it before and it had not injured him." his mother said. I could not agree with her. Because it had not made him ill was no proof it had not injured the child. Sometimes indigestible food will ir-ritate the lining of the stomach and bowels, and prepare the way, by weakening the system, for discuse, when the evil done is imperceptible. When will these kind but inistaken mothers learn to feed their children with simple, easily digested food. It will be when they first learn to feed themselves with it. I tried to induce the above mother to take the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, thinking she would learn a different way from the many valuable articles in its pages, but she said they took three papers now, and could not afford apother. As if she could afford afford to afford another. As if she could afford atford to lose her children's health! From an appreciative autie, FANNY PEREY. "We've had such a pleasant evening! You

NORWOOD, MASS.

"I don't think children should be allowed way, "I don't think children should be allowed to remain silent when they are called, whatever they are doing. My sweet little Elsie ——..." "So," continued Mrs. Lowther, "I came in quietly, to see what was the reason of this most unusual silence, ——..." "My Charlie had a great habit of keeping quiet when I called him, just for mischief." It was Mrs. Ammon this time. "He would say, with a course wills ——..."

Mrs. Animon this time. "He would say, with a saucy smile, ____." "and when 1 came in, Hattie was playing at feeding her dog, and Belle _____." "I never allow dogs in the house at all," said Mrs. Garth. "My little baby Rob is just begin-ding to talk, and ____." "Bosh!" It seemed as if Mrs. Lowther must have said it:

It seemed as if Mrs. Lowther must have said it; she had thrown berself back in her chair, with a disgusted as well as a resigned look. "Did—did you speak to met Mrs. Lowther, in-quired Mrs. Garth.

"O no, indeed! dear Mrs. Garth. But I really must hunt up Mr. Lowther, and get back to the little ones. Hattie, especially, is so restless. As

must call on me some day, and see and hear some

It takes a little time, patience and courage, but the successful mother will try to interest herself in that which interests her children, as well as try to interest her children in that which interests berself. She will play the old games with them and invent new ones. She will help them in their and invent new ones. She will help thom in their studies and help them in their play. In short, she will make hone *home*, and she will try by *this* means, and not by forbidding and fault-find-ing, to keep her children out of the street.

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6

DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLE-WORK.

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

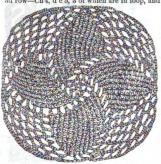
Terms Used in Knitting.

Terms Used in Knitting. K-Knitplain. P--Purl, or as it is sometimes called. Seam. Nork 2 tog-Narrow, by knitting 2 together. Over-Throw the thread over the needle before insert-ling in the next stitch. This makes a loop which is prove or counds. Tw-Ty-tisk stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knitts usual. SI-SI pa stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitten 1. States the sloped on over it, exactly as in binding off a piece of work at the end. " indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. "Si kl, bl, top repeat from 3 threes"-would be over 1. Tog means together.

Terms in Crochet.

Horn of Plenty Tidy.

Chain 6, and join to form a ring. Ist row—Chain 4, d c 1 in ring, repeat until 4 loops are formed. 2d row—Chain 4, d c 3 in first loop, ch 4, d c 3 in second loop, so on round the circle. -Ch 4, d c 5, 3 of which are in loop, and 3d row



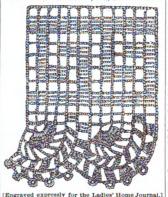
[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

[Engraved expressly for the Latter none Journal,] 2 over the first 2 d c in group of 3 in the preceding row. Repeat round the circle. 4th row-Oh 4, d c 7, (3 in loop, and 4 over the first 4 in group of 5;) repeat. 5th row-Oh 4, d c 9, 3 in loop, and the rest over preceding groups.

row. Repeat round the circle. 4th row-Ch 4, d c 7, (3 in 100p, and 4 over the first 4 in group of 5.) repeat. 5th row-Ch 4, d c 9, 3 in 100p, and the rest over preceding groupes. 6th row-Ch 4, d c 13, 3 in 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 13, 5 in 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 15, 5 in 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 16, 5 in 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 1 in first 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 1 in first 100p, etc. 7th row-Ch 4, d c 1 in first 100p, etc. 7th row-Make 4 100ps and 9 d. 11th row-Make 4 100ps and 9 d. 12th row-Make 5 100ps and 7 d. 13th row-Make 5 100ps and 7 d. 13th row-Make 6 100ps and 5 d. 14th row-Make 7 100ps and 3 d. 15th row-Ch 4, d c 1 in first 100p on one side of seach side of the horn. This leaves a square be-ween the wheels white May be filled with a star. Chain 6, join. 1st row-Ch 8, d c 1 in next 100p, ch 8, d c 1 in ch of 6. Repeat from the 4 sides of the square. The horns may be rubbed with thumb and finger to make them appeat raised. Use coarse spool thread. 513 W. MONTELLO 87, BLOOKTON, MASS. 513 W. MONTELLO 87, BLOOKTON, MASS.

stitches on the left side-26 S. Work these stitches off, then narrow every row on each end 2 and 3 stitches as one the 24 and 25 as one until only 16 stitches as one the 24 and 25 as one until only 16 stitches remain. Knit 12 plain rows. Narrow every row by taking 2 and 3 stitches as one the 14 and 15 stitches as one until only 8 stitches remain. Break off the yare. Instep-Plain trieotee. Takie up the 28 stitches on the instep. Next row-Narrow by taking 2, 3, and 4 stitches as one, the 25, 26, 27 as one, leaving 24 stitches. Crochet 18 plain rows. Narrow every row by taking 2, 3, and 4 stitches as one, the 21, 22, 23 as one, leaving 24 stitches. To finish the top-Single crochet in first hole, miss two holes, 2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble in the third hole, miss two holes, 2 treble, 2 chain, 2 treble in the third hole, miss two holes, 3 predle, 2 chain, 2 treble in the third hole, miss two holes, 3 or Greek Pattern.

Roman Key, or Greek Pattern. Make a chain of 36 stitches. 1st row—I'r c in 8th stitch, 3 tr c in next 3 stitches, 6t 2 tr c in 3d stitch, ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch. ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch, ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch, ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch 2, tr c in 3d stitch, ch 2, tr c in 8th stitch 2, tr c in 8th stitch, ch 2, tr c in 8th stitch 2, tr c in next tr c of 1sst row, ch 2, tr c in 4th tr c



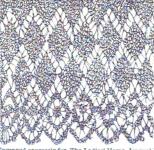
[Engraved expressiv for the Ladles' Home Journal.] (Ingraved expressiv for the Ladles' Home Journal.] of last row, ch 2, tr c in Bd stitch of ch; turn. 3d row-Ch 5, 4 tr c in 4 tr c of last row, ch 2, tr c in 3d stitch. 6 tr 2, tr c in 3d stitch of ch; turn. in 3d stitch. 3 tr c in next 3 stitches, ch 2, 4 tr c in 3d stitch. 3 tr c in next 3 stitches, ch 2, 4 tr c in 4 tr c of last row, ch 2, tr c in ext 3 stitches, ch 2, 4 tr c in 4 tr c of last row, ch 2, tr c in ext 3 stitches, ch 2, 4 tr c in 4 tr c of last row, ch 2, tr c between first 2 tr c, ch 2, tr c between 3rd and 4 th tr c, ch 2, tr c between 3rd and 4 th tr c, ch 2, tr c between 1 sth and 10 th tr c, ch 2, tr c between 1 sth and 10 th tr c, ch 2, tr c between 1 sth and 10 th tr c, ch 2, tr c in next 4 tr c, 3 tr c in next 4 tr c, ch 2, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, 3, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, ch 2, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, 3, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, ch 2, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, 3, 4 tr c in next 4 tr c, ch 2, tr c in the 4 tr c, 3 tr c under 3 ch, 3 tr c 3 tr c under 3 ch, 4 tr c 3 tr c under 3 ch, 5 tr c 4 tr c 4 tr c, 4 tr c 4 tr c, 5 tr c 5

C. M. B. and S. J. T.

Diamond Normandy Lace.

Diamond Normandy Lace. Cast on 31 stitches; kuit across plain. 1st row-Knit 8, narrow, over, k knit 3, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 3, purl 1, over, knit 1. 2d row-Knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 7. 3d row-Knit 6, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, vorr, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, vorr, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, vorr, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, vorr, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, vorr, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 10, over, knit 1, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, arrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, arrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, arrow, knit 3, over, arrow, knit 3, over, arrow, knit 4, arrow, knit

knit 3. 7th row--Knit 5, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow,



11th row-Knit 9, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow. 12th row-Bind off 1, knit 1, over, knit 3 to-gether, over, knit 13, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 10, Repeat from 1st row. HARWICH, Mass. Mrs. H. C. B.

Crochet Shoulder Cape.

(By request.)

Materials: two skeins of Scotch yarn, and a one crochet hook. 1st-Make a foundation chain of 83 stitches. 2d row-1 double crochet in every stitch of

Chain. 3d row—Thread over, skip first stitch, *1 d c in ach of next 2 stitches, 8 d c in next stitch, 1 d c in each of next 2 stitches, 8 kip 2 stitches, repeat from * to end of row. 4th row—Skip first stitch, *1 d c in each of next 2 stitches, 5 d c in next stitch, 1 d c in each of next 2 stitches, skip 2 stitches, repeat from * to end of row * to

hexi 3 stitches, skip 2 stitches, repeat from * to end of row. The 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th and 19th rows, put 3 d e in the middle stitch, as in the third row, making an extra stitch on each side of the middle stitch, taking up the extra stitch as you go along. Be sure and count, so as to have the same number of stitches each side of the mid-dle stitch.

the same number of stitches each side of the mid-die stitch. The 6th, 5th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 15th and 20th rows, put 5 d c in the middle stitch. 21st row—#1 d c in each of 12 stitches, 3 d c in next, or middle stitch, 1 d c in each of 12 stitches, skip 2 stitcles, repeat from *. The next 5 fows, the same as the 21st row. In crocheting the above, put the hook in the back loop of the stitch, instead of through. Border—Turn, and make a chain of 4, skip 2 stitches, 6 d c in 3d stitch, chain 1, skip 2, 1 d c in next stitch, b 1, skip 3, 6 d c in next stitch, making 4 shells, and 3 bars, in each large scallop, and 1 bar to come in the loop between the large scallop, and so on through the row. Do 5 more rows just the same, carrying the last row round the sides in dneck. For a finish, make a chain of 4 stitches, and put 1 single crochet between each stitch of scallop, catch with a single cochet in the bar between the scallops. Run a yard and a-half of ribbou. or cord and tassel of the wool, through the 2d row. By the term d c I mean for you to put the wool over the hook, then put the hook in the stitch, wool over the hook, and draw it through the 2 remaining loops.

Paper Flowers.

Paper Flowers. For these lovely flowers, it requires one sheet of each, dark red, rose color, pink, cream white, thited pink, and pure white. These make one large bouquet of roses, for a bracket or vase. Cut a strip across the sheet two inches wide, cut one edge of the strip down half an inch, and a half inch apart, not cutting the blocks too deep. Draw the corners of each block over the shears, to curi them, and wind the strip around the fin-ger until all rolled up, then slip it from the finger and wind with a wire, which also serves as stem, wind a piece of green wax on to cover the place, and wind the stem with green paper; green rib-bon git, lengthwise, and ravelled one edge and the wire wound with the same, gives a mossy ap-pearance. Buds may be made, and loops, of wire covered with the ribbon. Wax natural rose leaves and wire them, tley look well, and last a long time. Or leaves from old artificial flowers can be used. Other flowers are lovely made of the French tissue paper. Ferns are made of wire wound with thrigged green ribbon, and joined to acentral wire wound with threads drawn from the ribbon. BruknerDOE, MASS. Sweet Pea Lamp Lighters.

Sweet Pea Lamp Lighters

Sweet Fea Lamp Lighters. Cut a strip of white paper half at inch wide, and eight inches long: roll or twist in the usual way-between the thumb and flager. Cut two pleces of tissue paper, one red and one white, in shape of a heart, but left half an inch wide at the point. Crimp down the center with a pin, paste or gum on the lighter, first the white, and then the red one. Bend in shape. When in a vase, they look like a bouquet of sweet peas, and are very pretty. H. D. TAFT.

Satin Duster Case.

Satin Duster Case. Take a piece of satin 27 and one-half inches long, 9 inches and one-quarter of an inch wide, lime it with silesia, or farmers satin. Turn up one end 6 and three-quarters inches for the pocket. Turn the other end to form a point, put this end through a brass ring (such as come on curtain poles) 9 inches from point, catch with a stitch or two each suc close to the ring. The to inted end covers the bracket; put a ribbon bow of contrast-ing color on the pointed end. Hang it up by a ring, on a door kuob.

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JANUARY, 1887.

Crochet Bead Watch Chain. Spool of black silk-B. String a lot of beads on the silk without breaking it from the spool, (wind it on the spool) make a chain of eight or ten stitches, then put the hock through the first stitch of chain, and pull the thread through, then silo one bead up to the work and take up the thread again, and pull it through both stitches you have on the hock; every stitch and round are alike. Hold inside of chain toward you. Knitted Wristers.

Knitted Wristers. Cast on 40 stitches on 2 needles, and 30 on 1; knit around once plain, then knit 1, mink 1, knit 3, slip 1, narrow, bind over the slipped one, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, slip 1, narrow and bind as before, and so continue; make one stitch at end of each needle. If you want a larger size, cast on 10 more stitches for each scal-lop that you add. Cast up loosely, JENNIE D,



Aw

G. L. ANDROUS, Sixth Ave., Cor. 17th Street, New York



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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DEC-ORATION.

NEW SERIES-NO. XIV.

BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON.

Study of Owls—A Novel Winter Scene—Shells in Decoration—How to Pant Heron and Iris—etc., etc.

(Copyright. All Rights Reserved.) The sketch entitled "Study of Owls" will be

The sketch entitled "Study of Owls" will be fou d a very charming companion to the decora-tive panel "Flamingoes" which met with so warm a reception a few months ago. These sage looking birds furnish a quaint and striking, yet by no means difficult subject for screen or panel decoration. Painted as a winter scene it forms a strong and effective contrast to "Flnmingoes" for a two-leaved screen, or door panel. We purpose to give a series of these de-signs which are now greatly in demand. For those inexperienced in landscape painting a simple back ground may be chosen and all the

a simple back ground may be chosen and all the difficult details of a landscape avoided. But for others familiar with landscapes, a



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.] STUDY OF OWLS FOR SCREEN OR PANEL.

scheme can be followed yet more elaborate than

study of owls for screen or panel. scheme can be followed yet more elaborate than that suggested by our sketch. An aerial per-spective can be given, with shadowy foliage sug-gestive of a winter's twilight, the nearer trees and ience laden with snow ; just enough detail in fact to give the characteristic features of a landscape. The following directions can be followed by those who prefer the simpler treatment of panel. Before beginning to paint, draw in the owls and old fence with charcoal pencils well sharpened. Make this sketch carefully, yet without giving it too much detail. The pricipal outlines should be given and the masses of light and shadow indicated. A good sketch at the start is always a great help, and more apt to give satisfaction than a hurried im-periect drawing. This completed, it may be fixed by floating sweet milk over it, or by using the fix-atif and atomizer described in a previous paper. A ter the sketch is thus secured, begin by put-ting in the back ground. For this use silver white, yellow ochre, raw umber, Antwerp blue, and a little light red, toned with a trifle black. Lay this ground in broadly using large bristle brushes, and taking free, yet firm strokes. Let the bue and yellow ochre predominate in the palette, until a rather greenish tone is had, gradu-ally deepening as it nears the owls. These are taid in next in one general tone of warm, delicate gray, the palette for which is white, yellow ochre, and burnt sienna. Now observe carefully the deeper accents and paint in same way using raw unber, burnt sienna and yellow ochre. For the breast, which is a warm, yellowish gray

and yellow ochre. For the breast, which is a warm, yellowish gray

For the breast, which is a warm, yellowish gray almost white in the lighter tones, use white and yellow ochre, with a triffe cobalt in the halt tints. For the high lights white, yellow ochre and a triffe black will be needed. The pupil of the eye is black, with a clear yellow circle, or iris sur-rounding it. Use ivory black and cobalt in the centre, and for the iris light cadmium, yellow ochre and your black.

centre, and for the first signt cautitum, yenow ochre and ivory black. Touch in the lights seen in the eye with white and the least trifle yellow ochre. The palette for old fence is white, burnt sienna, Vandyke brown,

Inc LADIES H Shells are beginning to be used, not only to en-rich the cabinet of the naturalist as specimens, but for decorative purposes, and their graceful forms and delicate tiuts make them attractive receptacles for the beautiful mosses which many have gathered in summer rambles on the moun-tain or by the seaside. Dried ferns and grasses, bright berries, thistle pompons and feathery milk weed, grouped in these natural shell baskets present as pretty a picture as one could wish. But this is not our sole purpose in the illus-tration of shells and grasses. It is intended to serve also as a design for lustra, or bronze paint-ing, and for such work is both unique and ap-propriate. Take a piece of myrtle green, Bur-gundy red, or gendarme blue plush, or velvet, and sketch upon it this design, either with a chalk pencil, or better yet white paint mixed with a few drops of Mrs. Willard's opaque mixer. Now paint the shell, using an entirely different method from that generally advised for plush painting; that is, pile the paint on freely until it fairly projects from the surface of the fabric, mixing with a triffe white copal varnish to give a gloss. The spiral curves of the shell can be in-dicated in this way, one being raised a triffe higher than the next, until the cone-like point is reached. Next put in the mosses with peacock bue lustra color, touching up the lights with green gold, and depening the shadows with dark dull green. At the last a few brilliant touches of iridescent grass green metallies in the lightest parts, give a pretty effect. A few forget-me-nots nestling in the mosses is a quaint fancy, and when used in decoration of a New Year, or birthday souvenir, a pretty addition. In response to numerous requests we give here a fuller description of design for umbrella stand illustrated in Oct. No. of JOURNAL. To paint the stand: If a glazed drain pipe is used cover first with ordinary house paint. A color as near the general tone of background as nossible is the best to use. When the first coat is

general tone of background as possible is the best to use. When the first coat is well dried the sketch can be made and then a second painting of the ground. A very effective one for the subject is a yellowish brown, growing richer and deeper in tone towards the bottom of jar. For this, light cadmium, or chrome yellow, burnt sienna and yellow ochre, will be needed in the lighter parts, and burnt sienna, orange cadmium and bitumen in the deeper tones. A little ivory black can be added in the deepest accents. Use large bristle brushes in laying in this ground with a generous supply of paint, and no attempt at smoothness or blending. For the purple tris use mauve, a trifle cobalt, madder lake and silver white, toned with black. For the shadows, burnt sienna and waw unber will be required. For the lights, white, a trifle cobalt, madder lake and yellow ochre. The rich yellow accents of the centre are painted with cadmium yellow and orange. The yellow ochre, ivory black and white, shaded with burnt sienna and raw umber. The centres are the same as given for purple flowers, and the pe-culiar marking observable on petals can be painted with And raw unber. The centres are the same as given for purple flowers, and the pe-culiar marking observable on petals can be painted with yandyke brown and burnt sienna. The long sword-like leaves are a cool green with grayish lights. For these use Antwerp blue, light cadmium, lights.

lights. For these use Antwerp blue, light cadmium, white, raw umber and burnt sienna toned with a little black. In the shadows more blue will be needed, with raw umber, burnt sienna and black. For the gray lights use yellow ochre, white, rose madder and a trifle cobalt, and where inclined to a yellowish tone light cadmium, burnt sonna and yellow othre. The heron, which is of a chestnut and gray color mottled, or barred with deeper brown, and having a whitish breast, is not so re-markable for its color, as for its graceful form, the curve of its slender neck, and its glossy black crest.

sienna, a trifle Prussian or Antwerp blue, and black. The darker shading of back and wings, is painted with black, burnt sienna and a little yel-low ochre. The breast needs more white, with raw umber in the shadows. For the legs and bill, use yellow ochre, burnt sienna a trifle raw umber and black.

sienna, a trifle raw umber and black.

[Engraved expressly for 'The Ladies' Home Journal.]

coat of the size, to which is added enough of the

coat of the size, to which is added enough of the ochre to color it a good yellow. This is then al-lowed to stand until it is what is termed "tacky," that is, slightly sticky to the touch. Gilders generally use what is called a cushion to hold the leaf in working. This want is easily supplied by a large soft pad, covered with paper, cambric, or linen. The operation of transferring the gold leaf to the frame is one requiring delicate handling. The worker is advised to proceed cautiously, much in the way which Dickens has described in his directions "how to catch your hat when it has blown away."

his directions "how to catch your hat when it has blown away." The leaf is laid carefully upon the pad, then taking a piece of the cotton-wool in the left hand between the thumb and fore finger, insert the long thin blade of the knife underneath the leaf, pressing lightly with the cotton. Gently lift it thus, and transfer it to the frame, patting softly with the cotton until it adheres well. Proceed in this way until a corner is reached, when a piece of the leaf will have to be cut of. Lay this aside for future use, and continue until the frame is covered. Afterwards the little pieces which have been thus trimmed off, can be worked up on any portion which may have missed being covered portion which may have missed being covered properly. The point to be observed in order to succeed, is

The point to be observed in order to succeed, is to apply the leaf at the right moment; that is to say, when the varnish has just the desired tack. If too moist it wil! dull the gold, and if too dry the lea' will not adhere to it well. Now, to bur-nish the plain parts, which adds so much to the beauty of gilding, the knife must be heated; and here is another important point. The heat must not be such as to scorch the leaf, and yet it should be tempered in a way to accom-plish the work successfully. As near as can be explained, it should be about as hot as the iron which flutes cloth without scorching it, or crimps

which flutes cloth without scorching it, or crimps hair without burning. When thus heated it is drawn smoothly over the plain portions of frame leaving in its wake a brilliantly pollshed surface which contrasts richly with the less brilliant sur-

face. The wh le process requires a little practice and perseverance, but as

The wh le process requires a little practice and a good stock of patience and perseverance, but as a matter of economy it is worth all this to many. No other gliding can compare with it in brilliancy or durability. There is a special gold paint which can be applied with a brush, and will take burnish-ing very well, but no such results need be expect-ed as can be had by following the given directions. "Amateur:"—If your silver white paint is lumpy, it must be either an unreliable make. or very old. Schoenfeld's silver white never fails to give entire satisfaction. We should discard the carmine and scarlet lake as they are untrust-worthy colors, and use madder lake and vermil-lion instead. The palette given in BRUSH STUDIES is very simple and entirely reliable. With it all necessary combinations an be made. No, we do not wait until the first paintings; dry be'ore putting in other colors unless it be in exceptional cases, as in glazing, scumbling, etc. ; processes sometimes resorted to in some styles of work. Of this we shall have more to say in future numbers.

Of this we shall have more to say in future

work. Of this we shall have more to say in future numbers. "S. R. P.:"—Fowler's "Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon" will doubtless answer your purpose better than any other book with which we are ac-

quainted. "Elvie."—Directions for lustra painting have been frequently given, but will doubtless be sup-plemented by still fuller instructions as time and opportunity permit. It is not practicable to pub-lish a list of our studies in these columns, but we

rellow ochre. The heron, which is of a chestnut and gray color mottled, or barred with deeper markable for its color, as for its graceful form, he curve of its slender neck, and its glossy black rest. The palette for the general tone is white, burnt ienna, a trifle Prussian or Antwerp blue, and black. The darker shading of back and wings, is ainted with black, burnt sienna and a little yel-ow ochre. The breast needs more white, with ienna, a trifle raw umber and black. The crest is painted with black and cobalt, with a

e stain from your brass plaque. If this will not do, a little kerosene or alcohol may answer. Polish af-terward with a dry, soft chamois. "Mrs. S. A. R."—We shall bear in mind your requests, and hope to comply with them at an early date. "E. C. M."—Persian embroidery is a variety of cross stitch, but dif-fers essentially from the old-fash-ioned Berlin wool-work, which has lost its popularity of late years. In Persian embroidery there is a marked irregularity as to the stitch-es, which are taken up in groups marked irregularity as to the stitch-es, which are taken up in groups and masses in auy direction which suits the design. In working upon canvas the thread is carried over two holes, and then in beginning the next stitch, the needle is brought up through the interven-ing hole, which gives it the irregu-larity which is an artistic feature larity which is an artistic feature of the work. Much of the Eastern embroidery is done in this stitch. The following letter from 'Ray''

will doubtless prove of interest to readers. She says: "I have taken great pleasure in reading your de-partment of the JOURNAL and have

For one subscription to JOURNAL we will send

7

our illustrated pamphlet upon "Decorative Paint-ing;" ill of interest to art workers. Fortwosubscriptions, hand book upon Kensing-ton, Lustra Painting, etc. For three subscriptions, "Brush Studies" neatly bound.

bound. Address all communications relative to this de partment of the JOURNAL to

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To Make Pretty and Inexpensive Picture Frames.

Take autumn leaves and press them with a warm iron. Then take a piece of pasteboard an inch larger all round than the picture you are to frame, have a bottle of prepared giue, paste the picture on the pasteboard, (he sure to have it even.) then paste the leaves on the frame. You must lap them over each other, in order to cover all the pasteboard. When covered, varnish the leaves, and it is done. It will be pretty to hang in a sleeping room, or sitting room where there a scarcity of pictures. K. SOMMERS. SPRING HILL, ILL.

Knitted Afghan,

Knitted Afghan. Use Germantown wool, two colors, a pound of each, and coarse steel needles. Cast on 43 stitch-es, kuit across plain. Ist row. Slip 1, thread over, knit 19, slip 1, narrow, pass the slipped one over the narrow, knit 19, thread over, knit 1. 2d row. Knit Plain, repeat these two rows until you have 35 purls, then join in the other color, knit 7 ol the blocks (alternate in color) in a strip, and have 9 strips. If your colors are red and drab, commeuce 5 strips with red, and 4 with drab. The 7th block in the strip must be nar-rowed off to a point, to match the commence-ment of strip; crochet round each strip with single crochet, then crochet the strips together: finish one end of alghan with a scallop, and fringe the other end.

THE MIKADO:

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

FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT:--I have read, with true sympathy, the request of "Invalid," and, though I have never become one o, the

with true sympathy, the request of "Invalid," and, though I have never become one o. the Home family by contributing my mite toward sustaining the Home circle, I wait—not as a stranger waiteth—but as one who has long shared the things, in hopes to find a welcome. To "Invalid" I would say: I am a constant suf-ferer, and have made the question of food my study for years. A grain of wheat is said to con-tain all the qualities for nutriment that the body requires; but to select only the starch or fine flour so generally used for food is to deprive our bodies of all sustenance. It is said two years would be the limit of life under such a regimen. But se-lect other parts of the kernel and you have the real germ of health and strength. I live upon the gluten of wheat combined with barley, and find it yery nutritious; seldom eat any meat. Ginten is a remedy for sleeplessness, if taken when retiring for the night. I i I am permitted to inform you where to obtain the "Health Food," with full instructions how and what to use, I would like to direct you to send a description of your disease, inquiring what you need, to the "Health Food Co.," No. 74 Fourth Avenue, New York. You will receive advice and circulars tree. Hoping and praying that the blessing of God may attend you, bringing peace to your household, and joy to your home, I write in the cause of HUMANITY.

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YIELDS TO EVERY MOVEMENT OF THE WEARER.





est feature of the picture, use white, yellow ochre, a trifle cobalt, or Antwerp blue, and a trifle black. In the shadows burnt sienna will be needed. The touches of snow upon distant foliage need to be grayer than tuose in foreground. A little raw umber an be added to palette and less white used. This is a subject which calls for broad, free handling

free handling. Do not be sparing of paint or attempt useless detail, which will only detract from its effect as a whole.

a whole. Especially is this the case when the object is screen decoration. The brushes required will be flat pointed, from medium, to large size bristles, with sables 6 to 11 for finishing, or details.

This design is not only suitable for umbrells stand, but for panel, or other decoration.

HINTS AND QUERIES.

"Anna B." asks:—"How can frames be gilded and burnished to look like those you buy?" The process of gilding is not so difficult a mat-ter as is generally supposed. The materials need-ed re: First, a book of gold leaf, which can be obtained of most art dealers, then a gilder's knife, some cotton-wool, or batting, a few cents worth of gilder's varnish, sometimes called gold size, a little yellow ochre oil paint, and a large flat bristle brush. brush. The frame to be gilded is first covered with a

and the least trifle yellow ochre. The palette for old fence is white, burnt sienna, Vandyke brown, and ivory black, or bitumen, if in the color box. This is a useful color and gives rich, transparent browns but unless combined with other paints is liable to crack badly in drying. When it is de-sired to give this panel the effect of a winter twi-light the palette will be different. The upper portion of back ground will need white, ight red, Prussian, or Antwerp blue and towards the horizon, cadmium, orange, and more white. For the shadowy foliage use black, area will need terre vert, orange, burnt sienna and cadmium yellow. The distant snow white, a trifle cobalt and yellow ochre. For the snow in loreground which is the bright est feature of the picture, use white, yellow ochre. pense with the diamond dust.) Gild the remain-ing surface of the stand, legs under bowl and all, and fasten from leg to legat the top, a little brass chain, letting it hang loosely so as to swing. At the top of each leg, and where the three cross fasten a bow, either some pretty color of ribbon or a crazv bow. I tilted my bowl a trifle, the back being higher, which shows off the painting to ad-vantage. Do not tilt it however so much that it will not hold things readily." In reply to "Ray's" queries would say that the milk weed pods need no special treatment. Pick them when ripe and put in a warm place and they will burst open of themselves. Our space will not admit of directions for paper flower making at present.

present.

*** We have a choice assortment of hand painted studies which we rent to subscribers to JOURNAL. "Study of Owls" now ready, also "Heron and Iris." Send stamp for list and particulars. PLATFORM ECHOES VING TRUTHS FOR HEAD AND HEART By John B. Gough.

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

Philadelphia, January, 1887.

Watch the children carefully at this season and guard them from draughts. Put on winter nn-derwear too early rather than too late. A cold caught now may prove obstinate and will be more than liable to last through the winter.

Did you ever try to take from a shelf higher than your head a bottle? And did you notice at the time that if you walked away from it you could see the pottle in its true position so that if you could reach it from where you were then standing you could put your hand on it without difficulty, while when you have again reached the back we are an upblic du group highly to the

standing you could put your hand on it without difficulty, while when you have again reached the shelf you are ag in obliged to grope blindly lor the object so plainly visible irom arar? It is precisely this law of nature that speaks advice iron a disinterested party often so valua-ble, and he who goes wilfully on his own course, without seeking counsel from one who, from an-other position, can take an "outside view" knows not what he misses.

It is the beisman who "sees from afar," that makes it possible for the engineer to send the boat upon its way.

Did you ever, at the imminent risk of your Did you ever, at the imminent risk of your neck, waik along the street on a slippery day, and view with lofty contempt the full grown, nay, even middle-aged, people who were sliding? It seemed very slily doubtless, but there really was not quite so much skittishuess in the action, as good, sound, common sense. Those who slide, on a slippery pavement, have learned one of the most provides of the principles of

learned one of the most projound principles of

learned one of the most procound principles of life. For when we come to a slippery place in our daily path, if, instead of tr.ing to tread firmly as common (looking round the while in apparent unconsciousness of our precarious footing) we acknowledge, with as much good humor as may be, that our footing is uncertain, and that we are not only obliged to step carefully, but even to *slide* a little in the direction of circumstances, we will not only be more likely to prevent a down-fall, but, in the event of that disaster, the fall will be much more good-naturedly received by those around us, and helping hands to set us on our feet again, will be more readily outstretched.

Many people object to their children reading fiction, maintaining that such reading is injurious and that only the true, as in history, should be read.

read. But is fiction untrue? Truly, it deals with characters that seem to exist only in the authors brain, but are these characters any the less true for all that?

for all that? Do you never in reading a work of fiction, pick out a character here or there and say "That is just like so and so." If you have met in life, one or two of the characters mentioned, may not some one else have met the rest? And is the grouping together of these same life-like charac-ters and the fastening of them together with a chain of naturel circumstances to her regreded as chain of natural circumstances to be regarded as

chain of natural circumstances to be regarded as writing that which is untrue? But there is an advantage as well, in dealing with fictitious characters. In real life, all that we know of a man, is him-self as he shows himself. In fiction, the author knows every minutest spring of action, every thought, every turn, and he can play upon the character, if he be skilled, as an organist upon the keys.

"LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.-YOUT "Bu" In to-day's Boston Heruld has been in for the past three seasons just at this time of year. I and several others have answered it, and sent the Ten Cents (Uc.) in money and stumps, but never heard after from you. It is time your Post-Office looked after your mod."

A FEW WORDS TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Above we quote to the letter, one out of many communications which we receive. We would like our readers to note this quotation well, as we intend to draw several morals there-

from. First, there is no *city* named upon the card and the stamp is so illegible that deciphering is im-possible. Moral one-always write the City clearly, either at the beginning or end of any communication. Second, there is no state named so that even

had the city been distinct, we would still be at a great loss as there might be a city of the same name in every State in the Union as is the fact in some cases. Moral two-always write the state clearly.

Third, there is no name signed so that having both city and state at our command we would be powerless to right a wrong, if the fault lay with

Moral three—always sign your name in full if

Noral three—always sign your name in full if you desire your business attended to.
In all probability had the writer of this postal complied with these three simple conditions, at the first sending, the second sending would not have been necessary.
We receive letters from all parts of the country (many of them demanding an answer by return of mail) signed in the most ridiculous manner. Suppose that we have the state and town in full how can we answer letters signed "Nellie" "Pansy" X. Y. Z—and above all that most common of all nom de plumes "A Subscriber."
We have iying in our desk now two letters which we greatly regret having had returned to us. They were directed precisely according to letters sent us and the replies were of importance to those sending. But as one comes from Balem, Mass. another from Boston, Mass. we presume the abscree of street address is the cause of their non delivery. But we cannot help it. We did our best in writing at once—in the most kludly way we knew how. But we presume that the writers oi those letters are this moment, away down in their hearts, regarding us as heartless if not absolutely "is delusion and a same."
We would like also to say a few words to our subscribers about another matter which, perhaps. will do as well in this connection, as in any other. We are in receipt of various complaints in regard to non-receipt of the JOUNAL. These compliants are always willingly, nay, cheerfully atiended to. But this very attention, shows us the fact that, in ninety nine cases out of one hundred, the names are upon our books, correctly entered, in every way.

the names are upon our books, correctly entered, in wery way, We are likewise in receipt of many other let-

ters, two specimens of which, given below, will be sufficient, and will perhaps clear our shoulders of much of the blame which the non-receiving subscribers have been hitherto inclined to attach to 118.

bubble holes have been historie and the second seco

about he war, it one might judge by the tone of ber complaint to us.) To-day some one writes:---"By mere accident, my husband discovered at the Post Office, six months papers directed to me. I have received uone since June and have been wondering where they were. But this clears both you and me of all busine" biame.'

they were. But this clears both you and me of all biame." There I we have done. We do not think much more need be said. When you find your paper missing please be sure that the trouble is not in your own post office. For we are holding now about two hundred notices from Post-masters, "removed" "changed" "no such person known" --"gone, don't know where"--"no such number" and in every case the address is according to the original letter sent in. We keep these notices to send to the complainants, for an owner is pretty sure to turn up. The Postal Service, in its pre-sent form, is anything but a credit to the United States, and in some cities it is so exceptionally bad that many business men employ special messen-gers and telegraph altogether, to carry any im-portant business. Again we ask you to be sure that the trouble does not lie in your own town.

Pleased as a parent must be, to see a child happy, the parting between parent and child, at time of marriage must necessarily be accom-panied by much that is bitter. Is it pleasant to see the child for whom one has tolled and striven from its babyhood up, desert the parent nest to start out in life with an alien, just as soon as he or she has sufficiently matured to be companionable?

Just as soon as here such as summerently instance Natural, surely, but not pleasant. Why then should parents be called upon to en-dure the "congratalations" that usually accom-pany such occasions? Think about it! what is there to congratulate a bride upon? Upon safely landing the husband for whom she has been so long angling ?

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MRs. K. G.," CHICAGO.—Home dyed silk dres-es are seldom a success. Try Diamond Dyes ac-

lr "J." will use Babbitt's 1776 on her flour sacks, it will take the letters out. MARIE GREENE.

TANGERINE, FLA., Nov. 1st., '86. ED. L. H. J.-Will you please let me know where I can get leaves for artificial flowers? And oblige T. T. W. [Denison, Chestnut below 8th St., Philadelphia, [Denison] а. – Ер.

WILL "L. C. R." please send me a pieced block called the "Tree of Paradise?" and oblige Yours truly, MANILLA A. CURTIS. Yours truly, N. NEWBURGH, ME.

"MRS. G. D. C.," Eugene City.—Answered by mail to above place. No street address given. Letter postmarked Albany, Oregon.—[ED.

CAN some of the sisters tell me through the L H. J. what will take choke cherry stain out of a linen lap spread i aud greatly oblige MRS. J. L. EDGERTON.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 12, '86. DEAR EDITOR.—Can you inform one of your subscribers how I can remove lemonade stains from an ingrain carpet? ITrue nouter the state of the st [Try application of ammonia-water.-ED.]

PLEASE answer through paper where I can get

Wells & Richardson's butter coloring. SUBSCRIBER. [Send to Wells & Richardson, Burlington, Vt. ED. JOUR.

PHILA., Nov. 15th, 1886. ED. L. H. J.—I would like to know if there is any way to freshen up old hair cloth. Please ans-wer through paper, and oblige VIRGINIA. [We are inclined to think "old hair cloth" hope--Ед.

LIME RIDGE, PA., Nov. 16, 1886. ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.-Please let me

ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—Please let me know, through columns of the JOURNAL, how to ebonize maple or cedar wood. Resp't. ALICE NEUKELMAN. [Apply to any art store for preparation which is manufactured for the purpose.—ED.

STAFFORD POINT, CATAHOULA PARISH, LA

STAFFORD FOINT, CATAHOLLA PARISH, LA., Nov. 11th, 1886. EDITOR JOURNAL.—Will you kindly inform me, through your paper, where I can obtain "Sylvia, or The Discarded Wife?" I am greatly picased with your paper; think it splendid. Yours respectfully, MISS M. C. HERRIFF.

WILL some of the ladies who have used Diamond

Will some of the ladies who have used Distributed Dyes please tell me if the goods are to be scoured upon taking from the dye, or dried and then washed? I have not been successful with them. MRS. G. D. L. [Use Diamond Dyes exactly according to direc tions on package and you will be successful. -- ED.

SOME readers of the JOURNAL may be pleased to learn that real thread lace may be cleaned and prevented from turning dark by laying away in a box with a mixture of pulverized magnesia and French chalk, equal parts, sprinkled plentifully in the folds. A lace maker told me that in this mixture they kept laces awaiting sale. E. E. S.

CAN any of the sisters tell me how to make a LAN BBY OF THE SIDER'S LET THE HOW TO MAKE B hair watch chain I I do not think "Subscriber" could get any idea of hair flowers from written directions, but as I learned from a teacher how to make them, will send her as plain directions as possible if she will send her address to MRS. VILLIE VAN, LENVEN LIME SPRINGS, LOWA.

LENVEN, LIME SPRINGS, IOWA.

KINGSTON, NOV. 15, '86. TO THE EDITOR OF LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Dear Madam:-If "Mrs. A. M." will write to the Agricultural Department at Washington, she can procure a manuel of silk culture published by the government, and sent free upon application. She can also gain considerable information by writing to the Women's Silk Culture Association, Nos. 1224 and 1226 Arch St., Phila.

"Mrs. P. D. Dooly,"-Cannot make out you "Mrs. P. D. Dooly."—Cannot make out your address, and the post mark on your letter only shows the "Miss" a "C." and part of an "E.," so you must write direct for a circular of Hard Water Soap to Ardis Soap Co., Pier 65 South Wharves, Philadelphia, Pa. Do wish our friends would write their names and addresses distinctly. Sometimes they forget to give the address, and then are indignant because their letters are not answered

"Mrs. N. M.," Binghampton, N. Y., "Mrs. A. P.," "Worked to Death" and others:—All that boiling and scalding clothes is injurious to the health, besides being time thrown away. Get Frank Siddail's scap, and wash your clothes ac-cording to directions on wrapper, and you will be better off in purse body, and mind.

LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO, NOV. 3, 1886. EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.-Will you please tell me, through the columns of your valu-able paper, where I can get J. H. Green's genuine improved ink eraser and paper cleaner? and you will oblige Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

[Any reliable stationer can provide you with the above article or will obtain it for you.—ED. ith

NORWOOD, MASS., Sept. 24, '86. EDITOR L. H. J.—A subscriber who signs her-self "Novice," asks, in the October number, the lady who furnished the recipe for cream of tartar bread, if it was ready for baking immediately after mixing. As I am the person referred to, 1 would say to her, certainly, your bread is ready for baking as soon as mixed. One of my mother's first lessons in baking was, that any mixture con-taining cream of tartar and soda, or baking pow-der, should be put into the oven as soon as posder, should be put into the oven as soon as pos-sible. I trust "Novice" will also try our recipe for Raised Graham Bread—Two qts. graham meal, ½ compressed yeast cake, (a quarter of a cake or third will contain sufficient rising power, cake or third will contain sumclent rising power, as Graham meal is raised more easily than flour,) χ cup sugar, or molasses if preferred. If yeast is used, χ of a cup is sufficient. Mix with mik or water to a stiff batter, adding a little soda and salt. Mixed at night it will be ready in the morn-ing to be put in pans, after a brisk stirring. Let it rise half an hour, and then bake. EANNE PEREY.

this. I think we can take it up and flud every-

JANUARY, 1887.

this. I think we can take it up and flud every-thing, or any information necessary, about house-keeping, etc. In answer to the inquiry of "O. M. C." in re-gard to crystallizing grasses: Put into an earthen vessel or porcelain kettle, one pound of alum in small lumps, pour nearly a gallon of water upon it, and let it boil; it eup the grasses in very small bunches, and then shake the heads apart; pour the alum water into an open jar, place sticks across the top, from which suspend the grasses into the liquid. Set the jar in a cool place, let it remain twenty-four hours. Remove the grasses very carefully, hang them up separately until thoroughly dry, before putting them in vases. "Mrs. C. J. Mosher, Coichita, Kan." can teach her parrot to talk or sing, by taking it at night into a dark room and cover the cage with a large towel or anything that will keep it from seeing her; then whisper to it, very distinctly. I taught one to sing the first line of "Am I a Soldier of the Cross," and I taught it to say a great many little sentences: "Begone, dogs," "Poly wants cracker and coffee," and ever so many little sentences. I am always so anxious to get my JOURNAL and think I'll get several subscribers. I hope you will succeed in reading this letter. I have very sore eyes, and would like some of the sisters to tell me something or some remedy, as it is prevalent in this country. Kesp't. Mas. C. L. H. D. something or some remedy, as it is prevalent in this country. Resp't. MRS. C. L. H. D.

bis country. Respit. MRS. C. L. H. D. EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:— Oue of the most mistaken of the many fallacious tenets held at the present day, is, that ignorance is innocence. Upon this rock of ignorance thou-sands of young lives have been wrecked because those on whom devolved the sacred duty, failed to teach the victims to read the danger signals. Home education alone can protect our youth from the pitialls on every side; and upon parent and guardian does it devolve to see that their charges are made to know and appreciate that they possess passions to be controlled—appetites to be watched. Either from false modesty or from neglect, in-struction in regard to many of the functions of a divinely constructed physical nature, is entirely witcheld; and from pure ignorance our growing boys and girls, fall into habits of vice which ruin the body and blast the soul. It is the duty of every minister from the publit; of every judge from the bench; and of the press from its position as an educator of the public taste, to strip of all their glittering attractions, the evils of the day and to present them as they are, that they may receive the condemnation and detestation that they deserve. But a few months ago, society at large was startled by the horrible disclosures made in one of the English papers; and poole stared and asked each other "Can this barter of souls exist

of the English papers; and people stared in one asked each other "Can this barter of souls exist in our midst?" Yet it *did*, and still *does* to a de-gree, in all the larger cities on both sides of the water Von only need to here the source of the

gree, in all the larger cities on both sides of the water. You only need to hear the reports from the various societies formed for the repression of vice to be convinced of the truth of this statement. Why not your children or mine, if we leave them unwarued—unguarded? "Forewarned is forearmed." Woman ! a great power has been given you; an influence so suble that it can only be felt, not seen. But it lies with you whether this influence shall be exerted for good or ill; it lies with you whether you shall keep your original purity unsullied or shall trail it in the dust. keep your ori it in the dust. If this beautiful world is ever made pure and

better, it will certainly be through your influence

Preserving hearts and homes And thus, the state.

HENRY LONGCOPE.

Nov. 5tb., 1886. DEAR JOURNAL:—I was glad to see "H. M. M's" letter in the November number. Itseemed to me it was time for some one to remind the sisters of the spirit of retaliation some of them were showing. We must follow her advice and "strive to exchange ideas in a Christian spirit." While I agree with her in thinking that "Bell" criticised "Thorny Poppy" somewhat severely, I think we should not overlook the merit of "Bell's" article. It certainly shows that the writer pos-

tunk we should not overlook the merit of "Bell's" article. It certainly shows that the writer pos-sesses a very good understanding of the subject. I know that dear "Poppy" is thoroughly in ear-nest, and means well, but isn't there danger of leading some young mothers astray by advocating the use of butter, beans and coffee for children less than a year old? While many children sur-vive when given the food of older persons, a great many are killed by it, especially in the summer time. time If "Poppy" and any of the rest of the sisters

keys. In history we have the fact—the result; in fic-tion we have the thought which produced the re-sult—each result can be traced back to its in-cipiency in the hero's brain. The motive is often quite as important as the action itself, only in real life and true bistory we cannot reach it. All honor then to the writers who record, not only noble deeds but the thoughts from which those deeds have sprung, and all the innermost workings of a noble mind.

POSTAGE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

A discrimination in the rates of postage to city 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 weekles can be malled to city sub-scribers for one cent per pound, monthlies cannot be malled to city subscribers for less than one cent for each two ounces, except where the sub-scribers go to the post-office for their mail. And, as the JOREWAL in its present form weighs over scribers go to the post-onice 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, for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post-office to be called for, or to any P. Q. box.

a bride upon ³ Upon safely landing the husband for whom she has been so long angling ³ Indeed, it seems like it. We "congratulate" upon the achievement of some great effort. When a friend leaves us for foreign shores do we congratulate him upon leaving all his land-marks behind him? No-we wish him well, - we bid him God-speed. The whole matter seems to be covered by the

The whole matter seems to be covered by the reply of a loving, whole-hearted mother, who would have willingly given her life for her child. "Congratulate me"" she asked, "and upon what? That I shall so soon lose my daughter? I do not consider it a subject for congratulation, even though her husband is the man of all the world I should have chosen for her. Wish her well, but do not "congratulate" her—or me.

Protect the children's knees well. Some physician asserts that many of the cases of lameness now entant arise from the absurd fashion in vogue but a comparatively little while ago, keeping short stockings on children during winter time and thus allowing the knees to be exposed to the celd. Women with their long skirs, and men with their thick pantaloons can hardly compute the discomfort suffered bythe little enes in their curtailed garments.

FANNIE PERRY.

If "Poppy" and any of the rest of the sisters are not acquainted with some of "our modern writers," they, and their children would be great-ly benefitted by carefully reading some of them. One of them says: "Milk for babes, mush and milk for children under six years of age; and during this period all wholesome vegetables may be permitted, but no stronger animal food than milk. Bassing the sixth year, butter, eggs and fish may be allowed to euter sparingly into the diet of the child; and from the twelfth year,— poultry, broths and the soups of other meats." In the October number "Lulu" wishes to know a cure for stammering. The following is from the *Phrenological Journal*, and I should think, is reliable. "The pupil is first taught to make full, long inspiration, and follow it by regular, for-cible expiration. Then the respiratory move-ments are made with various rythms until they become full, regular, and easy, instead of being jerky, labored and fatiguing. In the second stage of treatment, exercises with vowel sounds are substituted for the previous mute breathings, giving to eacy vowel the various mute breathings, giving to eacy vowel the various modifications of tone. Ditch, duration, etc., heard in conversation. giving to eacy yowel the various modifications of tone, pitch, duration, etc., heard in conversation. The third stage comprises exercises on conso-nants alone, and in combination with yowels; at first slowly, then rapidly, varying the duration and pitch of each syllable, and passing from words of one syllable to those of two and more syllables. Prepared by these exercises, the pupil learns to articulate slowly, and methodically short scuttences, and always beginning with a deep inspiration. Twenty days of this treatment usually suffice for a perfect cure." In answer to an inquiry, I would recommend greasing the letters on flour sacks before washing, to remove them. I have not tried it, but intend to do so. giving to eacy vowel the various modifications of

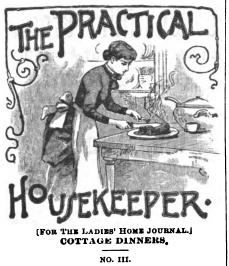
to do so.

What is the address of the author of "Economy" in the March number? Ifell in love with her and ber article.

I, too, think our JOURNAL a most excellent paper. May success attend it. IONE.

CASTELL, LLANO CO., TEXAS, Oct. 20th, 1886. EDITOR L. H. J.—If you'll only look at the map of Texas, you'll see I am one of the sisters who surely appreciates your valuable paper. I fee in instinctive love of truth and goodness is en-that i've lost a great deal, not subscribing before

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BY CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

In the life of a busy and conscientious house-wife, it is often difficult to tell what to slight,— or rather,—what to leave undone. The wife must see that her husband's home is bright and cheer-ful, the mother, that her children are carefully trained physically, mentally and spiritually. The peculiarity femlaine side of a woman's nature is tempted by the desire to make her rooms pretty with needlework, while her intellectual part craves books, art and music. Among these pres-sing claims there is little wonder that one duty jostles another, and that in the effort to reconcile them all, the poor housekeeper comes to consider many of them as burdens. Nor is it a marvel if she slips a weight from the galled shoulders oc-casionally and lets matters go as they will for awhile. Still, it is dangerous for a woman to lower her standard even temporarily. It is hard-er to raise it again. In no department of the home are constant care and a high ideal more necessary than in what pertains to the eating room and hours of the family. In many households the meals are the only times when all the members are assembled, and the endeavor should be to make such seasons In the life of a busy and conscientious house

and the endeavor should be to make such seasons the bright spots of the day. Pleasant fares, an attractive table, neat serving and well prepared food all bear their part in accomplishing this re-sult. The waiting may be of the simplest, but even if the cook must change the courses, she may don a white apron and cap for the task. When the work devolves upon members of the family, it should be performed as carefully as by professionals. Such experience will stand in good stead to sons and dauguters when they have homes of their own. The routine may seem it knome at first, but in the end it will prove casier than the "higgledy-piggledy" style of serving common in "higgledy-piggledy" style of serving common in some homes.

A few leading points should be clearly under-some homes. A few leading points should be clearly under-stood, both by professional and amateur waiters. Dishes must be passed on the leit side, as the guest's right hand is then free to help bimself. In clearing the table, the large dishes should iirst be removed, next the plates, and last the smaller pieces, such as sait-cellars, cruets, etc. A folded mapkin is better for crumbing the cloth than a brush, as the latter soon becomes unpleasantly solied. Everyvestige of the earlier courses should be banished before the dessert is placed on the table. The sweets of the meal will be enjoyed far better if there are no remnants of the pre-ceding viands in the suape of crumbs and scraps, or worst of all, solied knives, forks and plates. SUNDAY.

SUNDAY. Tomato Bisque Pot Roast of Beef. Mashed Potatoes. Cold Slaw. Stewed Celery. Jelly. Nut Cakes.

Lemon Jelly.

TOMATO BISQUE.—One can tomatoes, one quart milk, oue tublespoonful butter, one tablespoouful cornstarch, one tenspoonful white sugar, salt and

cornstarch, one teaspoonful white sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Strain the juice from the tomatoes, setting aside the pulp for future use. Put the liquor over the fire in a saucepan and add the sugar. Heat the milk in a double boiler and thicken with the corn-starch rubbed smoothly with the butter. Stir in a pinch of soda and just before taking from the stove, pour the tomato into the milk. Season and serve at once. If left on the fire more than a minute after adding the tomato, the milk is apt to curdie. This will be found a simple and de-licious soup. licious soup. Por Roast of BEEF.—Lay in a broad pot a

Por Roast of BEEF.—Lay in a broad pot a boneless piece of beef, cut from the round. It should be between three and four inches in thick-ness, a solid "chunk" bound and skewered into compact shape. A piece weighing from five to six pounds is enough for a family of ordinary size. Pour over it about a bint of boiling water, sprinkle with a few fine shreds of onion and a little salt and cook over a slow fire. Turn the beef once or twice. Allow about fifteen minutes to the pound for cooking. When it is done trans-fer it to a dripping pan andbrown slightly in the oven while the gravy is cooling sufficiently to beef once of which to the pound for cooking. When it is to be fer it to a dripping pan andbrown slightly in the oven while the gravy is cooling sufficiently to allow the grease to be skimmed from it. Thicken the gravy with browned flour, boil up once and add a dash of catsup. Pour part over the meat in the dish, the rest into a gravy boat. MASIBC POTATOES.—Prepare as previously di-rected. COLD SLAW WITH EGG DRESSING.—Cut the COLD SLAW WITH EGG DRESSING.—Cut the compare fine with a sharp kine it the solution. Stew slowly until tender, and add the herbs and seasoning. Cook ten minutes longer, herbs and seasoning. Cook ten minutes longer, herbs and seasoning.

lemons, juice and rind, half teaspoonful of cin-

lemons, juice and rind, half teaspoontul of cin-namon. Stir the sugar, cinnamon, lemon-juice and grated peel into the soaked gelatine and pour over this the boiling water. Strain through a thick cloth into moulds wet with cold water. Set in a cold place to form. Eat with cream. NUT CAKES.—Half cup of sugar. half cup of butter, two eggs, half cup of water, one and a-half cups prepared flour, one cupful hickory nut kernels freed from all bits of shell and dredged in flour.

in flour.

Crean the butter and sugar, add the yolks of the cggs the water and flour and the whites. Last of all, stir iu the nuts. Bake in small tins and ice if desired.

MONDAY.

Beef a la jardiniere. Baked Sweet Potatoes Celery. Fruit.

BEEF A LA JARDINIERE.—Slice three carrots, two turnips and two beets, and cut into inch lengths the contents of a plut can of string beans. Stew these until tender and drain dry. Pour over them whatever gravy you have left from the day before and add the residue of the can of to-metose. Heat your back in a staemer. If you day before and add the residue of the can of to-matoes. Heat your beef in a steamer. If you have none, one may easily be improvised by placing a gridiron or toasting rack over a pan of boiling water set in the oven, laying the meat on the bars and turning another pan over it. When it is heated through lay it in a platter, arrange your vegetables about it and pour the gravy around it. This will prove an easy and appe-tizing method of serving the beef for the "wash day dinner" that is a bug-bear in numberless households. BROWNED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes and peel

BROWNED POTATOES.—Boil potatoes and peel them. Lay them in a pan and pour over them a cupful of the gravy reserved from your beef. Set in the oven uncovered and turn them occasionally, watching closely to see that they do not scorch. Let them brown nicely before taking from the oven.

CELERY.-Serve the fresh white nieces reserved

CELERY.—Serve the fresh white pieces reserved from vesterday's supply and arrange in a dish or a giass as before directed. FRUIT.—When possible, have a set of fruit plates. Pretty ones may be bought for from five to eight dollars a dozen and sometimes for even less. There are few housemothers who would not prefer something of this kind, to add to the beauty of their homes, ior a Christmas or birthday gift, rather than any article of personal adornment. Dainty plates, arranged with such doilies and finger bowls as were described in the November issue of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and fur-nished with small silver fruit knives add an air of elegance to a prettily plied dish of bright apples or Winter pears that makes the simple dessert doubly tempting. or Winter pears doubly tempting. TUESDAY.

Potato Soup. Boiled Ham. Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Squash. Crackers and Cheese.

Mashed Potatoes. Boiled Squash. Crackers and Cheese. POTATO SOUP.—A dozen potatoes, one cup mi.k, two quarts coid water, bunch of soup herbs and celery tops, half ouion, minced, one table-spoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour. Peel and slice the potatoes, and boil ten min-utes. Drain off the water and return the sauce-pan to the lire with the two quarts of cold water, onion, herbs and celery. Boil for an hour, then rub through the colander and retarn the strained contents of the soup pot to the fire. Bring to a boil, and stir in the butter, rubbed smooth with the flour. Season and pour into the tureer. After this is done add the cup of milk which should have been heated in a separate ves-sel. Mix well. This is a palatable and nourishing soup and is little trouble to prepare. At this time of year soups are to be especially recommended as much imore wholesome than pastry and rich puddings and costing far less trouble. It is well to let them supersede desserts occasionally and to place the extra course at the beginning of the meal in-stead of at the end.

stead of at the end.

BOILED HAM. --Get a corned ham in preference to a smoked one, as the latter are less digestible than the former. Soak over night, and put on to boil early in the moraing in cold water. Cook steadily, but not too fast, allowing fifteen minutes to the pound. Skin, sprinkie over thickly with cracker crumbs, dot with "dabs" of pepper, and

garnish with parsley. MASHED POTATOES.—Prepare as before direct-ed, cooking enough to have a supply for next day's dinner.

day's dinuer. BOLLED SQUASH.—Peel and slice the squash, removing the seeds. Lay in cold water half an hour, then put on the stove in enough boiling water, slightly salted, to cover it. Boil for an hour, drain dry in a colander, and mash and beat smooth in a wooden bowl. Heat again, stirring in a lump of butter the size of an egg and quarter of a cupful of milk. Season to taste and serve were hot.

CRACKERS AND CHEESE —Clear the table as though for dessert, have the crackers heated in though for dessert, have the crackers heated in the oven and east with the cheese. Neufchatel and Philadelphia cream cheese, or the home made "pot cheese" are very nice, or when these are not available, good Euglish or American cheese. A cup of coffee or tea is a pleasant addition.

WEDNESDAY.

Mutton Stew with Dumplings. Potato Cones. Scalloped Squash. Baked Sweet Potatoes.

pepper into two cupfuls of cold mashed potato. Form with the hands into coues, leaving a little hollow in the top of each. Place the coues in a greased pan and brown in the oven. Two min-utes before removing them put a little of the whipped white of an egg into the hollow on top. SCALLOPED SQUASH.—Heat a quarter cupful of milk almost, but not quite, to scalding. Stir into it a lump of butter half the size of an egg rolled in a tablespoonful of flour, remove from the fire and add a beaten egg. Whip this into a cupful of cold bolled squash, season to taste, put into a buttered pudding dish, sift crumbs over the top and brown in a quick oven. BARED SWEET POTATOES.—Directions pre-viously given.

viously given.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one cup of milk, two eggs,

two cups prepared flour. Cream the butter and sugar, add the whipped yolks of the eggs, the milk, the flour and the beaten whites. Bake in a brick shaped mould well greased, and slice cross-wise. Eat with either hard or liquid sauce.

THURSDAY.

Mutton Broth. Barbecued Ham. ding. Cream Turnips. Corn Pudding. Cream "Brown Betty."

MUTTON BROTH. —One pound lean mutton, cut small, two pounds mutton bones, well cracked, two quarts coid water, chopped onion and parsley,

salt and pepper. Let the meat, bones and onion simmer slowly several hours. Scason and set aside until cold. Remove all the fut and strain out the bones and nearbye all the lat and strain out the bones and meat, squeezing out every drop of soup. Have ready half a cupful of rice, which has been sonked in a little cold water for two hours. Add this to the soup, put them on the stove and let them sim-mer until the rice is soft and broken. Add the chopped parsley and the milk, which should have been heated to scalding in another vessel. A little foresidt will enable the houstceper to

A little foresight will enable the houskeeper to BARBECUED HAM.—Cut large slices of cold ham

and fry them in their own fat. Prepare a sauce of three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, half a tea-spoonful of sugar, the same of made mustard and

a little pepper. Lay the same of made mustard and a little pepper. Lay the ham in a hot dish, stir the sauce into the fat left in the pan, boil up once and pour all over the meat. CORN PUDDING.—Drain the liquor from a can of corn..nd chop the kernels very fine. Rub to-gether a tablespoonful of butter and sugar, add a beaten egg and two cupfuls of milk. Stir the chopped corn into this, sait slightly and bake in a wood oven for about half an hour. A delicions a good oven for about half an hour. A delicious dish.

dish. CREAM TURNIPS.—Peel, slice and stow the tur-nips until tender. Make a sauce of a cupful of milk thickened with a tablespoonful of butter rolled in half as much cornstarch and seasoned with pepper and salt. Drain the turnips, pour the sauce over them and let them stand over the free in a double boller for the minute. Do not

in the bottom of a greased pudding dish place

In the bottom of a greased pudding dish place a thin layer of the crumbs, follow this by one of apples, well dotted with bits of butter and sprink-led with sugar and spice. Repeat the layer of crumbs, and continue in the same order until all the materials are exhausted, making the top stratum of the crumbs and laying bits of butter on it. Bake covered fifteen or twenty minutes, then uncover and brown. Eat with sauce or with butter and sugar.

FRIDAY.

Boiled Cod with Tomato Sauce. Mashed Potato, browned. Rice with Cheese. Plain Macaroni Pudding.

Plain Macaroni Puddlng. BOILED COD WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—Order a good solid piece of cod. Lay it in cold water, salted, for fifteen minutes, sew it up in a piece of cheese cloth or white mosquito netting and put ou the fire in boiling water. Cook twenty min-utes to the pound. Prepare the sauce by drain-ing the liquor from a can of tomatoes, heating over the fire, seasoning and thickening with browned flour wet up with a little of the cold juice. Lay the piece of cod, released from the netting, upon a hot dish and pour the sauce over and around it. MASHED POTATO, BROWNED.—Prepare the mashed potato as usual, stir a beaten egg into it,

mashed potato as usual, stir a beaten egg into it, mound on a pie plate, and brown ina quick oven. BOILED RICE WITH CHEESE.—Wush a cupful

BOILED RICE WITH CHEESE.—Wash a cupful of raw rice in cold water, picking it over care-fully. Put over the fire in two quarts of water that is boiling hard at the time. Salt slightly and cook twenty minutes, shaking the saucepan oc-casionally, but never stirring it. Ascertain if the rice is soft enough by pinching a grain between the thumb and finger. Drain off the water through a colander and set this with the rice in it over an empty pot on the stove, to dry off. Just before sending to table mix into it with a fork a teaspoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of grated cheese, with sait to taste. PLAIN MAOARONI PUDDING.—Break half a pound of macaronior spaghetti into inch lengths, and cook soft in boiling water. Scald three cups of milk, adding a pinch of soda, stir in a little salt and a tablespoonful of butter, and add the macaroni, first draining it dry. Cook ten minutes in a double boiler, and eat hot with butter and sugar.

sugar.

a hot colander. Send them to table in a napkin. SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Receipt previously given.

COFFEE AND CRULLERS-Make according to directions given in December number of LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

QUERIES FOR RECIPES. 1. "How to make Pork Cake." (Mrs. G. O. Dodge.) One pound fat salt pork, chopped fine.

Three cups strong coffee. Two cups molasses.

Two cups sugar. One pound raisins, stoned and chopped. One pound currants, carefully washed and dried.

One tablespoonful allspice. cinnamon.

" " ginger. One tablespoonful Royal Baking Powder. Flour enough to make batter of ordinary stiffness for cake.

ness for cake. Pour the boiling coffee over the chopped pork and stir well together. Add the sugar, molasses and spices, beat hard, stir in the flour and last the fruit, well dredged. Bake in one large loaf in a well greased pan. The oven must be slow and

well greased pan. The oven must be steady. 2. "How to make good strong vinegar." (Mrs. G. O. Dodge.) The best way to procure good vinegar is to buy a kee or barrel of cider in the Fall and let it stand in the cellar with the bung open. Some house-keepers always add the drainings of the teapot to the vinegar barrei and claim that its contents are much improved thereby. The vinegar made from cider kept at home is usually much better and sharper than that purchased from grocers. 3. "How to make puff paste." (Eila M. Perrine.)

(Elia M. Perrine.) Oue pound flour. Three-quarters pound butter. Yolk of one egg. Ice-water to make stiff dough. Chop or rub half the butter into the flour. Mix the beaten egg with the ice-water and work this into the flour until you have a stiff paste. Roll this out very thin, with as few strokes as possible, and dot thickly with bits of butter. Roll this up tight, flatten with the rolling pin, and convert it once more into a thin sheet. Repeat the process until the butter is used up, which should be in about three applications. Set aside in a cold place au hour before making out crust. Brush over with beaten egg just before taking from the oven.

place au hour before making out crust. Brush over with beaten egg just before taking from the oven. 4. "Is there any way to stop the leaking of Mason's or other fruit jars?" Various methods are recommended but the only reliable course is to purchase new rubber rings for the jars. It is claimed that these rubbers can be renovated, but success in such an attempt is so uncertain that it proves more economical in the long run to purchase the new rings. The ex-pense is slight and soon pays for itself. 5. "How is French mustard prepared?" (Mrs. C. S. Stokes.) The regular French mustard paste cannot be prepared from Engish mustard. The latter is too sharp. French mustard is said to be largely adulterated with flour. The paste comes ready put up in small jars, at a low price. The best home made substitute is English "Made Mus-tard" for which a recipe can be given, if desired. 6. "How to make sweet apple pickle." Seven pounds firm apples, pared. Four pounds white sugar. One quart vicegar. Mace, cinnamon and cloves to taste. Pare, core and quarter the apples, dropping each piece in cold water to prevent discoloration.

Mace, cinnamon and cloves to taste. Pare, core and quarter the apples, dropping each piece in cold water to prevent discoloration. Stick two cloves in each piece. Dry between two cloths when all are ready and put into the kettle with the sugar. Mix thoroughly, bring to a gen-tle boil, and cook until the apples begin to grow tender. Add the vinegar and the spice (these, if ground, must be tied in small bags of muslin), and simmer five minutes. Take out with a skim-mer and boil the syrup down thick. Pour the syrup boiling hot upon the fruit in the jars, and seal at once. seal at once.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and endorsed by the best Hotels, Confectioners, Gro-cers, and the first families in the country.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of hair.



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COLD SLAW WITH EGG DRESSING.—Cut the heart of a white cabbage flue with a sharp knife and just before sending to table pour over it the following dressing. Yolks of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of oil, four tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one saltspoonful each of pepper and mustard. Beat the oil by degrees into the yolks of the eggs until the mixture is thick and smooth. Add the seasoning and the vinegar beating all together thoroughly. Both the dressing and will keep per-fectly in a cold place. STEWED CELERY.—Take the outer and un-blanched stalks of celery for this dish, reserving

eggs until the mixture is thick and smooth. Add the seasoning and the vinegar beating all together thoroughly. Both the dressing and the cabbage feetly in a cold place. STRWED CLEER,—Take the outer and un-blanched stalks of celery for this dish, reserving the firm white pleces for Monday's dinner. Cut tho to elengthis, stew tender in a little bolling water, drain this off aud supply its place with hait thelsen with a teaspoonful of four. Pepper and salt to taste. LBMON JELT.—Half package of gelatine soaked in a cupful of cold water for an hour, two cupfuls bolling water, one cupful sugar, two

berbs and seasoning. Cook ten minutes longer, remove the meat with a split spoon and set aside in a hot place. Thicken the gravy with the flour in a hot place. Thicken and cook the dumplings.

DUMPLINGS.—One cup prepared flour, one small tablespoonful of lard, a little salt, milk enough to make a moderately stiff dough. Rub the lard and salt into the flour until they

SATURDAY. Rolled Steak. s Scalloped Tomatoes. Fried Potatoes Crullers. Coffee.

ROLLED STEAK.—Order a round steak, less than an inch thick. Have your butcher beat it hard with the flat of his cleaver and score it yourhard with the flat of his cleaver and score it your-self across both ways with a sharp knife. Spread it thickly with a forcemeat made of chopped salt pork and bread crumbs, seasoned with pepper, salt, thyme, sweet marjoram and parsley with a little finely minced onion. This done, roll up the steak as you would a piece of music, and bind it firmly into shape with stout string. Lay in a dripping pan half filled with boiling water, cover it closely and cook two hours, turning two or three times. Serve with the thickened gravy poured around it. Remove the strings before sending to table and in carving slice across the end.









Modern Domestic Economy. How to Save Time, Strength and Money. A Day in the Shops About Town. General Marking Down of Prices in Dress Goods, and Made up Articles. A Novel Idea in Box Costumes.

BY MRS. JAMES H. LAMBERT.

BY MRS. JAMES H. LAMBERT. In this age of innovation, some one labor sav-ing invention at least, has been perfected and taked in each and every department of household, and out of door industry, so that the results once attained by physical strength and personal skill, can now be quite as fully and satisfactorily re-atask can be greatly aided, and the work lightened by using some inexpensive article, which enables one to do more in a moment, than the most will-ing hand alone can perform in an hour; for ex-ample, the chain dish cloth of steel or iron, costs on all breaking, for it speedily removes burnt or caked .ood from the pots or paus in daily use. The mechanical cotton picker, tately infro-holts, with lightning rapidity, in the day or at ight, for it feels its way, doing in a few hours, what fity hands would accomplish in as may ayas; and street cars are run by cable, at less ex-bound they have the feed and care of horses. Through modern enlightenment work of all finds is made easy. Prepared foods have only for they cannot burn, and the heavy family was hous once took two women a day and a half yous hous on the one to burn, and the heavy family was hous on the one took two women a day and a half yous hous one to burn, and the heavy family was hous one to burn and the heavy family was hous one to burn.

which once took two women a day and a half to hang out, is now often finished by one par of hands, by noon on Monday. In other branches of housekeeping there are

In other branches of housekeeping there are valuable helpers; there are patent sweepers that clean carpets most beautifully, and gather the dust with litter and lint; and sewing machines in countless makes, run by foot at home and by steam in manufactories, and in the work-rooms of our leading stores, so that the work has only to be guided by a careful hand of a correct eyed worker. Homes are very different from what they used to be; rooms are prettier and more comfortable, and as a rule we dress better, but all that does not increase the labor of a modern housewife, or home mother, ior if she knows anything about shop-

increase the labor of a modern housewife, or home mother, lor if she knows anything about shop-ping, and she most always does, she can buy ready for use, each and every article she requires for table service, bed furnishing, upholstery, interior decorations, and for dress, or if more desirable, she may purchase partly made articles, which will have greater value, if industrious fingers of wife, sister or daughter, give the finishing touches. In days past we often read of a man's being ruined by an extravagant wife, but lately those dear little moral essays nave been less irrequently published, for the average wife of this age, is really the helo-mate, and partner of her husend.

really the help-mate, and partner of her husband, and having an equal interest in his prosperity, with a thorough knowledge of the means to be

with a thorough knowledge of the means to be commanded, she very rarely exceeds prudential bounds in her house old expenses. To righteously distribute money all classes of industry must be sustained, ior every dollar spent for work, or for a single article of dress, supplies bread and clothing to some human being, hence true economy does not consist in doing without necessaries, and even luxuries, but simply in con-fuine our expenditures to such a sum a size know

true economy does not consist in doing without necessaries, and even luxuries, but simply in con-fining our expenditures to such a sum, as we know we are entirely able to pay,-motgoing in debt, be-cause by so doing we may wrong others, and not wasting what we already have, thereby wronging ourselves, or those we look to for support. In the February number of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL our readers will find an inlustrated Fashion Article by Mrs. Jennie June Croly, one of the most successful and the best writer on such topics, of to-day, and from her facile peu adap-tive styles will mouthly appear, in such form that they can be clearly understood and copied, and while Mrs. Croly is giving faithful delineat.ons of fashions in dress, your old friend, the writer of this screed, will be on the outlook in stores and manufactories everywhere, for materials, made up articles ior the house or for dress, and labor saving conveniences for the farm and for the home, all of which will be carefully described, and located when possible, for the benefit of our asked ior just such information. Upon second thought, we realize that every reader of this LADIES' HOME JOURNAL can aid us

upon second thought, we realize that every reader of this LADIES' HOME JOURNAL can aid us in this work of spreading useful knowledge, for no doubt every man or woman has found some no doubt every man or woman has found some one article of dress, materials, or for household uses, that is superior to what they have before tried, a cloth that will wear longer, a silk that does not get glossy or break, a better churu, a more cheerful parlor or sitting-room stove, or in truth any and everything to wear, or use. If sof we will sincerely thank each individual to write as a line telling us the qualifications of the we will sincerely thank each individual to write us a line, telling us the qualifications of the favored article, its price, and where itcan be pro-cured, or give us the name and address of the manufacturers. Tell us about anything in the line of household conveniences, dress materials and dress improvers, toilette accessories, articles of personal comfort, made up wearing apparel, and all kinds of labor saving inventions. Address all letters asking questions or giving information of this character to Mrs. J. H. Lambert, Associate Editor, LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, 441 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., and they will be prommtly St. Philadelphia, Pa., and they will be promptly responded to in this Department, organized to be of mutual aid, to society ladies and home mothers.

price, and sometimes at one-half value, hence ladies living near large cities will do well, just before, during, and after the Holidays, to visit the large stores and gather in such useful odds and ends of stylish goods, as they may need, for the novelty of now will be standard next year, if it proves itself worthy, by wearing satisfactorily, and hence will be quite as fashionable then as now, and the new specimens of the same kinds of and hence will be quite as fashionable then as now, and the new specimens of the same kinds of goods will be higher in price, when accepted, and placed among the labrics that are destined to put in an appearance year after year, such as cash-meres, Henriettas, poplins, serges, and the curi-ous elastic weaves, that are now so popular not only for jackets and corsages, but as well for en-tire costumes.

tire costumes. A novel and very convenient idea has been lately illustrated in a leading Philadelphia house, by the introduction of made up waists of this peculiar cloth, put up in boxes, with enough of lately illustrated in a leading Philadelphia house, by the introduction of made up waists of this peculiar cloth, put up in boxes, with enough of the labric to form stylish skirt en suite; the per-fect fitting bodice, with the accompanying ma-terial, being sold for about the same price the desired quantity of uncut cloth, in similar grade, would cost in stores not connected with the elas-tic cloth manuactory. These box waists with skirt fabric, will create quite a revolution in home dressmaking, for it is a much easier matter to make a graceful skirt, than it is to fashion a per-fect body. These suits are in mixed, corded, lustre striped, and guaged elastic cloths, in black, grey, navy blue, and brown, at \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, and on up to \$21 each dress pattern with made waist, and these neat, stylish, and splendid wear-ing toilettes can be worn with heavy wraps in the cold weather, and in the spring will serve as com-plete costumes, with no other outside garment than the jaunty corsage. With such suits fur hats may be worn in mid winter, but leading millinery houses show fancy felts in hats and bonnets in the co.or of the cloth, for instance in dark brown and leather color, blue and cream, grey wand brown, and in solid colors

felts in hats and bonnets in the color of the cloth, for instance in dark brown and leather color, blue and cream, grey and brown, and in solid colors and black. They are stylishly trimmed with folds of velvet, picot edged ribbon, birds and feathers, and cost from \$6 to \$12 each. One more hint to our readers may prove of service. Our stores are literally packed with handsome furs, beautiful dress goods, made up garments, merino underwear, and everything one can wish for personal and family use—with arti-cles suitable ior the Holiday Gifts, which should not be given or accepted according to v lue, or money price, but because their bestowal is prompted by the divine spirit of love, which should iufluence us all not only during this joy-ous festival season, but as well at all times and in all the changeful months of the beautiful year. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

all the changeful months of the beautiful year. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE. "Miss M. M.," Hackettstown, N. J.-Either corduroy or Cord de La Reine will make you a stylish suit. If for the house get the new blue, if for street wear, brown or navy blue. Make plain round skirt, with short tunic in front, and drapery in the back. Have tight or half-fitting jacket, with no trimming but the handsome but-tons. Get a corded felt bonnet in two shades of brown, and trim with folds of the material and loops o. ribbon in two shades of blue or brown. "Miss M. C. McCullough," Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes: "I want an American silk, Cheney's make, can you give me the name of a firm where I can get the true article and know that I am get-ting it! What price ought I to pay per yard for a good wearing quality of the sik? I want a

whes. an you give me the name of a firm where I can get the *true* article and know that I am get-ting it? What price ought I to pay per yard for a good wearing quality of the sik? I want a good article, one that will ook well, and wear well." Have taken your letter direct to Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, 477 to 481 Broome St., New York, who will see that you get samples with prices from a reliable agent. Their \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 silks all look well, and wear magnificently. Have been wearing one of their \$2.00 black silks for over five years, and it is good yet. Their Tri otines and striped Surah's are also reliable, they retail for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. She also asks: "Can you give me the ad-dress o firms to be relied upon ior winter wraps?" James McCreery & Co., Cor. 11th St. and Broad-way, New York, and Sharple's Brothers, Chestnut and Eighth Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. In writing to either of the above firms, or to any house men-tioned in our answers, please say that you were directed to do so by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. We request this in order to have our earnest ef-forts to serve our subscribers, recognized. "Young Mother" and "Worn Out Housekeep-er."—If you do not care to use soap in bathing your bables, put a little powdered borax in the water, and something very fine for such purpose is the Royai Cleanser, a perfumed liquid which softens hard water, and is delightful for cleaning teeth, washing heads, and other toilette purposes. You can get circular by writing to Dr. R. H. Bussler, Williamsport, Pa. "Miss H. R. L.," Lewes, Del.—German and Irish brides usually furnish their bed and table linen, but our American girls are only expected to be provided with personal outfits, that is,

linen, but our American girls are only expected to be provided with personal outfits, that is, plenty of underclothing, and all necessary articles of dress, with as neat or handsome toilette ac-cessories as you can afford. "Western Wife and Mother."—The compli-ment is appreciated, but really you will do better

Sharpless Brothers

Invite Correspondence each month in the year concerning SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES, and call attention to their constantly renewed Lines and E egant assort-ments of Novelties and Standard High-Class Woolen Dress Goods, Medium-Priced Woolen and Camel's. Hair Fabrics, Gentlemen's Cloths and Ladies' Cloakings, Velvets and Plushes, Black Silks, Black Dress Goods, Colored Silks and Satins, Flannels, Cotton Goods, Sheetings, Shirtings, Linings, Quilted Linings, Table and Bed Linen, Towels, Blankets, Coverlets Laces and Ruchings, Ribbons, Gloves, Fans, Shell and Fancy Hair-Pins, Perfumery, Leather Goods, Notions Hosiery, Merino Underwear, Men's Furnishing Goods. Umbrellas, Dress Trimmings and Finishings, Buttons, Furs. Shoes. Shawis, Decorative Fancy Goods, with Materials for Needlework; Ready-Made Costumes, Dresses, Cloaks and Wraps of all kinds for Ladies Misses and Children, Gossamers, Jerseys, Infants' Out fits and everything for small children, Corsets and Bustles, Upholstery Goods, Bed Furnishings, Choice Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Millinery Materials, Frames, Shapes and Trimmings, Made-up Woolen Underskirts and Muslin Undergarments.

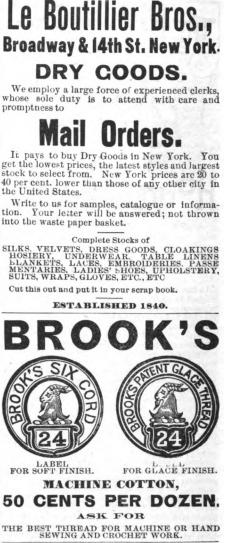
by taking your boys to Chicago, and getting their

by taking your boys to Chicago, and getting their suits there. If you are so anxious to patronize a Philadelphia firm, call at Wanamaker & Brown's clothing store, Nos. 79 and 81 State St., Chicago. You will find there spleudid assortments of suits and overcoats for men and boys. "Mrs. Lester," Elmira, N. Y.—You can get a very stylish overcoat for your little boy aged 5 years, in stockinett, or elastic cloth from Lewis 8. Cox, 1220 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Handsome suits in the same kind of cloth for boys from four to seven, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00. The suit for yourself of Jersey cloth, with made waist and enough of the material for skirt will cost you \$12.00. "Bereaved One."—You can get some of the goods in Philadelphia, but you will do better in New York. For best dress Priestley's Henrietta is what you want. Then there are silk-warp camel's hair goods, serges and crape cloths, which you will like. You can get somples of these var-uished board black goods by sending to Lord & Tayior, 20th St. and Broadwar, New York. Please mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL in letter of ad-vice. mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL in letter of ad-

vice. "Maine Girl."—The only book about furs is published by C. C. Shayne 103 Prince St. New York. It contains all the desired information. In writing for it say you were directed to do so, by THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.







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der by measurement. Every day during December, there will be special Holiday sales of Shoes, Leather Satchels, Hand Bags, Rubber Goods and Gossamers. Wholesale and retail buyers desiring Day Sewed

Shoes, can obtain information, prices, and directions for self-measurement, by applying to W. W. APSLEY,





USEFUL DRESS GOODS.

Usually about the second week in December the high priced fancy dress labrics, which were opened, and considered novelties in the fall and early winter, have been culled over, and only chort lengths and repuester provide and there are short lengths and remnants remain, and these are now offered at one-third less than their original

Articles suitable for Christmas Presents in each and every Department. Samples of Fabrics sent, Estimates and Information given, and Orders promptly Executed upon application to

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Include a complete line of *Camel-Hair Goods*, for both costumes and wraps, of extra quality, the *Real India Cloth*, uniting the Camel-Hair effects with the graceful folds of Indian draper-ies; and new silk-warp diagonals and serges, the softest and most luxurious of fabrics, yet firm in texture, and equally suitable in and out of mourning. None genuine unless relied on a yel-low "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are for sale by all the principal dealers in the large cities.

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THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

FESTIVAL FASHIONS.

Artistic Styles, and Their Correct Adapta-tions. Magnificent Reception Robes. Fancy Dresses for Holiday Balls and Parties. Charming Acces-sories for Day and Evening Toilettes.

Tolettes. Tolettes. Any popular style may be rendered graceful, becoming or grotesque, simply by the method of is adoption, and as tact oils the machinery of becoming or grotesque, simply by the method of is adoption, and as tact oils the machinery of the method of the state of the method of the style, just as it is presented, for another it must be modified, and the third should decline it en-tireity, as she is differently shaped from her ireity, as she is differently shaped from her ireits, and would appear eccentric, in garments. May not a conditions which should influence a lady in her choice of articles of dress, and now here ard so many grades, styles and colors in making them up, that surely everyone can be suitably and becomingly attired, and be suitably and becomingly attired, be and be suitably as the modest home mothers where are show any grades, styles and colors in making them up, that surely everyone can be suitably and becomingly attired, and be suitably and becomingly attired, be and be and parties, may not prove objectionable parties and parties, may not prove objectionable attines and parties and and be another attines and and attines and be another attines and and attines and be another attines and and attines and be another attines and be another attines and be another attines another attines and be

RECEPTION ROBES AND DINNER DRESSES.

A number of dresses created in the heavier and more costly fabrics, and intended for select win-ter entertainments are en train, but Queen Fash-ion is induigent, and quite as many exceedingly elegant robes are made with short round skirts, failing in heavy plaits at the back, and draped in front, the graceful folds being caught up on the left side by drooping bows of ribbon, or clusters or sprays of flowers, while on the right side, the plaits are finished and divided from the drapery by a narrow panel of brocade. velvet, plush, or by a narrow panel of brocade, velvet, plush, or embroidery. The bodice to wear with skirt made after the

embroidery. The bodice to wear with skirt made after the above suggestion is in a variety of styles; a popu-lar ancy is to have it curved over the hips, point-ed in front, and with a notched out basque at the back. The corsage opens in front over a full chemisette of embroidered silk gauze, is trimmed on the right side with a lace frilling, and on the left with a series of small bows matching the color of the skirt panel. Elbow sleeves open, and slashed with pauel material. When the skirt is en train it is cut the usual length in front, and in the back is formed into a sweeping square cut train, which may or may not be of the same ma-terial as the dress. To one who has \$50 or less to buy a year's cloth-non New Year's day cost \$1000, while others are worth from \$100 to \$500 each, may indicate an unequal division of wealth, but a consoing knowledge is that every doilar spent on articles o dress and housefurnishing by the rich, passes through the hands of the manufacturer and his suppoper, also of the merchant, the artist, the suppoper, also of the merchant, the artist, the suppoper, also of the manufacturer and his through the hands of the manufacturer an

salespeople, the cutter, fitter, draper, scamstress, and inisher, and from them to the grocer and the farmer.
A superb reception robe has a long square train in white, blue, and gold brocade; the front of the skirt is in blue crepe gauze exquisitely embroidered in white slik and gold thread; a gauze flonnce surrounds the skirt, and is slightly draped at the side with flot of pale blue ribbon. The low pointed bodice of gold and blue brocade, has the shoulders surrounded by folds of plain gauze, and small puffs orm the short sleeves.
For a matron a handsome gown has the front of bronze velvet, worked in an odd pattern, shaded from gold to black. It is draped with a rich amber satin, and has side pockets formed by the drapery, but defined by the embroidery. The open jacket fronts, fully display the handsome, long pointed. Draped up on the right side is an apron of cream lace, which falls in ample folds down to the edge of the skirt; on the left side it is arranged in bias plaits. The bodice of the lichen plush, is made open in heart shape, with narrow revers, and is trimmed with a lace drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a lace drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a lace drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a lace drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a rose in the middle or the breast, and then draped narrow revers, and is trimined with a face drapery commencing from the shoulders, fastened with a rose in the middle of the breast, and then draped across to the left hip, where it is lost under the bodice. A pink rose is placed on the left shoulder, and other roses are found among the lace folds on the akirt

the skirt. One of the half dress toilettes in velvet is neat

tournure, describing a curious hood; the edges are turned in to simulate a shawl point. A thick, y beaded gridle of chenille is placed about the waist. Ball iringe edges the tunic portion of drapery, and small luminous buttons secure the front of corsage. For a miss o, fi teen a lovely evening dress is been painted in dainty shades of blue, pink, and other Oriental colors, with wonderfully charming effect. The surah skirt is put on in gathers, and is trimmed with a flounce of the painted lace. The tunic, which is entirely of lace, forms a light puff at the back, and short drapery in front fas-tened here and there, by field flowers in the colors of the painted lace. Low bodiee oi surah, fin-ished with a lace flebu, and lace plastron in front. A dainty trimming of galloon embroidered in field flowers is put on in braces over the bodie and round its lower edge, and the short lace sleeves are lined with surah. Field flowers are worve in the hair. Another girish tollette is of bright rose colored veiling, with flounce of cream lace. Low bodie oi surah, find standard of a high grade of goods and low prices have won for them the title of "the Mecca of ployees is upwards of 1.400. Their uniform standard of a high grade of goods and low prices have won for them the title of "the Mecca of their accuracy and despatch—Postage free all over the United States.—Direct, "Mail Order Dept.," WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, Brooklyn, N. Y. of pink surah, and delicate cream lace which has

moire, and velveteen; each and all costing \$1.00 | LEWIS S. COX, a yard

FANCY DRESSES FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

"It is too much trouble to prepare for fancy dress parties," is the excuse given by many mothers, "and then after the festivals are over the dresses are useless." Yes it is trouble, but the dresses are useless." Yes it is trouble, but then they create so much enjoyment, not only in the realization, but in the preparation, and then the dresses can be put away for next year, or such characters may be chosen, that the dress can be worn upon almost any festival occasion, as for instance the costume of Marguerite, as worn in the French opera. The dress is entirely of cream-white cashmere, trimmed with rows of nearnow set in ribion; such of white ailk with narrow satin ribbon; sachet of white silk, with white cord girdle. The cap is of silk, trimmed with bands of the same corded at the edges.

The dress of the Japanese maiden can be made

With bands of the same corded at the edges. The dress of the Japanese maiden can be made of Oriental curtain material, in cotton, if silk is considered too expensive. Our model maiden has skirt of goid colored breade; the bodice and drapery are in blue Indian silk, embroidered with blue silk, and go'd thread; the sleeves are long, and lined with gold brocade; sash or rose-colored Indian silk; blue silk stockings, and gold colored Japanese shoes; hair dressed very high, and or-namented with gold pins; Japanese umbrella in one hand, and fan in the other. Harvest wears a very pretty dress. It has skirt of poppy red satin, dotted with gold ears of corn; bodice and drapery of corn-colored, gold-spangled gauze ornamented with bouquets of poppies, corn, and corn flowers; a gold sickle fastens up the drapery at the side, and a wreath of corn and corn flowers is placed at the foot of the skirt. For the Dutch Child there is a cunning dress of black velveteen, trimmed with a row of wide gold braid on the skirt, chemisette and apron of white mus-lin, and sash and cap of blue broche. A FEW DRESS FANCIES.

A FEW DRESS FANCIES.

Pinked out ruches are again very fashionable for evening toliettes and walking costumes; they are however cuiefly used for trimming dresses of velvet, brocade and thick plain silk and satin. Pretty shoulder capes are made of crimped silk, or tinselled chenille. A warm cape is of white fur, lined with blue silk. A fan in scarlet gauze is worked with luminous or incandescent beads, and is bordered with marabout feathers.

marabout feathers.

Suble, and golden beaver furs are much used to trim dresses and wraps of handsome materials. New mantles are trimmed with much gold em

New mantles are trimmed with much gold em-broidery and gold beaded balls, the foundation being rich, dark, many toned brocade. A wide striped moire and satin is the novelty for wedding gowns. It is in pure white, and makes up most effectively. A long sable boa clasps around the throat with a spring, and is finished off with tails of the sable. Combo of chased tortoise shell are most popu-lar, as are those mounted with brilliants. These amber colored combs come in various sizes, and often three or more are worn in the hair at the

often three or more are worn in the hair at the same time Bands of leather well stitched on, adorn some of she newest tailor made jackets, and also entire

suits

suits. \$25 is the price of some of the dainty cambric handkerchiefs, which are exquisitely embroidered in lovely designs in leaves and flowers. Ladies who dress elegantly are selecting Ori-ental shawls to swell the list of their handsome winter wraps.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Mrs. E. J.," Chicago.-By all means put your baby in short cl thes at once. You say the little daring is now nearly four months old, and you propose keeping her in long garments until next summer. How can the poor little thing sit alone, which she should do in less than two months, or learn to wark, with all that cloth and flannel about her little legs and feet? Go to work at once, and cut them every one off. Put little stockings and shoes on her, and when very cold throw a little flannel shawi over her legs and feet. "Mrs. E. G. M.," New Haven, Conn.-You ne-glected to mention the color of the brocaded plush, but any contrasting or complemental color will do. For \$1.50, \$2.00, or \$2.50, you can get good fancy work plush-however you can buy table and plano scarfs in plush, cloth or ielt, or in the new Vienna cloth imitation tapestry, in lovely shades of various colors, much cheaper than you can make them. To see just what they are send six cents or 3 2c. postage stamps with your name and address in full, to Kursheedt Manufacturing Co., 190-195 South Fifth Are., New York. Ask for Kursheedt's Fashion Sheet. It also contains illustrations of lambrequins and other household furnishings, suitable for Holiday Gifts. "Mrs S. R.," Camden.-Sorry we cannot give

One of the half dress toilettes in velvet is neat and elegant. The plain skirt is formed entirely of embroidered velvet. The jacket bodice with small basque, is ornamented with embroidery. A velvet plastron is fastened below the waist with a beaded motif, and terminates as two sash ends gathered into rich jetted tassels. The round skirt of a dinner dress of chestout colored corded silk, is embroidered in open work designs, in brown and green, with iridescent beads, in bright colors. The chenille embroidery and beading also ornament the iront and back of polonaise, for the sleeves, and a detached motif at the point of the right side panel, which is caught up with the skirt and slightly raises it. The leit front is draped panier style, and carried to the back, where the lubess is allowed to fall over the tourneure, d, escribing a curious hood; the edges Wells, lor further information: "Mrs. Lydia Elltott," Providence.—Thank you for information and suggestion. Will certainly call when in Boston, and if the articles are sat-isfactory will mention them for the benefit of our readers. No, we are not influenced by advertisements, although we naturally favor the worthy specialties of our patrons, we also mention good articles of every kind, when answering letters from our correspondents.

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This is THE Cloak Store of the city, and the place where the Cloak business is done. It is true that some of the stores who keep a little of everything mix in some Cloaks along with the general conglomeration: But here it is exclusively Cloaks and Cloakings: A Cloak Centre or sort of Headquarters for Cloaks, if we may so express it. The people look upon us as an authority in this line of business, and don't venture to buy without first coming here.

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At one end of the city we are busy making, at this end busy selling. The business is pe-culiarly Philadelphian: Philadelphia-made Yarn, Philadelphia-made Cloth, Philadel-phia-made Garments—all done by Philadelphia work-people. You had no idea before what Philadelphia could do in this line. You are astonished as well as pleased at what you see. It gives you a better opinion of your own city.

It gives you a better opnion of your own city. We have the Berlin garments if you want them. Paris garments, too, if you incline that way. All the best foreign makers are represented in our stock in large variety and complete assortment. We are just as pleased to sell you the foreign goods as we ore our own. Don't know but that we are more pleased. The reason why? Our own have outsold the foreign. If any are left at the end of the season it will most likely be the foreign. We don't wonder that the Mixed Stores who pinned their faith exclusively to Berlin are experiencing such a dull time. There will be more American next year. More Phila-delphia, too, perhaps.

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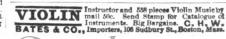
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appears about the twentieth of every month, in advance. It contains a large number of woo.cuts, representing the leading styles in Ladies' Toilettes, Hats Bonnets, etc., that are to be worn in Paris during the following months; besides this, an artice on Fashions prepared for us with the grearest care by our agents in Paris; and many hints and information invaluable to the professional dress.

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зоодle







the bottom, and covering the bulb about an inch deep. Then I placed the pots in the collar, in a dark, cold corner, and left them there until the latter part of December. On examining them after they had been in the cellar nearly seven weeks, I found the soil full of roots, and conclud-ed it was time to bring the pots to the light. I did so, putting them in a cool corner of the con-servatory. In a short time the bulbs sent up a stalk each. In March they came into bloom, two of the plants having five flowers, three seven, and one nine. The engraving shows the habit of the plant, and the shape of the flowers, but fails to give the beautiful waxen effect of them. I have never seen any Lily that excels them in del-icacy of texture and purity of color. And they are delightfully fragrant. At night, the conser-



This I am sure of from my experience with it, and the experience of several friends who grew it last season. They tell me they gave the plants the same care they gave their Geraniums, and every plant blossomed. Now another merit that it has to recommend it is, that, unlike any other kind I have ever grown, it has a second period of bloom. Every one of my plants sent up stalks about the first one, and gave a second crop of flowers, thus extending the season of its beauty into May. Next fall I shall pot a dozen of them, so you may know that I like them. The best bulb to use are those you can buy of the large dealers in bulbs, who grow them on purpose for the fall trade. On no account must you pot them and warmth will start the top-growth before the roots have had a chance to form, and the consequence will be that you will have a poor developement of the plant because there are no roots to furnish proper nutriment to the top. If you set the pots in the cellar or some other cool, dark place and let the roots form first, then have something to support the growth of the top. This is the most important item in the culture of all kinds of bulbs in the house.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

tributed all over the leaf and have the appearance of mosaic-work. The colors do not blend into each other, but are sharply defined, and generally are bounded by the veins which form an-gular divisions. This plant grows well, retains its variegation well, and blooms well and is one of the best variegated plants for the window.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"To Several Who Have Found Fault :" -1 am in receipt of several communi-cations from readers of the JOURNAL

that you conclude that the Chinese Lily is a hum-bug, but would like to have a description of it. We have reared it in our family, and it is one of the most exquisitely fragrant flowers that ever opened its petals to the sun. A brother in Cali-fornia sent us several bulbs some years ago, as a matter of curlosity. He had secured them from the Chinese themselves, who al-date of their New Year. We planted them just as the Chinese do, following the spe-cific directions given by my brother. We took a bulb and placed it in a bowl, filling the bowl with small stones and pebbles, and then Lilies had grown and werein bloom, much to our delight. The leaf is like that of the Jonquil or Narciszus, and the flower something between a Snowdrop and a single white Jonquil. They are in clusters on a stalk about a foot in height, rising from the Catific Slope at different times, but have now lost them all on account of cold weather. This was owing to thoughtlessness, as we left the bulbs exposed to the changes of our peculiar weather, forgetting about them until it was too late to save them. They do not seem to be able to stand much cold. The Chinese grow them in great quantites in the West. They are delightful winter flowers, Lassure you. For the interest of other readers you may insert what I have written if you see fit to do so." I thank this correspon-dent for her pleasantletter, and wish some reader of the JOURNAL who knows where some of these bulbs can be obtained would give me the address of the parties having them. "A D R."—The Amaryllis is not as difficult

growth has been made. Instead of allowing them to get dry, water is given the same as when the new growth was being made, and they are kept in a warm place, and the plant is, in a measure, forced to constant activity, and it is not allowed to follow out its natural instincts. As a natural consequence, it often refuses to bloom, and for this reason persons conclude that it is a difficult plant to manage well. When the signs go to show that the plants have a desire to rest by stop-ping growth, and a show of yellow on the leaves, it is always well to set them in a dark and cool place where they can be perfectly quiet. They ought to be given at least three months' rest after each season of flowering. As to the best varieties, I give it as my opinion that the following will come as near to being the "best" as any this cor-respondent can select. Certainly it would be a difficult matter to get finer ones: Aulica, (Lily of the Palace,) crimson tipped with green; a very large and fine flower, and one that is generally produced in winter. Deflance, carmine with white throat, flowers very large, and a most profuse bloomer.

Greviana, orange red striped with white, large

and free. Johnsonii, crimson feathered with white, an old

and magnificent variety. These four, if not the very best, are among the best, and if you succeed in getting them to bloom you will be satisfied that it is hard to find any more beautiful flowers.

"L. B. GEIST:"——In reply to inquiry about the "Cinnamon Vine" I would say that it is perfectly hardy and does not need to be taken up, as sug-gested in Mr. Rexford's reply. He admits that he does not know anything about it. I have win-tered mine in the ground, and Maine winters are very severe. It is tardy about starting in the spring, but grows very rapidly, and is very beau-tiful. MRS. WELLCOME.

Catarrh in Children.

Catarrh in Children. "My children have used the Compound Oxygen and are very much better; the cough has left them entirely. The little girl is better from the catarrh, but bad enough yet. At one time it was terrible to be near her, there was such an offensive odor; but she is so much better that she will be able to attend school to-morrow morning. She has been troubled for about three years with nasal catarrh." This extract from a letter from Joliet, III., is an example of many from mothers who find this rem-edy the most effective aid in restoring and pre-serving the health of their children. To learn more about this write for a treatise of nearly two hundred pages, sent free to all applicants by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is a report current that fashion will dic-

tate a removal of bonnets and hats at places of public entertainment. Truly a much needed "dress reform."

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bulbs can be obtained would give me the address

of the JOLRAL who knows where some of these bulks can be obtained would give me the address of the parties having them.
"A. D. B. :"—The Amaryllis is not as difficult a plant to grow successfully as you seem to think. I have half a dozen varieties, and I have no trouble with them in a house where Geraniums and similar plants are grown. The secret of Amaryllis culture,—though it is really no secret at all,—is, to give the plants alternate periods of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the leaf-growth seems to have come to a stand-still and some of the loaves turn yellow, then withold water, and let the soil become quite dry, but still have it moist enough to keep the bulks from shriveling. The first indication of a new growth, which will not take place for months, often, is the showing of the flower stalk. When this is seen, give more water, and let the plant have a weekly application of manure-water, it possible. The great mistake in growing Amarylises is in not allowing them to rest after each new its seems to have for the seems to have come in the hower stand the dower stand the dower

ing every subject for **PUBLICEXHIBITIONS**, etc. () A profitable business for a man with small cavital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 148 page Catalogue free. MCALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y. THE FLORENCE DENTAL PLATE BRUSH, solutely indispensable if you wear Artificial eth. The Prophylactic Tooth Brush, nits' and children's sizes, recommended, by all the ding dentists. For sale by all deniere. Circulars on plication to Florence M'fg Co.Florence, Mass.

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JANUARY, 1887.

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

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON. NO. XI.

How to Address Letters, Etc.

The address of letters is an all-important part of letter writing, because upon its legibility de-pends its safe arrival at its destination. Postal clerks are often greatly puzzled to decipher ill-written addresses, and any one who visits the Dead Letter Office at Washington, will be shown letters so addressed that no one could possibly read them. The bags of uncalled for mail matter increase yearly; and especially after the holidays of Christmas and New Year's they become very weighty, as many do not comprehend that no sale-able articles are sent out of the country through the mail bags. Therefore they accumulate at the Dead Letter Office, and are sold at auction, in due season. Write the address directly in the middle of your letters, in larger letters than you employ for common script. employ for common script. Thus:--

MRS. JOHN H. SMITH, OLDTOWN,

The first line should extend nearly across the envelope, while the town, and state, are written nearly in the centre, so that one glance of the eye can take in the whole superscription. But many ons will write it thus, on the fartherest end of the envelope:

MRS. JOHN E. JONES OLDTOWN MASS.

MASS.

in a cramped hand, and all in a hunch, as it were. If the town is a place of little size, always write the County after the town. In the United States there are numerous towns of the same name, and

there are numerous towns of the same name, and if the County is not given, the letter is often seni to the largest town, especially if initials are em-ployed for the State, instead of the whole name. Thus, N. Y. for New York, is often taken for N. H.—New Hampshire, and letters and packages are sent to the largest State. If a man has a military title, such as Captain, Major, Colonel or General, it should always be given to his name, and if he belongs to the navy, the title of Captain, or Commander, or Commo-dore, or Admiral, should be written U. S. A., for United States Army, and U. S. N. for United States Navy, must follow the name which the title precedes. precedes.

As Lieutenants hold the lowest grade, their

title is dropped in addressing letters to them. The President of the United States, should have precedence over all other titles, and be adhave precedence over all other titles, and be ad-dressed as His Excellency, President of the United States. His name being sandwiched as it were between his titles. The abbreviation Hon. should always be given to Supreme Court Judges, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, Governors of States, Judges, Mayors of cities, and even to Aldermen and Common Councilmen, when in office. Although we profess to be a when in office. Although we profess to be a democratic nation, yet we do dearly love titles, and their frequency in our midst often provokes our midstoften our risibles.

our risibles. When holding office, these titles, however, should never be omitted in the superscription of letters. But atterwards, good taste is shown in dropping them. Professional titles, such as Doctor for a Doctor

be omitted. And Doctors of Doctor for a Doctor of Medicine-abbreviated to M. D. -should never be omitted. And Doctors of Divinity should not be shorn of their D. D.'s, as they are fruits of long labor in the Master's vineyard. Right Reverend is the correct address for a Bishop of any denomination, and Reverend, (written Rev'd.) is the distinction of every cler-gyman.

but use good, expressive words, avoiding many adjectives, which will make a letter ponderous, yet poor. Lavater tells us:-

When you write to some one asking infor-mation, with whom you are not in regular cor-respondence, be sure to enclose a stamp, and it is not amiss to enclose a stamped envolope di-rected to yourself. Use good paper, and envelopes that fit it neatly, and fold the paper exactly straight. Scaling wax is now in universal use, and few ladies close their letters without it, using either a seal with their initials, or monogram, or a heraldic device. Gentlemen use plain red or green, or brown wax. Ladies may use any fancy colored wax they prefer. When there are several of the same surname in a family, the wives rarely have their letters ad-dressed with their own Christian names, but by those of their hurbands, thus: Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. Sam Jones. And fre-quently, they are addressed in the family circle as Mrs. John, Mrs. William, Mrs. Sam: Whenever a doubt is in the mind concerning the rank or title of the person addressed, it is best to err on the safestside, and give the higher rank, as deep offence has been taken by address-ing a maior as a contain

The business tyle of addressed, it is best to err on the safest side, and give the higher rank, as deep offence has been taken by addressing a major as a captain. The familiar style of closing a letter is "Ever thine," or "Yours truly," or "Yours devotedly." The business style is "Yours cordially," or "Yours faithfully." The business style is "Yours cordially," or "Yours faithfully." The old style, "Your humble servant," or "Your most obedient servant" is obselete. If desirous of being very respectful, you may write: "I have the bonor to be yours most respectfully." Many sticklers for etiquette, in writing letters think that the name of the person addressed, should always be mentioned at the close of a letter. Thus: "I am, my dear Mary, yours most faithfully, John Jones." But that is as the writer prefers, and not ob-ligatory.

ligatory.

Few persons can write as well as they can con-verse, for the latter act is spontaneous, while the former is constrained; but therein lies the secret of good letter writing—*i. e.*, the more naturally you write, the better will your letter read.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

"A Constant Reader" asks:---"If there is only one daughter in the family, what is the proper way for her cards to be written, simply Miss Brown, or Miss Ada Brown?" Answer:--If there is only one daughter in the family Miss Brown is the most correct. "Bess" asks:---"If in shaking hands with a cantlomen friand is it the lady's place to avtend

Bess" asks:—'II in shaking hands with a gentleman friend is it the lady's place to extend her hand first, or *vice versa*?" Answer:—'The lady always offers her hand if desirous of shaking hands. But often the action is simultaneous

s simultaneous "A Subscriber" asks:--"If a gentleman should

"A Subscriber" asks :----'If a gentleman should send his photograph to a lady of his acquaintance would it be proper for her to send him an invi-tation to call upon her? Also, in case of a fir-tation, if the gentleman should send a paper with the news called a to the what head a day.

tation, if the gent here Also, in case of a mi-tation, if the gent here Also a paper with his name signed to it, what should send a paper with is signified by it?" Auswer:—lst, If a gentleman is intimate enough in the family to send his photograph to the lady, of course he could be invited to call. But avoid receiving photographs from young men whom you do not know. In a case of fiftation, our advice would be— stop it at once. Unless a young man has been in-troduced by a mutual friend, his acquaintance is not desirable. Do not notice the sending of the newspaper. Young girls who will firwith young men they do not know, often livet to regret it with bitter tears. A maldenly reserve cannot be too highly recommended. "Lillian Granger, asks:"—Is it proper for a young lady to give a gentieman (with whom she is acquainted, though not engaged)a present? Please mention a few things which would be ap-propriate to give as a Christmas present, not be-ing too even wite "."

be shorn of their D. D.'s, as they are fruits of long labor in the Master's vineyard. Right Revereud is the correct address for a Bishop of any denomination, and Reverend, (written Rev'd.) is the distinction of every der-gram. You should not write Rev'd. Mr. Creamcheese, but, Rev'd Charles Creamcheese, giving the Christian name. If he is a D. d. those letters should follow the name, thus: Rev. Charles Creamcheese, D. D. Esquire abbrevlated to Esq., belongs of right to all Lawyers and Justices of the Peace, and the means the site of the proposite sex. It is not, however good of the opposite sex. It is not, however good to give expensive presents to their intimate friends of the opposite sex. It is not, however good to give expensive presents to their intimate friends of the opposite sex. It is not, however good to give expensive presents to the friends in the friends of the opposite sex. It is not, however good the opposite sex. It is not, however good of the opposite sex. It is not, however good to give expensive presents of presents of presents of presents of presents of secause it would make the of the opposite sex. It is not, however good to give expensive presents of the seame intrinsic cap in *Rilosele* silks or wools; or kuft a pair of silk mittens, hose, or and the long of the state, as a Justice of the legat profession, or have a commission from the legat note or letter, and it is never written by those who understand the rules of addressing tetters. **General Rules for Letter Writte** at haw the all that you desire propriety. "A New Subscriber asks:"-What are cards



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"Learn the value of a man's words and expressions and you know him. Each man has a meas-ure of his own for everything. This he offers you inadvertently in his words. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small." Always bear in mind that written words are a

Always bear in mind that written words are a very different affair from spoken words, as the manner which attends the speech alters their precise meaning. Many a sentence can be said with a laugh, that takes away its sting, while if written only the bare words will appear. And what you have written you are held answerable for. Therefore it is very needful to exercise much more caution in writing than in speaking, even to your nearest relations, and dearest friends.

you request a correspondent to burn your If you request a correspondent to ourn your letter, it is a sure confession that you are ashamed of what you have written. And fre-quently, merely because the request to destroy the letter has been made, the reader will consider the state of the state of the reader will consider t of importance enough to preserve.

"A New Subscriber asks:"—What are cards sent after a wedding to denote? I am anew sub-scriber to your excellent JOURNAL and like it very much. May it live long and prosper!" Ans.—"After cards" as they are designated, are sent to all acquaintances of the newly mar-riad counds, when they design to article to article.

are sent to an acquantances of the newly mar-ried couple, whom they desire to retain, in their married life. All those who receive them, are expected to call upon the lady, whenever they are in her vicinity. Those living in the same town call upon one of the receptiou days that are announced.







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LECTURE NO. II.

14

BY REV. F. E. CLARK.

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The series of the administigg generation along the series of the series of the administigg generation of the series of the serie

much fear that in many cases temptation assumes a dirker guise."
Another faithful Sabhath school teacher writes:
"In my own class in Sabhath school teacher writes:
"In my own class in Sabhath school one o. my great troubles Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, has been to make the girls forget their new clothes.
"Ih are always been thankful when the season of new clothes was over, for lessons were at a discount until the new clothes had been inspected.
So many, too, buy poor, cheap suff, that won't last, and make it up in some flashy kind of a way, simply that they may look stylisb.
Wone great danger is an overpowering desire to the sea on sufficient who receives but 55 per week. She is prefy and enjoys sockety. What then the country who would be glad to have the the largest dry goods stores in Boston is a coung lady clerk who receives but 55 per week. She is prefy and enjoys sockety. What the clother who would be glad to have the shan dood. Clothing is supplied by a good father prefy things to wear. Her acquaintances outlisted of Boston are led to believe that she has a very lucrative position. The result of her desire to appear better off than she really is is a lowering in standard of mora right leading to flattery and deception." I have time for but one more message on this point: "In my opinion the great, even almost absorbing love of dress and tables, incomal nature.
"This love for showy raiment and straining for it is effect leads very many into some pitfall of immoral inter." I believe that there is a world of trouble in this last sentence. I have talked with some whole whow the season of weards dishoury. The leads up in the stone and victums in the brouble, we have the first step towards dishour, is stone would come back: "Dress did it."
"That work much the is a world of trouble in this last sentence, I have talked with some whole desire to one are seas of the degraded, fallen woman, and almost asoften is some whole desire to income assol the did grad

An Awful Doon

An Awful Boom of any nature is usually avoided by those who have foresight. Those who read his who have foresight will during to issue and a start of the start of the start for the start about work which they can do at a pro-fit of from 85 to 25 and upwards per day and live at home, wherever they are located. Some have earned You are started free. Both sexes. All ages. Particu-lars free. Agreat reward awaits every worker.





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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] SOME HINTS ON MONEY MAKING.

BY ELLA RODMAN CHURCH. Author of "How to Furnish a Home," etc.

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writing. Those who can make **elever** combinations of Those who can make elever combinations of original material—such as marked provincialisms, exceptional scenery, etc.,—are sure to command an audience; yet this glift can be used to far bet ter advantage when it has been developed and expanded by experience in some practical under taking, some more assured way of money-getting with which it need not in the least conflict. It has been said that to write acceptable nonsense requi es a substantial strata of sense and infor-mation; and almost any writing can be done bet-ter on a practical ioundation that yields a tan-gible support.

requires a subscription surface of scripts and infor-mation; and almost any writing can be done bet-ter on a practical ioundation that yields a tan-gible support. Men may have been, as the poet says, cradled into poetry by wrong,—but this is quite a dif-ferent incentive from the hope of gain; and to take one's pen in hand to write merely because it is necessary to have money, and this seems an easy and pleasant way of getting it, is not likely to produce thoughts that breathe and words that burn. A wide field, too, has been opened of late for practical writing,—accounts of experience likely to be valuable to others; and any success in a new path, or an original method of following an old one, can be m.de as profitable in writing about it as in the doing of it. In this case, there is something to write about and something that many people are interested in Learing. Women more frequently than they know have means of money-making at their very doors, while they are iamenting that some distant field, in which they would not do half so well, is beyond their reach. Many an old orchard has been dug up for buried treasure that yielded it only in an extra crop of fruit; and the wonder is that, with such numerous seekers after remunerative em-ployment, there are not more orchards. Such a thing has been known as an over production of fruit that left it unsaleable on the ground,—but did such w lame and impotent conclusion ever happen to the choice varieties? Has the man who could get a doll ar a basket for peaches, while his neighbors weregetting but twenty-five cents, ever found that he raised too many of them? Careful cultivation does as much for iruit as for flowers; and neglected orchards can be reclaimed

JUDSONs

pay magnificently; and an order sent by her to the East for 13.000 truit baskets, at one time, im-plies an extensive business. "The Woodruff farm, to-day," writes a visitor, "is one of the loveliest spots in the bauner South-ern State. The farm-house is a model of con-venience and neatness, furnisbed richly and in good taste; and the owner is a lady with whom it is a treat to chat. Aside from having been reared and educated as a lady, she has a business head on her which plenty of men might pay a good round price for. She knows the exact number of trees and vines, the total of every year's yield, and does all the corresponding with commission men in New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Her fruit has a market of its own; and she can make a close estimate of the yield and the profits. The specialty is of course in the early market; and the climate of Georgia allows her to put Peaches, Pears, and Grapes, into the northern markets when they bring fancy prices. She put Peaches in New York city, last year, which retailed at twenty-five cents each. Her contracts are all made with Northern houses; and the income from that farm, this year, will be something astonishing. One who doubts my assertions can have the figures from Mrs. Woodruff's books to prove that ten acres of Peaches will double discount the profits on the best farm in the State of Ohio. The man who puts \$2000 into Grapes in Georgia will teap more profit than the one who invests \$6000 in an Orange grove." Few women can do business on so large a scale, implying considerable canital; yet such a farm

puts \$2000 into Grapes in Georgia will reap more profit than the one who invests \$6000 in an Orange grove." Few women can do business on so large a scale, implying considerable capital; yet such a farm might grow by degrees from a very small begin-ning. A good income, however, could be depend-ed on without attempting anything gigautic; and a woman has sometimes added considerably to her stock of ready money by raising a little very choice fruit. Every specimen of this was so per-fect that sile could get her own price for it. Quality pays better than quantity in almost any merchandise; and in few things is this fact so evident as in the growing of fruit. An acre of Strawberries, for instance, can neither be cultivated nor gathered without hired help, which makes a large hole in the profits; while a woman in ordinarily good health can do all that needs to be done to a large bed of choice varieties producing early fruit, and will therefore gain more, with less trouble, from the smaller domain, with more independence also,—for what one does one's self is sure to be done at the time and in the way it is wanted; and a woman who enters the arena of Money-Making must trust largely to her own hands and her own judgment. It is a favorite saying that, in a figurative sense, she must learn to handle things without gloves; but *literally*, she will be far wiser to take all pos-sible care of her hands and wear gloves while at work whenever she can do so. In Hood's touching poem, the poor overworked a seamstress "satin unwomanly rags;" but neglect of one's appearance is not an aid to peeuniary success, and a deep sunbonnet and buckskin gloves worn by the cultivator have no necessary connection with an insufficient truit crop.

ENGLISH







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

NO. XV.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

"I have been thinking, Miss Wilson, said Mil-

"I have been thinking, Miss Wilson, said Mil-dred at the next meeting "about an expression you used the other day. It does not seem to me exactly-exactly-" "Correct," finished Miss Wilson with a smile. "Doubtless, I do use, at times, expressions which are open to severe criticism. I sincerely try to avoid such expressions but 'to err is human' you when the the newting form of several back are observed experisions but 'to err is human' you know. What is the particular form of speech to which you object? You remember. I desired from the first that, if you should, at any time, see or hear any expression of mine which seemed open to criticism, you would speak of it freely, and thus leave me to explain the position I assumed, or acknowledge my mistake." "Well, the thing—the remark was this. You were speaking to mother about my saying 'sposin' and you said 'how you did used to try my soul.' Now what I want to know is, is 'did used' a good expression?" "No, my dear; on the contrary it is a bad one. Thank you for reminding me of it. In talking with an old and dear friend, as with your mother, one insensibly resumes past methods of speech.

with an old and dear friend, as with your mother, one insensibly resumes past methods of speech. "What should you have said Miss Wilson?" "I had no need at all for the word 'used." "How you did try my soul' was sufficient. 'How you tried my soul,' would have expressed the idea, but it would hardly have given to the sentence, the emphasis which I desired to give." "Now Miss Wilson, it is my turn. I feel en-couraged by Mildred's kindly reception. You said that 'run' used as a transitive verb, formed its imperfect tense as 'run.' Now if I say 'the boy ran a mile' that is a transitive verb, and yet 'ran' is certainly correct?" Miss Wilson smiled involuntarily. 'Ran' cer-tainly is correct, but is 'run,' in that case, a tran-

tainly is correct, but is 'run,' in that case, a tran-

sitive verb? "Why certainly" answered Edith confidently, after a moment's reflection, adding, hesitatingly, 'isn't it?"

atter a moment's renection, adding, nestatingly, "isn't it?" "Let us consider the subject. A transitive verb is one which takes an object—is it not? Well, is 'mile' the object of the verb 'run?' Most as-suredly not. If you could take up a 'mile' in your hand, as you can a needle or a sword and 'run' it into something, then would 'mile' be the object of the verb 'run.' 'He run a needle into his hand,' for instance.'' "Well, Miss Wilson, we say 'he ran a mile into the country' and that is precisely the same kind of sentence.'' "O Miss Stocker, do you mean to assert that your boy picked up the mile in his hand and 'ran' it into the country, in the same way that my boy picked up the needle and 'run' it into his hand? "Why, no," answered Edith in a puzzled way. "What do you mean to tell us, then?" Edith hesitated, then answered bravely.

Edith hesitated, then answered bravely. "Frankly, I do not know. What do I mean? Tell me." "You mean 'The boy ran for, or during, or for

"You mean 'The boy ran for, or during, or for the space of a mile.' Consequently, the word 'mile' is governed by some word or phrase un-derstood. Is it clear? A light broke over Edith's face as she answered heartily—"Of course! how absurd of me! It is as plain as daylight noy. During the foregoing conversation, the other four girls had remained eager listeners. As soon as the two subjects under discussion had been entirely disposed of, Sata Tasker spoke: "Miss Wilson, what do you consider the most important qualification good conversationalist to possess! Seeing a look of surprise on the countenances of the other four students, Miss Wilson answered Sara's question, by reputting it to the class.

of the other four students, Miss Wilson answered Sara's question, by reputting it to the class. "Education, of course!" was the emphatic and unanimous answer. "Don't you?" they asked in surprise, not noting upon her face, the approval which they had expected to see. "No, I do not. There is something more im-portant than education. There are two things I may say, which receive, or should receive, pri-mary consideration. These are tact, and the power of listening well. "I thought there must be something beside education necessary" said Sara. "I've seen people I knew were educated all to pieces-(ex-cuse me Miss Wilson) I mean very highly edu-cated. But I did not seem to care to listen to them and they always left me with a very uncomfortand they always left me with a very uncomfort-able sense of something indefinable. I do not mean with an overweening sense of my own ig-

The impression to which I refer was something entirely outside of myself." "I know precisely what you mean. To be a 'brilliant conversationalist," one must be endowed

by nature with a certain power which education

by nature with a certain power which education cannot give." "Just exactly what is tact, Miss Wilson ?" ques-tioned Georgia Garrett. "It seems a very unde-finable word to me." "Tact is, in reality, more readily felt than ex-plained. It is a quality to which individuals are born, rather than bred. It can be best defined perhaps, as 'the art of saying the proper thing at the proper moment." I have seen really pleasant, well-read, well educated people utterly spoil a very pleasant, interesting conversation by a little remark, so utterly tactless that one was left to wonder how the speaker could so well conceal natural good sense. Not long ago, one lady, in speaking of a married brother, said 'His family are all among the mountains for the season and he is spending the summer with us. It does seen remark being. are all among the mountains for the season and he is spending the summer with us. It does seem so good, so like old times to have him with us all the time.' The obvious reply to make to such a remark as this was something like, 'It must be yery pleasant indeed' or 'It must make his wife feel very much more content to be away, to know that he is so well taken care of but in reality the reply was, 'How forlorn it must be for him.' That, my dears, was decided want of tact. The conversation, which had been flowing smoothly a few moments before, came to a painful pause. No one seemed to know just what to say, and the No one seemed to know just what to say, and the tactless one who realized what she had done, tried to amend matters by apologies, that were, if pos-sible, more tactless than had been her original sible, more tactless than had been her original remark. "I see exactly what you mean, I was at a party not long ago and there was a very pretty looking, sparkling, bright girl, beside me in the refresh-ment room. Her escort asked what he should bring her from the table. 'Fried oysters and chicken salad'she answered promptly. The affair was a small one and the bill of fare included neither fried oysters nor chicken salad. 'Now isn't that just like me!' she exclaimed with an air of deprecation. while her hostess, who had heard the whole affair, turned crimson, and her attendant looked exceedingly uncomfortable. 'I

never think. I ought to have asked what there was.' I was so indignant I didn't know what to

Georgia Garrett told this anecdote.

Georgia Garrett told this anecdote. "Want of tact in many cases amounts to rude-ness, although rudeness is not, by any means, always the result of want of tact. Rudeness is very often premeditated. But I say to you again, if you desire to appear well in society, cultivate *tact*, in all its various branches, for, while I still assert that that tact is inborn, it can be developed and cultivated." "Why is there more than one branch of this subject?" "Certainly. There is the tact of *doing*, as well as that of saying. There is as much tact in

subject?" "Certainly. There is the tact of *doing*, as well as that of saying. There is as much tact in placing dinner guests at table so that those sit-ting together may be congenial, as there is in choosing the remarks you shall address to them after they have come. "Now about 'listening' Miss Wilson'' said Mil-dred

dred.

"Now about "listening" Miss Wilson" said Mil-dred. "By 'listening' I do not mean remaining abso-lutely quiet. That would accomplish little per-haps, but listening carefully to the conversation around you and at the moment which is most ap-propriate, if there be a proper chance, making your remark or asking your question. The re-mark you make may not be very brilliant in itself, but being appropriate and well put, it passes, for brilliant, and you are regarded as an intelligent girl, who talks little but well. A young girl in this way can, without rudeness or intrusion, enter into the conversation of those much older and much wiser than herself; and thus gain a fund of information and an easy manner of conversing that will be of lasting bene-fit to her."

fit to her." "The thing that bothers me most Miss Wilson" said Sara Tasker "is to find an answer, when people address me in the most ordinary way. O, of course I don't mean among the girls here, but when I am talking to comparative strangers." "I do not think that I know exactly what you mean Miss Sara" answered Miss Wilson. "No, I don't suppose you do, for it is very ri-diculous I know. I mean this—when a com-parative stranger asks me the simplest question, I can answer yes ma'am' or 'no ma'an' but there my reportory seems to end. And it is so ridicu-lous to say just that, all the time. "I do not think I would say 'just that' at any time" answered Miss Wilson smiling, "It is not considered igood form' in polite society to use 'ma'am' upon any occasion, and children are taught to say 'no Mama' 'yes Papa' 'no Mrs. A.' 'yes Mrs. B.' and so on. But this form of address becomes monotonous among older young people and besides, you need someting a little longer. This is accomplished by a partial repetition of the question, in this way 'ls your mother better? 'Much better, thank you' or 'Not much better, thank you, I am sorry to say' as the case may be." "That is quite an idea Miss Wilson. I could do that readily."

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