

THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL

And Practical Housekeeper...

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
MILDRED'S AMBITION.

BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES.

Author of "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," etc., etc.

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CHAPTER V.

THE BRIDE.

A Cunard steamer had just landed its living freight at the wharf where there was the usual scramble and confusion, as trunks and boxes were opened and angry, excited women confronted with their spoils by relentless custom house officers, bent upon doing their duty, unless stopped by the means so frequently employed upon such occasions. Outside the long building stood an open carriage in which a lady sat, very simply but elegantly attired, with money, and Paris, and Worth showing in every article of her dress, from her round hat to her dainty boots, which could not be called small, for the feet they covered harmonized with the lady herself, who was tall and well proportioned, with a splendidly developed figure, on which anything looked well. There was a brilliant color in her cheeks, and her brown eyes were large and bright and beautiful, but very sad as they looked upon the scenes around her without seeming to see anything. Nor did their expression change when at last she was joined by an elderly but very handsome man, who, taking his seat beside her, said, first to the driver, "To the Windsor," and then to her, "I was longer than I thought I should be; those rascally officers gave me a world of trouble, but we shall soon be at the hotel now. Are you very tired?"

The question was asked very tenderly, for Giles Thornton was greatly in love with his bride of a few weeks. He had first met her in Florence, where she was recovering from the long illness which had lasted for months and made her weak as a child and almost as helpless. During her sickness her hair had fallen out, and owing to some unusual freak of nature it had come in much lighter than it was before and not so curly, although it still lay in wavy masses upon her head and here and there coiled itself into rings around her white forehead. They were staying at the same hotel, the Harwoods and Mr. Thornton, and it was in the Boboli Gardens that he first met her as she was being wheeled in an invalid chair by her attendant.

"Will he know me?" was her first thought when he was presented to her. But there was no fear of that, for Mildred Leach had passed as wholly out of his mind as if he had never seen her, and if she had not there was no danger of his recognizing the girl who had been his daughter's companion in this lovely woman, whose voice and manner and appearance were indicative of the refinement and cultivation to which for years she had been accustomed. To him she was Fanny Gardner, an English girl, and during the half hour he walked by her chair in the gardens, he felt his heart throb as it had never throbbed since he buried his wife. He had loved her devotedly and had never thought to fill her place until now when love did its work at first sight, and when two weeks later the Harwoods left Florence for Venice and Switzerland, he was with them, to all intents and purposes Mildred's lover, although he had not openly announced himself as such.

To Mrs. Harwood Mildred had said, "Don't tell him who I am. I prefer to do that when the time comes. I am going to punish him for calling my father a peasant when you inquired about him. I heard him. I have not forgotten."

And so Mr. Thornton went blindly to his fate, which came one day in Ouchy in the grounds of the Beau Rivage, where Mildred

was sitting alone, with her eyes fixed dreamily upon the lake and the mountains beyond, and her thoughts back in the old farmhouse, with her blind mother and Bessie and Tom and Hugh, of whom she had not heard a word for months.

"He has forgotten me," she said to herself, "and why shouldn't he? I was never much to him, and yet—"

She did not get any farther, for there was a

do with them, but whose heart was so much bigger than his feet and hands that it bore down the scale and Mr. Thornton's chance was lost.

"Hugh may never be anything to me," she thought, "but I must see him before I give myself to any one."

Then turning to Mr. Thornton, she said, "I thank you for your offer, which I believe is sincere, and that makes it harder for me to tell you what I must. Do you remember a girl,

ways before him was the face he had never admired so much as when he last saw it, flushed and pale by turns, with a wondrous light in the brown eyes where tears were gathering. "If it were not for her family, or if I could separate her from them, I would not give her up." He had often thought when in the following May he met her again at the Grand Hotel in Paris, where the Harwoods were stopping.

He could not tell what it was which impressed him with the idea that she had changed her mind, as she came forward to meet him, saying she was glad to see him, and adding that Mr. and Mrs. Harwood had gone to the opera. She seemed very quiet and absent minded at first, and then rousing herself, said to him abruptly, "You did not stop long enough in Ouchy for me to inquire after my family. You must have seen them often since I left home."

"Yes,—no," he answered in some embarrassment; "I have of course been often at Thornton Park, but I do not remember much about them. I believe your father rents, or did rent, some land of me, but I am not sure, as my agent attends to all that."

"My father is dead," Mildred answered so sharply as to make him jump and color painfully, as if guilty of a misdemeanor in not knowing that her father was dead.

"I beg your pardon, I am very sorry. I—yes—am very sorry," he began; but she cut him short by saying, "Do you know Hugh McGregor?"

"Oh, yes. I know him well," and Mr. Thornton brightened perceptibly. "He is my lawyer, and attends to all my business in Rocky Point; a fine fellow,—a very fine fellow. Do you know him?"

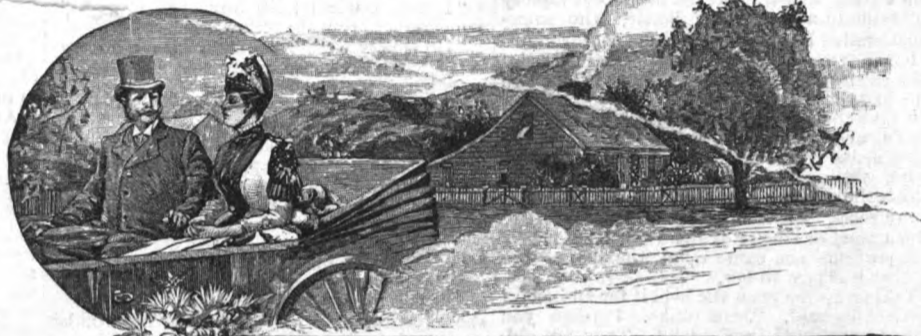
"Yes," Mildred replied, while her breath came heavily, "I know him, and I hear he is to marry my sister Bessie."

"Oh, indeed," and as if memory had suddenly come back to him, Mr. Thornton seemed immensely relieved. "I remember now,—Bessie Leach; that's the girl I have sometimes seen with Alice. Gerard taught her French,—a very pretty girl. And Mr. McGregor is engaged to her? I am very glad. Any girl might be proud to marry him."

Mildred made no reply to this, and Mr. Thornton never guessed the dreary emptiness of her soul as she sat with her hands clasped tightly together, thinking of the man whom any girl would be proud to marry. A few months before she would have said that he was nothing more to her than the friend of her childhood, but she had recently learned her mistake, and that the thought of seeing him again was one of the pleasantest anticipations of her home going. There had come to the hotel a Mr. and Mrs. Hayford from America, who sometimes spent their summers at Rocky Point, where Mrs. Hayford was once a teacher. As Mildred had been her pupil she remembered her at once, after hearing the name, and would have introduced herself but for a conversation accidentally overheard between Mrs. Hayford and a friend who had also been at Rocky Point and to whom she was retailing the news, first of New York and then of Rocky Point, where she had spent a few days in April prior to sailing.

"Do you remember that Hercules of a lawyer, Hugh McGregor, whom you admired so much?" was asked. "They say he is engaged to Bessie Leach, a girl much younger than himself, but very pretty,—beautiful in fact and—"

Mildred heard no more, but hurried away with an ache in her heart that she could not quite define. Tom had intimated that Gerard was interested in Bessie, and now Hugh was engaged to her. Well, it was all right, she said, and would not admit to herself how hard the blow had struck her and how she smarted under it. And it was just when the smart was at its keenest that Mr. Thornton came again across her path, more in love, if possible, than ever and more intent upon making her his wife. He had fought a desperate battle with his pride and had conquered it, and within twenty-four hours after meeting her in Paris, she had promised to marry him, and when her pledge was given she was conscious of a feeling of quiet and content which she had scarcely hoped for. In his character as lover Mr. Thornton did not seem at all like the man she had feared in her childhood, nor if he felt it did he give the slightest sign that he was stooping from his high position. She had been very frank with him and had made no pretension of love. "I will be true to you," she said, "and try to please you in everything. I am tired of the aimless life I have led so many years, and I think Mrs. Harwood is a little tired of me too. She says I ought to have mar-



footstep near; some one was coming, and in a moment Mr. Thornton said to her, "Alone Miss Gardner, and dreaming? May I dispel the dream and sit beside you a moment?"

Mildred knew then what was before her, as well as she did half an hour later, during which time Giles Thornton had laid himself and his fortune at her feet, and what was harder than all to meet, had made her believe that he cared for her as much as he had cared for the first Mrs. Thornton when he asked her to be his wife. Aye, more, he said, as he saw how rigid she sat, with her head turned away so that he could not see her face. She knew that he admired her, but she had not counted upon his love, which moved her a little, for Mr. Thornton was not a man to whom one could listen unmoved when he was in earnest and resolved to carry his point, and for an instant Mildred wavered. It was something to be Mrs. Giles Thornton, of Thornton Park, and ought to satisfy her ambition. With all her beauty and social advantages, she as yet had received no eligible offer. It was known that she had no money, and only an Italian count and the youngest son of an English Earl had asked her hand in marriage. But both were poor and one almost an imbecile, from whom she shrank in disgust. Mr. Thornton was different; he was a gentleman of money and position, and as his wife she would for a part of the year be near her family. But with the thought of them there came the memory of an overgrown, awkward boy, whose feet and hands were so big that he never knew what to

Mildred Leach, who was your daughter's little friend, as she called herself, for she was as proud as you, and would not be a maid?"

"Ye-es," Mr. Thornton stammered, as he looked wistfully into the beautiful face confronting him so steadily. "I had forgotten her entirely, but I remember now. She left us to go with an English lady, a Mrs. Gardner. Why, that is Mrs. Harwood,—and—and—oh, Fanny, you are not she!"

"Yes I am," was Mildred's reply, and then very rapidly she told her story, not omitting her having overheard him liken her parents to peasants when speaking of them to Mrs. Gardner. "I determined then, she said, "that if possible I would one day humble my pride, but if I have done so, it has not given me the satisfaction I thought it would, and I am sorry to cause you pain, for I believe you were in earnest when you sought me for your wife, which I can never be."

"No," he answered slowly, like one who had received a blow from which he could not at once recover, "No, you can never be my wife; Mildred Leach; it does not seem possible."

Then he arose and walked rapidly away, and when the evening boat left Ouchy for Geneva he was on it, going he cared but little where, if by going he could forget the woman whom he had thought to make his wife.

"I cannot marry Mildred Leach and her family," he said many times during the next few months, when he was wandering everywhere and vainly trying to forget her, for all

ried long ago, but I could not marry a fool even if he had a title. I shall be so glad to go home to my friends, although I am so changed they will never know me."

Then she added laughingly, "Wouldn't it be great fun not to let them know for a few days and see if they will recognize me?"

She did not at all mean what she said, or guess that it harmonized perfectly with a plan which Mr. Thornton had in mind, and was resolved to carry out, if possible. If he could have had his wish he would not have gone to Rocky Point at all, but his children were there and Mildred's heart was set upon it, and he must meet the difficulty in some way. He could marry Mildred, but not her family, and he shrank from the intimacy which must necessarily exist between the Park and the farmhouse when it was known who his wife was. In his estimation the Leaches were nobodies, and he could not have them running in and out of his house and treating him with the familiarity of a son and brother, as he was sure they would do if he did not stop it. If Mildred would consent to remain incognito while at the Park the annoyance would be prevented, and this consent he tried to gain by many specious arguments. His real reason, he knew, must be kept from sight, and so he asked it as a personal favor, saying it would please him very much and be a kind of excitement for her.

"Possibly you will be recognized," he said; "and if so, all right; if not, we will tell them when we go back to New York, and enjoy their surprise."

He did not add that, once away from Rocky Point, it would probably be long before he took her there again. He only talked of the plan as a joke, the fun of which Mildred did not see. It was absurd and foolish, she said, and involved so much deception, which she abhorred.

"I accepted you partly that I might be near them and see them every day," she said, "and am longing to throw my arms around mother's neck and tell her I have come back."

"And so you shall in time, but humor my whim for once. You will not be sorry," Mr. Thornton pleaded, and Mildred consented at last, and felt in a measure repaid when she saw how happy it made Mr. Thornton, whose real motive she did not guess.

This was the last of April, and six weeks later Mildred was Mrs. Giles Thornton, traveling through Scotland and Wales and trying to believe herself happy in her husband's love and the costly gifts he lavished upon her. She had been courted and admired as Fanny Gardner, but the deference paid her now and her independence were very sweet to her, and she could have forgotten Hugh and his family, had she not been obliged to permit them to come with her to New York, and she might have been content at least on the morning when she left New York and started for Thornton Park.

CHAPTER VI.

MRS. GILES THORNTON.

... was very lovely in all the fullness of her matured beauty as she stepped from the train at Rocky Point, and with her large bright brown eyes swept the crowd of curious people gathered to see her, not one of whom she knew. A handsome open carriage from Brewster's, sent up a few days before for this occasion, was waiting for them, and with a half bow to those who ventured to salute her husband, Mildred seated herself in it and was driven through the well-remembered street, her heart beating so loudly that she could hear it distinctly as she drew near the top of the hill from which she knew she would see her old home and possibly her mother. And when the hill top was reached and she saw the house with its doors opened wide, and from the upper window of what had been her's and Bessie's room a muslin curtain blowing in and out, she grew so white that her husband laid his hand on hers, and said, "Don't take it so hard, darling. You are doing it to please me."

"Yes, but it seems as if I must stop here," she answered faintly as she leaned forward to look at the house around which there was no sign of life, or stir, except the moving of the curtain and the gambols of two kittens playing in the doorway where Mildred half expected to meet the glance of Bessie's blue eyes and see the gleam of Charlie's golden hair.

But Charlie was lying on the mountain side, and Bessie although out of sight was watching the carriage and the beautiful stranger in whom she saw no trace of her long absent sister.

"I've seen her," Bessie said, as she went into her mother's room, "and she is very lovely, with such a bright color on her cheeks. And so young to be Mr. Thornton's wife! I wonder if she loves him. I couldn't."

"No. I suppose you prefer Gerard," Mrs. Leach replied, while Bessie answered blushing. "Of course I do. Poor Gerard! How angry his father will be when he knows about Tom and me, too. Gerard was going to tell him at once, but I persuaded him to wait until the honey moon was over. Just two months I'll give him, and during that time I mean to cultivate Mrs. Thornton and get her on my side. I hope she is not proud like him. She did not look so."

Bessie had been at the Park that morning helping Alice give the last touches to the rooms intended for the bride. These had been finished in the tints which Mr. Thornton had prescribed, pale grays and pink and browns, with occasionally a dash of brighter coloring. Everything was new, from the carpets on the floors to the lace canopied bedstead of brass, whose curtains were looped back with bouquets of flowers, which were scattered everywhere in great profusion, roses mostly of every variety, and in a little finger glass on a bracket in a corner, Bessie had put a bunch of June pinks from her own garden, explaining to Alice that her mother had sent them to the bride, as they were her favorite flowers and would make the rooms so sweet. Everything was finished at last, and after Bessie was gone Alice had nothing to do but to wait for the coming of the carriage which she soon saw entering the Park. Mildred's face was very white and her voice trembled as she saw Alice in the distance and said, "I

can't bear it. I came near shrieking to the old home that I was Mildred. I must tell Alice. It is all so absurd and foolish."

"No, Fanny, no," and Mr. Thornton spoke a little sternly. "It is too late now, and you have promised. Ah, here we are, and there is Alice and Gerard."

They had stopped under the great archway at the side entrance where Gerard and Alice were waiting for them and scanning the bride curiously as she alighted and their father presented her to them,—not as their mother, but as "Mrs. Thornton, my wife."

All Mildred's color had come back and her face was glowing with excitement as she took Alice's hand; then, unable to control herself, she threw her arms around the neck of the astonished girl and burst into a flood of tears, while Mr. Thornton looked on in dismay, dreading what might follow. He was himself beginning to think it a very foolish thing to keep his wife's identity from her people, but he was not a man to give up easily, and once in a dilemma of his own making he would stay in it at any cost.

"She is very tired and must go to her room at once," he said to his daughter, who was crying herself, and holding Mildred's hands in her own.

Had Mildred tried she could have done nothing better for her cause than she had done. Alice had been very doubtful as to whether she should like her new mother or not, but something in the eyes which looked so appealingly into hers, and in the tears she felt upon her cheek, and the clasp of the arms around her neck, disarmed all prejudice and made of her a friend at once. As for Gerard he had never meant to be anything but friendly, and when the scene between the two ladies was over he came forward with the slow, quiet manner natural to him, and said, "Now, it is my turn to welcome Mrs. Thornton, who does not look as if she could have for a son a great six-footer like me. But I'll call you mother, if you say so."

"No, don't," Mildred answered, flashing on him a smile which made his heart beat rapidly and brought a thought of Bessie, who sometimes smiled like that.

Leading the way to Mildred's rooms, Alice said, as she threw open the door, "I hope you will like them."

"Like them! They are perfect," was Mildred's answer, as she walked through the apartments from her boudoir to her dressing room, feeling it must be a dream from which she would be wakened. "And so Mrs. Thornton," she said, stopping here and there over a bowl or cluster of them until, guided by the perfume, she came upon the pinks her mother had sent to her.

Taking up the glass she held it for an instant while Alice said, "June pinks. Perhaps you do not have them in England. They are old-fashioned flowers, but very sweet. A friend of mine, Bessie Leach, brought them for you from her mother, who is blind."

There was a low cry and a crash as the finger-glass fell to the floor and Mildred sank into the nearest chair, white as ashes, with a look in her eyes which startled and frightened Alice.

"It is the heat and fatigue of the voyage. I was very seasick," Mildred said, trying to smile and recover herself, while Alice went for a towel to wipe up the water trickling over the carpet, and wondering if Mrs. Thornton was given to faintings and hysterics like this.

"She don't look like it," she thought, as she picked up and carried out the bits of glass and the pinks which had done the mischief.

When lunch was served Mildred was too sick to go down. A severe headache had come on, and for a time Alice sat by her couch bathing her forehead and brushing her hair, which was more a mottled than golden brown, for it was darker in some places than others, especially when seen in certain lights and shadows. But this only added to its beauty, and Alice ran her fingers through the shining mass, admiring the color and the texture and admiring the woman generally and answering the many questions which were asked her. Hungry at heart to hear something of her family, Mildred said to her, "Tell me of your friends. Have you any here? Girl friends, I mean."

"Only one with whom I am intimate," Alice replied, and then as girls will she went off into rhapsodies over Bessie Leach, and in a burst of confidence concluded by saying, "You must not tell papa, for he is not to know it yet, but Bessie is to be my sister. She is to marry Gerard."

"Marry Gerard!" and Mildred raised herself upon her elbow and shedding her heavy hair back from her face stared at Alice with an expression in her eyes which the girl could not understand and which made her wonder if her step-mother, too, were as proud as her father and would resent Gerard's choice.

This called forth another eulogy upon Bessie's beauty and sweetness, with many injunctions that Mildred should not repeat to her husband what had been told her.

"Nobody knows it for certain but Mr. McGregor and ourselves," she added, and then, turning her face away so that it could not be seen, Mildred said, "Mr. McGregor? That is your father's attorney. Is he a married man?"

The question was a singular one, but Alice was not quick to suspect, and answered laughingly, "Hugh McGregor married! Why, I don't suppose he has ever looked twice at any girl. He is a confirmed old bachelor, but very nice. Father thinks the world of him."

"Yes, oh, yes," Mildred moaned, as she clasped her hands over her forehead where the pain was so intense. "You are worse. You are white as a sheet; let me call papa," Alice cried, alarmed at the look of anguish in the dark eyes and the gray pallor of the face which seemed to have grown pinched and thin in a moment.

But her husband was the last person whom Mildred wished to see then, and detaining Alice she said, "Don't call him, please. It will soon pass off, and don't think me ungrateful, either, but I'd rather be alone for a while. I may sleep and that will do me good."

And so, after darkening the room, Alice went out and left the wretched woman alone in her grief and pain.

"Mrs. Hayford was mistaken. Hugh is not

engaged to Bessie, and I am Mrs. Giles Thornton," she said, a little bitterly. "My ambition ought to be satisfied. I have made my own bed and must lie in it, and go on lying, too!"

She smiled faintly at her own joke and then continued: "If I had only resisted and come back Mildred Leach! But it is now too late, and Hugh will always despise me for the deception. Oh, Hugh!"

There was a spasmodic wincing of the hands, and then, as if ashamed of herself Mildred said, "I must not,—will not be faithless to my husband, who loves me, I know, and I will be worthy of his love and make him happy, so help me Heaven!"

The vow was made and Mildred would keep it to the death. The might have been, which has broken so many hearts when the knowledge came too late, was put away and buried deep down in the inmost recesses of her soul, and when two hours later she awoke from a refreshing sleep and found her husband sitting by her she put her hand in his just as she had never put it before, and did not shrink from him when he stooped down to caress her.

(Continued next month.)

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

WINTER VENTILATION OF OUR HOMES.

BY KATE UPSON CLARK.

Not to know at large of things remote From use, obscure and subtle, but to know That which before us lies in daily life, Is the prime wisdom.

—Milton.

A distinguished, but very delicate woman, spent a night for the first time, some years ago, with a friend who had advanced ideas upon the subject of ventilation. The visitor needed some slight attentions upon retiring, which her hostess gladly rendered.

"And now," she said, preparing to leave the room, "I think you are all right for the night, unless as to ventilation. It is not cold, but, in case the wind should rise, here are extra blankets. Which window shall I open, or shall I let both of them down a little?"

"I think I won't have any open to-night," came faintly from the pillow.

"Oh,—very well. How shall I leave the register? Won't the room get too warm before morning, if the register is open?"

"I think not, I like my sleeping-room pretty warm."

The hostess shuddered as she closed the door behind her, and left her pale, nervous friend to swelter in the sixteen-by-sixteen bedroom for the next nine hours, without a single breath of fresh air.

"This is enough to kill the bloom before its time And blanch without its owner's crime The most resplendent hair!"

she murmured to herself. "It is no wonder that she is an invalid. With all my health and strength I should be, if I slept in that way. She will probably never be any better."

One feels almost ashamed to write upon the subject of ventilation, so frequently and intelligently has it been discussed in our best journals. But the offences against pure air are so flagrant around us, that from the fullness of the soul, the old story outpours again. If men, indeed, "get opinions as boys learn to spell, by reiteration chiefly," let us reiterate again and again the canons of health.

Is it not true that half, if not most, of the people we meet, and into whose houses we enter, do not seem to understand the first principles of ventilation?

This question is especially pertinent during the cold weather when some householders act as though they were afraid to open their windows lest they should let out upon the frosty air some of the precious heat for which they have paid, at so many dollars per ton!

There are few of our modern homes, even the finest of them, in which any new system of ventilation is attempted. Open fireplaces are good, so far as they go; but a fireplace in every room is something which only the very rich can afford, and which almost nobody actually possesses. Consequently, either from ignorance or laziness, or because of the expense of attempting to heat all out-doors, as somebody has grumblingly expressed it, the atmosphere in at least half our homes, even the handsome and well furnished ones, is usually poisonous.

Two elegant domiciles, presided over by educated and devoted women, are examples in point. They are separated by many miles of distance, but in both of them illness is a constant guest. The children have colds nearly all of every winter. Whatever zymotic disease attacks them is usually terribly severe. In both homes, measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, have raged with almost fatal violence.

There are plenty of servants in both establishments. The elegant portieres and other draperies are probably shaken and otherwise freshened as often as is usually considered necessary, though every day would be none too often, if these dust and foul air preservers can not be banished altogether; and yet one accustomed to critically test the air he breathes would gasp upon entering the hall of either residence. Without exaggeration it would seem as though the air in neither was changed as often as once a day.

"But would you have us sit with windows open during the cold weather?" inquires an anxious pale-faced reader. (She probably habitually wears a wrap about her shoulders, and is in constant fear of draughts.)

Not necessarily,—though it is a good plan to have a board placed across the lower part of each window, so that it may be kept raised enough to allow the air to enter freely between the sashes, yet without striking directly upon anybody who may happen to be sitting near. If you will only open the windows every time you leave the room, allowing them to stay open long enough for the air to become fresh and pure; and yet warm again by the time you re-enter it, that will be sufficient.

At night, in this latitude, excepting, perhaps, during the very coldest periods of the year, at least one window should be open in or very near to every sleeping-room, if only enough so as to admit air between the sashes, as before described. In ordinary weather, healthy

people ought to enjoy having their bedroom window open for half its height. If there is plenty of fresh air admitted, a register may be wisely kept open also, as thus the circulation is promoted, and violent changes of temperature avoided. Never mind if some valuable heat does go to waste; be sure that you will receive far more than its worth in health and strength.

Windows in sleeping-rooms should be kept wide open as much of the time as possible, when the apartments are unoccupied; and, while other chamber work should be done as soon as it can be managed after breakfast, beds should be left to air several hours, if they can be conveniently allowed. The air in bedrooms is often obscuringly foul, because the bed does not get proper airing. Never go to sleep in a room where you have been sitting for hours, without first seeing that the air in it is thoroughly changed beforehand.

An old man, of great size, has just died at the age of ninety three, who boasts that he has slept all his life in a small bedroom without having either door or window open. One does not wonder that, except for his age, he was never heard of outside his native town, and, there, only as a most ordinary citizen. The physical force required to throw off the poisons inhaled during the long nights of those ninety-three years, left little enough vitality to feed brain or heart. In our modern cities, many a "silken sleep" is "fretted out," as in the case of the gifted woman whose mode of sleeping has been referred to, by people who try to live a civilized life, with but little, if any, more air at night than this poor old man allowed himself.

"As a man eats," says Emerson, "so he thinks," and in the same line, Longfellow writes in "Hyperion," "He who drinks beer, thinks beer; who drinks wine, thinks wine; who drinks midnight, thinks midnight." We eat but three times a day. We breathe thousands of times a day. If the eating and drinking are so important, what must be the effect upon us, of breathing in, moment after moment, a certain kind of air? It is undoubtedly the most potent physical influence of our lives,—this air which we constantly take in,—yet how scandalously indifferent to it, or ignorant of its management, are half the housekeepers in our land!

An elegant dame of the generation just past, whose manners in the drawing room were surpassed only by her dexterity in the kitchen, used to say that the "chief qualification of a good housekeeper was a keen sense of smell."

No woman who allows the odors of the preceding day or night to linger about her premises is a good housewife. She may be a thrifty manager, a good cook, a devoted mother,—but she is, after all, an ignorant and mediæval housekeeper, who has not learned that the air in her domains is more important than even the food and clothing of her family! The daily or, at least, very frequent, scalding of water-closets, sinks and drains; the opening of windows as often as may be, while keeping living rooms, when occupied, at a temperature of 70° or thereabout; the daily airing of closets for clothing; the free admission of sunshine during the cold months; the keeping of rooms well swept and dusted, and draperies—if there must be draperies, thoroughly shaken;—when these details are attended to, and only then, can a housekeeper congratulate herself that her duty to her family is discharged, in the way of providing them with good air. This means a good deal of "trouble," it is true, but such "trouble" is well taken.

There is no more unfailing test of the state of civilization in a household than its ventilation; and without the most intelligent and conscientious care in this regard, the painstaking preparation of food, and the nicest adjustments of clothing, are inadequate to the maintenance of its health.

Mind- your P's & Q's and the three best P's to mind are Miss

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

The Wisdom of the Ancients. A STORY OF DRESS AND REDRESS.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

But as days went on and her house grew into completeness she began to think something more was needful than mere fashion for her own example. She invited several of her girl friends to spend the lovely autumn months with her, and stipulated that they should only bring their plainest dresses. They all had boating or climbing suits, and these they wore on week days, while at church they even outdid their hosts in the severest style of plain cloth gowns and tiny hats to match.

They did not care half so much about the mission box for Nebraska as they did about the comings and goings in Russellton! The box was a nucleus about which they crystallized every other week, an excuse for that society which is to the average human being as real a need as food and drink.

"Gossip" is a word maligned in its application, and anonymous with slander and evil-speaking, but in its primitive character it is "God-sib"—related to God—and stands for the interest that human beings, the children of God, should take in each other as a family; "sib" to God, their mutual father; in whom "all ye are brethren."

She invited these ladies to meet at her own house more than once; and each time dispensed to them biscuit, cold meat, sponge-cake, tea and

clouded, for Anne's annoyance at her want of success. Fortunately Miss Nancy Harper relented, and came to Russellton and her niece early in February. It was real delight to Anne to sit down by her aunt and pour all her plans and failings into the ear that had always heard her with tender affection.

"Well dear," she said, when she had heard all that there was to hear, "let things wait a little; you have only been here eight months, there is time enough yet," and she proceeded to amuse her niece and turn her thoughts out of this worn rut by telling her all the home news. The female part of the congregation chose to approve of Miss Harper when she appeared in church next Sunday in a gray velvet skirt with drapings of gray cashmere over it, a big black velvet bonnet which showed her white, waving hair and benign old face to the best advantage.

"I've seen India shawls, Miss Malvina, over and again, when I taught Mrs. Allen's children—she that was my cousin's wife—and that one cost a thousand dollars if it cost a cent."

on your pedestal above them and tried to guide them with a sceptre. "I am sure, Aunt, I have had the greatest sympathy for them." "And what they wanted was sympathy with them?" They had reached home as she spoke, and she said no more; she began to be known by her works. "Wee! after we had had Miss Harper by the bedside of some sick man or woman; tending some wailing baby; watching at a death-bed, or making some dainty for a convalescent. Pride fled before her; that pride which is the thorn of poverty and the lock of reserved hearts, for her voice was so truly sympathetic, her face so sincere, so expressive of the kind and kindred heart within, that no reticence or shyness or sullenness could resist her.

"I never see the beat of her!" declared Mrs. Jenkins to Sam. "She ain't no more stuck up than a baby; she'll set right down in my kitchen and tell me about cookin' dinner as neighborly as though 'twas Mis' Smith; and where there's anybody sick or sorrowful she's like what Parson Hall preached about Sunday, one of the ministerin' spirits, ef she ain't nothin' but a woman." All this was a new revelation to Anne; she had indeed kept herself above her neighbors because she knew herself to be better educated, more refined, "quite another class," to use her own phrase; but Aunt Nancy slowly taught her to accept the broad plane of humanity and the brotherhood of man.

"We all like sheep have gone astray," says Holy Writ, and indeed we are much like sheep in other ways, for we run in flocks, and where a few lead the way all like to follow. Miss Harper's "Helpers," in their pretty uniform did more to reform Russellton ideas than a hundred of pamphlets or a score of lectures could have done; and better still Miss Harper's character and its fruits brought Anne Russell into the marvelous light of the Gospel in its living power.

"I don't see how you came to know so much, Aunt Nancy!" said Anne one day. "I never could have seen my way among these dear people if you had not shown it to me; yet you never lived in a village before."

"Dear Nan, think of the years I have been shut up with my Bible, the beginning and end of all common sense and everyday religion; the one text book of the only Teacher. And reflect, my dear child, that I am an old woman. You have heard, haven't you, of the Wisdom of the Ancients?"

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coffee, nothing more; and they went away filled with content for her economy; the very next time Widow Flint who lived two miles from the "Centre" and was as poor as a woman can be who manages to keep a house and garden and support herself without the town's assistance, had the "Society" meet with her, and her table groaned with hot biscuit, fresh rye bread, three kinds of cake, doughnuts, cheese, pickles, currant jelly, preserved raisins, melon rinds boiled in sugar, raspberry jam, baked apples, sliced corn-beef, ham, and squash pies; green tea, black tea and coffee.

"I don't care if I hev to scrimp and pinch till next year!" declared the widow to Malvina Short, who kindly stayed overnight to help her "side away the dishes."

"I rather surmise 't Harry Russell's business ain't over and above flourishin'," replied Malvina, "or else she's as near as they make 'em. Mabbie she'll learn though. Keely thought she was rather pretty-behaved."

It would have comforted her to know that the young book-keeper at the Mills had said the evening before to the pretty little school-mistress who had promised to marry him next Spring, and was already holding long consultations with him over their frugal preparations.

One thing comforted her much; Harry was always ready to enter into her troubles and try to help her out of them. He could not think how it was that his bright, intelligent, lovely wife did not bring everybody over to her very excellent ideas; but he was too busy and too happy to make a philosophic investigation into the fact, and consoled himself by that happiness, as yet un-

ton folks are with lookin' at! She hasn't got no airs about her!" "The next week Miss Nancy went to the sewing circle with Anne; and if her niece watched her to see how she took in the situation, no less did Miss Harper observe her niece without seeming to do so.

"I know it; that'll be her Sunday gown till she outgrows it. That is if they b'lieve in dressin' up Sundays." "Well, they haven't got no other time so to do," said slow Mrs. Smith.

"That's so. I for one b'lieve in puttin' on my best clothes on the Sabbath," said one of the Gattins. "I dono's I do, and I dono's I don't," lucidly drawled Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Jenkins, who was aiming a sideways shot at Anne Russell, through her aunt, came out boldly with the proposition that everybody should give their opinion on the matter. "Let's take the sense of the meetin'," she said, and it proved to be a vote of three-quarters on the side of dress for Sunday; but when it came to Miss Harper's turn she laid down her needle and said,

"I can't say yes or no without explaining. I think it is proper to show a certain respect to time and place always. I would not go to a funeral in a gay dress, or to a wedding in deep black; and I would not go to the house of God in the dress I wore 'to mill and to market,' as the phrase is, if I had a better one, but neither would I go there in a bridal or a ball dress, or in anything that would make my neighbors look at my finery instead of listen to the sermon."

"That—at so," echoed Mrs. Smith, and pleased faces smiled at dear Miss Nancy, for indeed her speech had been "seasoned with salt."

"I should think you'd be proper glad to go to your own folks," said Malvina Short, the tall-loress. "Mis' Russell doesn't appear to be so stuck up; she thought though she thought folks here wa'n't good enough to care for!" "Well, 'tisn't so, Malviny, not a mite. She's got a feelin' heart, she has took care of me as though I'd been her aunt, now I tell ye! There a'n't nothing but what I could have, and did have if I took a notion to 't. I didn't fellowship her ways to the first, but then everybody has ways, and it wasn't likely hers and mine would fadge, but she was real pleasant about it. I don't think 't she's stuck up."

Express often cheaper.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
NEW YEAR'S CALLS AND
RECEPTIONS.

BY ELIZA R. PARKER.



beautiful, time-honored custom of receiving one's friends on New Year's day is not as generally observed in our large cities as formerly, owing doubtless to the increase in population and the enlargement of the social circle; which renders the old-fashioned mode of receiving impossible. But in exclusive circles, and many smaller places the hospitable custom—the legacy of the solid Knickerbocker families of New York, brought over by them from Holland—is still in existence.

Ladies preparing to entertain extensively, usually send out by post eight or ten days in advance handsomely engraved cards of invitation for the New Year's reception, bearing the name of the hostess with those of the grown daughters under it. There should also be enclosed in the same envelope the visiting cards of ladies who may be invited to receive with her. The following is the proper form of invitation.

Mrs. George Carlton.
At Home

January 1st, from twelve until ten o'clock.
No. 75 Fourth Avenue.

In many places it is customary to announce the names of ladies and their assistants, who will receive, in the local papers. This practice is very pleasing to gentlemen, who find it a guide to the wishes of their lady friends, as well as to the whereabouts of those receiving together.

If a lady guest wishes to invite her gentlemen friends to call on her at the house of a friend she should send them her own visiting card with the number of the residence where she is to receive and the hour written, enclosing the card of her hostess.

A lady who sends out invitations should make such preparations as are usual for a ceremonious occasion. The rooms should be arranged and ornamented with flowers and evergreens, and rendered as attractive as possible.

A servant should open and shut the door without waiting for the bell, and should have a silver tray or card basket in readiness to receive the cards of visitors.

If a gentleman is not acquainted with the lady of the house he sends in his card; but if known to her he leaves it with the servant who places it in the card basket.

The hostess, if seated, should rise and offer her hand to each gentleman as he enters, and after an exchange of civilities present him to her lady friends, to whom he should bow and wish a Happy New Year. After a few moments conversation the guests should be offered refreshments, either handed from a side table by a servant, or invited to the dining room where the table is spread with choice articles of food. A maid servant neatly attired should be in attendance. It being impossible for guests to partake of substantial at every house, the refreshments should consist chiefly of delicacies which are light and tempting.

Too great profusion of ices, bon bons and cakes are out of taste.

Ladies whose means will permit them doing so, may provide as bountiful lunches as they desire, hot oysters, quails, terrapin, and other seasonable food, but cold dishes are more suitable. Many hostesses who have elegant homes, offer no refreshments, while others have prepared only a cup of chocolate, coffee or bouillon, with crackers or tea cakes. Wine is now rarely offered at New Year's receptions, as many gentlemen object to even temperately drinking so many different kinds of wines when passing in and out of heated rooms. When offered, gentlemen are at liberty to decline taking wine, as they do not wish to accept it from some, when compelled to refuse it from others.

When invited to the dining room gentlemen should always accept the invitation, even if refreshments must be sparingly partaken of.

Many ladies of limited means and quiet style of living, do not send out invitations, or make preparations for a reception, yet hold themselves in readiness throughout the day to receive calls in an informal way, while others leave a basket at the door for the reception of cards, when gentlemen are permitted to send their cards, instead of leaving them in person. The card should be an ordinary visiting card with the name only of the gentleman on it. It is not in good taste to have even the initials representing the year on it.

In large cities where a gentleman's circle of acquaintances is very extensive, it is permitted him to drive from house to house, and leave cards, after folding over the cards to indicate that they were left in person.

A gentleman may introduce a friend whose acquaintance he knows will be agreeable to his hostess while calling, but it should be understood that the introduction does not demand a continuance of acquaintance, although the lady may extend him extra attention in compliment to his friend.

It is not in good taste for more than two gentlemen to call together. Overshoes and umbrellas are left in the hall, but hats and canes are carried in the hand into the reception room, and held.

The length of a call may be limited to five minutes, and should never exceed half an hour; fifteen minutes is sufficiently long.

When taking his departure the gentleman will bow to the hostess, saying, "Good morning," or "Good evening."

Gentlemen do not make calls the first year of their marriage, but receive with their wives. Clergymen are exempt from calling, but are usually prepared to receive their friends at home.

Ladies toilets for a New Year's reception should be handsome full dress, with which gloves should be always worn.

Gentlemen calling should be attired in handsome morning costume, such as worn at ordinary receptions. They should not remove their gloves when shaking hands with ladies.

The following bill of fare will suggest suitable delicacies to ladies wishing to give either a simple or elaborate entertainment to their friends.

BILL OF FARE FOR NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.

- Bouillon.
Jellied Chicken. Oyster Pates.
Boned Turkey.
Pressed Tongue.
Pickled Oysters. Lobster Mayonnaise.
Crackers. Wafers.
Fancy Pickles.
Calf's foot Jelly—with Charlotte Russe.
Chocolate with Whipped Cream.
Ices.
New Year's Cake. Fruit Cake.
Small Cakes.
Lemonade.
Coffee.

Bouillon. Chop four pounds of lean beef very fine, and add a gallon of cold water to it. Cover closely and set on the back of the stove where it will be milk warm in an hour's time, then increase the heat slowly until it comes to a slow boil, and let boil for six hours, stirring occasionally with a strong spoon. When done, turn into an earthen crock, salt, and set away to cool, then remove the meat, and squeeze very hard to extract all the juice. Let the liquor stand until the fat rises, and skim carefully. Clear with the shell and white of an egg, put over the fire and boil ten minutes, and strain slowly. Flavor with caramel.

Serve very hot in bouillon cups.
Jellied Chicken. Take two young well-grown chickens, weighing five or six pounds. Cut up as for frying. Put in a large saucepan with two small onions, half a dozen cloves, a blade of mace, a head of celery, a bunch of sweet herbs and four or five pepper corns. Simmer slowly until the chickens are tender. When done, take up. Cut all the meat from the bones, and remove the skin, put the bones, skin and scraps back into the kettle and simmer one hour longer.

Soak half a box of gelatine for one hour in a little cold water. Set the chicken away. Add the gelatine to the liquor in the kettle, and heat one minute, strain, season with salt and pepper, and set away to cool. When cool skim off every particle of fat, and set the jelly on the fire to melt, then pour in a square mould about a half pint and stand on the ice to harden. When hard put a layer of the chicken on top of the jelly, then slices of hard-boiled eggs and sprinkle lightly with pepper and salt, then put more chicken and so on until all is used. Pour over the remainder of the jelly which should be cold but thin, and should cover the chicken. Set in a cold place overnight. When wanted turn carefully from the mould, and garnish with celery. In serving slice very thin.

Oyster Pates. Roll out puff paste about an inch thick. Cut out pieces with a tin cutter, and lay on a greased tin sheet or pan. Brush it lightly over the top with the beaten yolk of an egg; then take a cutter two sizes smaller, and press it in the middle, half way through each patty, and set on ice for an hour. Bake twenty minutes in a very hot oven. When done take out, remove the top crust carefully, and lay aside for the top. Then take the center out with a spoon. Put back in the oven to dry out.

Put the oysters on to boil in their own liquor, let come to a boil and drain. For every two dozen oysters take a pint of cream and boil, add to it a tablespoonful of corn starch and butter each, season with salt and pepper. Let boil, take from the fire and put two oysters in each patty, put on the tops and set aside until ready to serve.

Boned Turkey. Place the turkey on a meat board, with the breast down. Take a sharp, narrow knife and cut the skin from the neck down to the wings. Then carefully run the knife between the bones and flesh towards one of the wings. When the joint nearest the side is reached unjoint and separate it from the body, then run the knife between the flesh and the bone of the wing and take out each bone as it comes; the tip of the wing cannot be boned and may be cut off. Then run the knife close to the bones until the third joint of the leg comes, by twisting and cutting this joint it may readily be opened, and then separated from the body; the bones can be taken from the legs as from the wings. The lower leg bone can be removed by turning it wrong side out and stripping it down. Run the knife between the bones and the flesh on the same side until the breast bone is found. Then turn and bone the other side the same way, after which pull out the crop; then take hold of the neck with one hand, and the skin in the other, and gently pull the flesh until the breast bone is uncovered, then with the fingers press the meat from the bone, take hold of the flesh and skin of the neck and pull it down, cut the skin bare from the breast bone, and carcass will come out entire.

After removing the carcass, wipe the skin, and spread the turkey out flesh side up, dredge with pepper and salt. Cut fine the uncooked meat of one large chicken, slice thin a cold boiled tongue, and two dozen large fresh (or canned) mushrooms. Put a layer of sausage meat on the turkey skin, then a layer of the chicken, tongue and mushrooms, sprinkle with minced parsley, and lay on more chicken and tongue until all is used, filling the wings and legs. Bring the skin together, sew up, turn over, fasten the wings on, also the legs. Wrap up in a towel and tie. Put the bones and scraps in a kettle, cover with cold water, to which add an onion, half a dozen cloves, a bunch of parsley, and two dozen pepper corns, stand in over a moderate fire, lay in the boned turkey, and simmer gently for four hours. Take from the kettle, remove the towel, and set away to cool. Serve with aspic jelly.

Pressed Tongue. Wash two large beef tongues, put in a kettle and cover with cold

water. Place over a moderate fire and simmer gently until the meat falls to pieces; add a teaspoonful of salt. Chop the meat, boil the liquor down until reduced to a quart, strain and season, mix with the tongue, pour in a mould and stand on ice all night, place a weight on top. When hard and cold turn out, and slice thin.

Pickled Oysters. Boil five dozen oysters five minutes, drain. Take a pint of vinegar and pour in the oyster liquor, set on the stove, season with mace, cloves, allspice, black and cayenne pepper, as soon as boiling hot, pour over the oysters and set away to cool.

Lobster Mayonnaise. Boil four lobsters, when cold take out the meat, cut small, and set on ice. Mix with mayonnaise, garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

Calf's Foot Jelly. Boil four calf's feet in a gallon of water for four hours. Skim the water, and strain, let cool, and remove all the fat. Add to the jelly the beaten whites of six eggs, one and a half pounds of sugar, a stick of cinnamon, half a dozen cloves, set on the fire, and when it begins to boil, cut up one dozen lemons and throw in with a teacup of grape jelly, take the kettle off the fire, let it remain in a warm place ten minutes. Strain through a jelly bag, and pour in a mould.

Charlotte Russe. Cover a box of gelatine with cold water and let stand half an hour, whip half gallon of cream. Line two moulds with lady fingers. Put the cream in a pan, and set on ice, add a little boiling water to the gelatine, stir in a pound and a half of sugar, the whipped cream, and a tablespoonful of vanilla, stir until thick. Pour in the moulds and set on ice to harden. Serve with the jelly.

New Year's Cake. Take half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, whites of eight eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one grated coconut, half a pound of citron chopped fine, one pound of blanched almonds cut in very thin slices. Flavor with extract of almond. Bake in three jelly cake pans. For dark part of the cake take half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, yolks of six eggs, beat well and add half a pound of seed raisins and currants each, a quarter of a pound of chopped figs, half an ounce each of cinnamon, allspice, cloves and mace, bake in jelly pans. Make icing. Spread alternately on the black and white cake, and put together. Ice the top, and ornament handsomely for the center of the table.

Fruit Cake. One and a half pounds of flour, two pounds of sugar, a pound of butter, eight eggs, half a pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pound of seeded raisins, one of English currants, half a pound each of citron, candied oranges and strawberries, one teaspoonful each of cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon. Cream the butter and sugar, add the milk, stir in the flour; then add the eggs, the yolks first, then the other ingredients. Ice with white and pink icing.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HOSPITALITY, HOSTS, AND GUESTS.

"The Americans," says a French journalist, are people who pour themselves out like water; they waste themselves in their violent attempt to be courteous. They heap their civilities upon a man until his back is well nigh broken with the burden; to make a man happy they fling their efforts at his head like paving stones. They do it all so spontaneously that one cannot but feel a sense of gratitude cropping out of his discomfort; and to repel their cruel good intentions would be contemptible."

There is much irony, and exaggeration in this statement. Perhaps not however, if the guest be a *titled* foreigner; for America is still somewhat snobbish, and her obsequious attentions heaped upon members of the nobility, or noted foreigners, is almost nauseating. It is true, we often *overdo* our hospitality, as do we our social undertakings, therefore burdening those whom we intended to benefit. The one cardinal principle of hospitality, is to do *much* for our guests, without *seeming* to do anything. The friend within our gates should be made at ease without any apparent effort on our part. Who has not visited when he felt that his presence created a great revolution in the whole domestic economy. If the guest feels the house to be "swept and garnished" especially for him. If he views his host depriving himself of his *accustomed* ease; foregoing his much worn dressing gown, and slippers; slipping off these his natural manner, and assuming a glazed formality, requiring his guest also to act a part. Though furnished with a bed of down, in handsomely appointed rooms, and seated at tables loaded with epicurean luxuries his stay will be torture.

On the other hand if the host is always himself. If he leave the guest to his own devices, making little apparent exertion for his amusement, deceiving him into thinking that he causes no trouble, that nothing extra in the way of labor is performed for him, just so much is the pleasure of his visit augmented. Therefore the truly hospitable man, and woman, should be their own natural best selves when entertaining guests. Presupposing, of course, that their *best* self is the *home* self, and that there are no guests who do not love them, or share their hospitality for what the home self reveals.

With the advent of the Rail Roads have gone much of the provincial, or rude manner of living, which, none will gainsay was genuinely hospitable. For, when America was largely "frontier," and the slow ox team the only means of locomotion, our fore mothers "sent word," and then went and enjoyed a welcome such as is seldom witnessed in these days of rapid transit. Perchance a too frequent repetition of these visits are apprehended since one can now get about with such ease. Indeed travelling of today with its conveniences, its delightful palace and *boudoir* cars but invites people from their homes to be someone's guest—No, it would scarcely do in these days to be as hospitably intent as were our grandmothers. In England it is considered the height of ill breeding to go anywhere uninvited. Even intimate friends consider an

invitation requisite to a stay of any length. How often, however, are American households thrown into spasms of confusion by prolonged visits from Mr. Brown, or Mrs. Jones. Then Mrs. Smith who is invited comes, but forgets to go. And cook leaves in a pet. Perchance housecleaning is well under way and somebody unexpectedly arrives to disturb the interesting proceeding. It is not unusual for them to make their host "twice glad," as they visit away a friendship. Therefore may *this* English custom, of all others, obtain viz.: To *invite* our guests, specifying the *desired length* of their stay. Do not, however, reduce this thing to a mere exchange of civilities—so many days board at my house to be paid for in the same coin. Such hospitality becomes merely barter; a thing belonging to trade, and not to friendship.

There may be a mutual benefit the thought of which, however, should not be uppermost; for, if you give a friend the use of your home feeding him from your store, setting it down as a *debt* to be discharged by him at some future time, you treat him less hospitably than you do the *tramp* whom you feed upon the door-step.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

Luman Skinkle's Religion.

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE.

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Tell him that more than half of it belongs to you by right, and he has no more business to be a dolin' it out to you than you have to cut up his meat and bread in little bits and hand it out to him at the table as your own judgment dictates, and keep him a starvin' while you dole it out to him, or don't, jest as it happens to suit you. Luman Skinkle is a tolerable good man naterally, he was cut out for a middlin' good husband but you have 'spilte him Phily in the makin' of him. Husbands have to be made jest as much as preserves or jelly, or any thing. And oh, the wisdom and care it takes to make 'em. Well may a woman hesitate and pause before she undertakes the job. Pickles haint no comparison to it in solemnity. But when it is undertook, woe be to her if she spiles the job. If you spile a batch of pickles you can throw 'em away, but you can't throw a man away. Her own happiness and hisen is at the stake; to be done or undone.

'You have made a bad job of it Phily, and I tell you so plain. I don't think I ever see so bad a job of pardner makin' in my hull life, as you have made of Luman.'

And whether there is enough left of him now to make over, I can't tell. But this I know, you have got to begin now, or it will be too late forever."

I have said a few simple short words to Luman, says I, I have given him a few blind and delicate hints that mebbly will help to open his eyes and assist in your efforts, but you have got to lay holt and work yourself and drop your own chains offen you, and trample 'em down with your own feet."

Says Phily out from under her hands. "What must I do first?"

"Well," says I, "the first thing I should do, is to hire a girl."

"Hire a girl," says she.

"Yes," says I, "and rest, take a good long rest, and try to get back a little of your old brightness, good looks, and good nature." Says I, "these are some of the first ingredients necessary in makin' pardners." Says I, "In makin' pardners is as in makin' cake, some things are absolutely necessary, and some things can be left out. You can leave out citron and cinnamon in makin' fruit cake, but flour and sugar you must have. So in makin' pardners, you can leave out knowledge of plack paintin' and crockery, but good nature you must have, and tact, and firmness."

It is the same with this, as it is with religion, get the first and the other good things will be added onto you.

"If you are healthy and happy yourself, that happiness will flow out about you in a happy home, and attractive person, personal dignity and sense of worth will cause others to give you your due."

"Let Luman look sideways and find you, not up, but side-ways, and don't don't let him look down. Stand by his side but never at his feet." "Why good Lord!" says I thinkin' I would use some Bible to her, "if that wuz the proper position for wimmen to take, the first woman would have been made out of Adam's toes. And you Phily, says I sadly, have acted as if you wuz formed out of one of Luman's toe nails, the little toe, too. "Turn round, Phily," says I, "set up, and keep up." "These little hints I have given you," says I, "has been hard for me to give, I haint wanted to, but I have done it for your good."

Says Phily faintly, "Luman wuzent well, and I favored him."

Says I, "Phily, no woman can go ahead of me in admirin' a sweet, affectionate, helpful disposition in a woman. Affection is truly a woman's hereditary crown, she can't help wearin' of it. It is different from other monarchs crowns, for she can't take it off, no, it grows to her foretop, she has got to sleep in it, and wake up in it. But she should carry it stiddy. This crown has always been, and always will be, top heavy, it will pull a woman right over, if she don't brace herself up against justice and common sense."

"Oh," says I sadly, "How many times, Phily have you and I seen this beautiful, glorious crown topplin' over and draggin a woman right into ruin. It has dragged her into disgrace, it has dragged her into sufferin' and despair, it has dragged her into social and domestic nothingness."

And as it has been in the past, is now, and ever will be in such cases, the pearls that adorned it have been layin' at the feet of them that scorn at 'em. "Phily the Bible forbids it expressly, to throw pearls down where they won't be appreciated." Says I, "this crown of your'n Phily has toppled over and almost dragged you down where you ortn't to be—Lift it up, Phily where it ort to be. The jewels of a priceless affection ort to be up a shinin' on a calm brow, a light for yourself, and for them that its rays fall on. For this crown don't light up every body, no, the costliest jewel in this corner gives out its pure flame for one only. And it should light 'em through this world, and shed its bright clear rays into the other." "It will," says I, "if it is the light of Heaven, and, as it must, if it is the pearl crown, and not a imitation, if it has been kep clean and straight, and has not been suffered to drag the wearer down."

Says Phily, "how much do you suppose Luman would have to pay for a hired girl."

"Luman?" says I, "do you lay out to part with him?"

"Well," says she, "How much would we have to give?"

Says I, "two dollars per week ought to get a good one."

I kinder hate to be dragged down out of a state of eloquence so sudden, for I truly had been a soarin' up and by the side of myself.

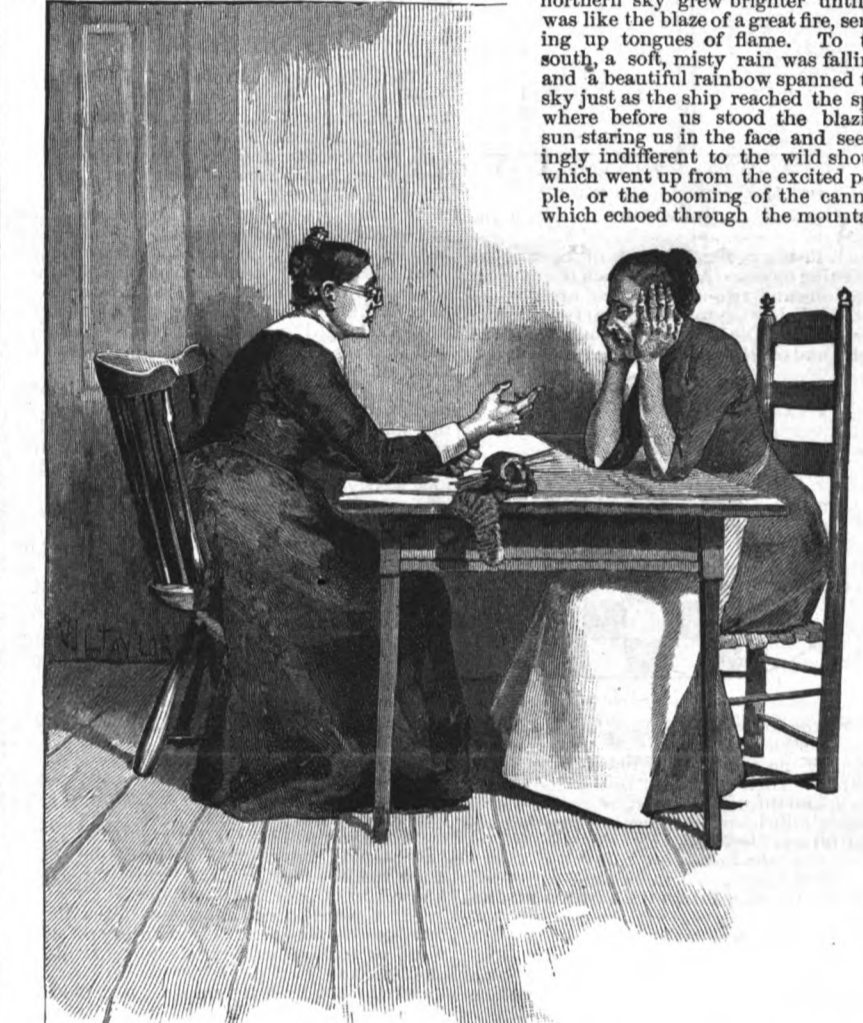
Well if you will believe it, it wuz a sight to see, how these little blind hints I had given to Luman wuz took. That man come home that night so meek that Moses would I believe have acted like a brigand and a assaulter compared to him.

And then I see that I had got another job in front of me. I see that I had got to brace up and keep him from makin' over every cent of the property to Phily, and make a pauper of himself, as he wanted to. It wuz his idee to deed over to her every inch of the land the house and all the housen stuff, and to set down on the doorstep, a meek and religious pauper. But good land! I wouldn't hear to that if Phily would. No, I preached megumness to him fearfully. And I see more than ever that what I had always contended for wuz true, that men 9 times out of 10 would do right if they had some little hints give them. I see that Luman had been a sojourner and blind as a bat to Phily's usages. And I see that she had applied the bandages to his eyes herself.

But as I say, I did not approve of his pourin' all the contents of the pocket-book into her apron, as he wanted to. No, by my express advice the pocket-book wuz kept in the buro drawer in their bedroom and each one had a key to it, also at my hint, the pocket-book wuz took out with Phily's key, at Lumans request, and Phily and I went to town and got her a new bunnet, a silver grey straw trimmed the same color, and a dress, a very little pink in the front. A silk duffle of the same color (she had a good black silk left over from mournin' for her mother-in-law) a dark green cashmere,

ing through the Fiord, the sun was still above the horizon and we watched its setting in a bank of clouds with a good deal of anxiety, for we had heard rumors of rough and rainy weather at the Cape, where storms and fog mean bitter disappointment for those who have come so far to see the midnight sun. But fortune favored us, for though the first day was dark and cold, and the second was not much better, the clouds began to lift on the third, and we read upon the Bulletin board the joyful words, "To-night the Midnight Sun."

And he kept his appointment at a place, the weird beauty of which on artists brush can paint or writer's pen accurately describe. It was as if Nature, when she planned that wild Norwegian coast, had fashioned that particular spot for the grand spectacle, which once seen, can never be forgotten. Imagine a little basin, or fiord, enclosed by tall mountains, some of whose snow-flecked peaks cut the sky, while others were lower down, with here and there patches of grass in which wild flowers were growing. To the north, behind a low range of hills, rays of red light were darting upward like the auroras we sometimes see at home, while the sides and tops of the mountains and especially the waters of the sea were like a kaleidoscope with the ever varying tints of color which fell upon them as the light in the northern sky grew brighter until it was like the blaze of a great fire, sending up tongues of flame. To the south, a soft, misty rain was falling, and a beautiful rainbow spanned the sky just as the ship reached the spot where before us stood the blazing sun staring us in the face and seemingly indifferent to the wild shouts which went up from the excited people, or the booming of the cannon which echoed through the mountain



morning reached Hammerfest, the most northern town in Europe. Having heard much of the fishy odor pervading it we were prepared for something very bad, but were agreeably disappointed, for except upon the dock, where strings of cod were drying, there was no smell of fish at all. The town is small, with one or two long, narrow streets, and nothing very pretty or interesting about it except its situation.

Beyond Hammerfest the scenery assumes a cold and desolate character, and the sea is the principal attraction, for you know it is the Arctic Ocean which lies so still around you and you feel like keeping still yourself and waiting for the end. The great busy world seems very far away and there comes over you a strange thrill of excitement and expectancy which finds its full fruition when you see at last in the distance the North Cape, or "Nordcap," as it is called. This was the end of our journey,—the Mecca of our pilgrimage, and with a feeling akin to awe we looked across the Arctic Sea to that tall mass of dark grey rock rising abruptly from the water to the height of 1,000 feet, its sides perpendicular in some places, with no sign of vegetation upon them. But in the centre was a grassy kind of plain, if plains ever run up and down, and here, clearly defined, was the zig zag path which leads to the summit of the mountain and which the most of our passengers decided to climb, not because the view was finer, but for the satisfaction of saying they had seen the midnight sun from the top of the North Cape; so they went toiling up the rocky height and when the top was reached found there was still before them a mile of walking along a stony path before they reached the small granite column which was erected to commemorate the visit of King Oscar II, in 1873. This is the place where the tired and footsore tourists always gather and wait for the signal gun which tells them it is midnight. And there our party gathered and when the last figure, which looked much like a big, black ant climbing up the wall, had disappeared from view on the plateau, our ship backed out from the shadow of the great mass of rock looming so high above us, and went farther out to sea in sight of the point where the tourists were now assembling. And here those of us who remained on deck waited and watched breathlessly as the hands of the clock crept on to twelve. In the blue sky over us not a cloud was visible; the sea around us was as calm and unruffled as the waters of a lake, while to the north the sun seemed like ourselves to stand motionless, waiting for the sound of the cannon which at last went echoing across the water and up the mountain paths like peals of thunder in a summer storm. I think I have heard that on occasions like this some of the overwrought passengers go into hysterics or faint; but none of us grew hysteric and only one lady fainted, and that from sheer exhaustion as she came down the mountain path.

And so the day was done, the sight we had come so far to see was over, and after waiting until 4 A. M. for the passengers to fish in the Arctic Ocean, the ship Capella turned her prows southward and steamed away from that far off northern country which few of us will ever see again.

HAMBURG, Aug. 9th, '88.

The daintiest souvenir of the season is the steel engraved calendar "Who's A'fraid" issued by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Mailed to any address for twenty-five cents. Address E. P. Wilson, General Passenger Agent, C. & N. W. R'y., Chicago, Ill.

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and a modest gingham, and other things needed.

And Phily went home with Josiah and me for a long visit. A good stout girl had been hired to do the work. Luman came on to visit the last week of her stay amongst us, and if you'd believe it that woman had gained 30 pounds. Her eyes wuz bright and a color wuz beginnin' to come in her cheeks as pretty as the trimmin' in her bunnet.

THE END.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

BY MRS. MARY J. HOLMES.



were not pressed for time and made the journey leisurely through Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Gotheburg and Christiania to Trondhjem, once the capital of Norway,

the place where, in the old Cathedral, the kings of Norway and Sweden are still crowned. Seen from the water and the Fortress outside the town Trondhjem seems a pretty little village, although it boasts about 22,000 inhabitants. It lies in a sheltered valley between the river Nid and the Fiord, and has nothing of particular interest to attract one to it except that it is the starting point for many of the tourists bound for the Midnight Sun. It was here that we took the ship Capella, which makes three or four trips to the Cape between June and the last of July. As she is a favorite boat, she was crowded to her utmost capacity, the Americans being in the ascendent, while England, Germany, France, Russia, Hungary, Norway, Sweden and Denmark were each well represented. We flattered ourselves that we had a most respectable set of passengers, as we numbered among them an Irish Lord and Lady, a Scotch Lord and Lady, a French Marquis and his bride, besides German Doctors. Professors and Generals, who were taking their vacation, and were as noisy and jolly a set as one would wish to see.

We left Trondhjem at 10 o'clock Monday evening, July 9th, and as our ship went wind-

clefts and across the quiet water. That was our first midnight sun, but not our last, for we had five days and four nights of perpetual sunshine, until our brains grew dizzy and our ideas of time became so mixed that we hardly knew whether it was yesterday, to-day or to-morrow. To sleep much was impossible; nor did we care to do so, for how could one go to bed when it was sunshine everywhere, and such sunshine too as is never seen in more southern latitudes. But the strain upon the nervous system is very great and we were glad when the sun at last went down behind a hill and we knew that for a short time there would at least be twilight.

This, our first sight of the midnight sun, was after we had crossed the Arctic Circle and passed through the beautiful Lofoden Islands, and left Tromsøe, a rather pretty little town of about 5000 inhabitants, where we stopped to visit an encampment of Lapps, who had built their huts among the hills about two miles distant from the Fiord. The excursion is made on horseback, each person being accompanied by a man or boy who holds the bridle if the rider is at all timid and whose "Plitt," when he wishes the horse to stop, strikes you as rather peculiar. A dirtier, more disgusting race of people than the Lapps cannot well be imagined, and we all involuntarily stepped back when one came near to us. Men, women and children were about the same size and dressed nearly alike in clothes which, like their faces and hands, are never washed and which, rank as Macbeth's offence, "smell to Heaven." Their huts, which are called "Gammer," are structures built of poles and turf and birch bark, and covered with skins, with an opening at the top for the exit of the smoke, as there is no chimney, the fire being made on stones in the centre of the hut. Over the fire in the hut into which I looked was a kettle in which something was cooking, while reclining on the floor of skins and twigs a hard-faced man was smoking, and near him sat a woman with a young baby, swathed in a curious kind of basket such as I have seen among the Indians in the far West. Dogs there were in plenty and a splendid herd of rein-deer, which were driven up for us to see and who seemed more human than their masters. I was told that it was nearly impossible to educate or civilize the Lapps, who are not very popular with the people on account of their squalor and filth and their habit of appropriating to themselves what does not belong to them.

We left Tromsøe in the evening and the next



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] PAPERS FOR CONVALESCENTS.

BY MRS. A. R. RAMSEY.

NO. III.

A square of paper folded diagonally in half, this triangle folded in half again, and then one more, gives Fig. 1. Draw a line a-b, and from this line as a central point mark off the whole surface of the triangle into small exact squares.

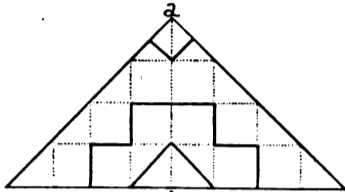


FIG. 1.

Then a design may be drawn on these squares, taking care to have all the lines on the left of a b precisely similar to those on the right. With sharp scissors cut the design out of the paper still folded. When the square is opened quite an intricate pattern is seen, and showiness of it may be much increased if the design is pasted on a sheet of bright paper, and all the little bits which were snipped off arranged symmetrically in the pattern. Figure 2 is meant to give

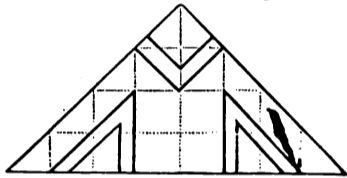


FIG. 2.

cate pattern is seen, and showiness of it may be much increased if the design is pasted on a sheet of bright paper, and all the little bits which were snipped off arranged symmetrically in the pattern. Figure 2 is meant to give

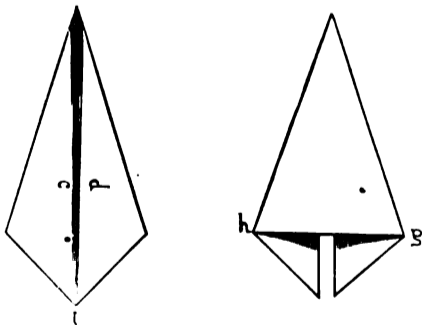


FIG. 3.

some suggestions of how these patterns are made. Another style is made by folding the square

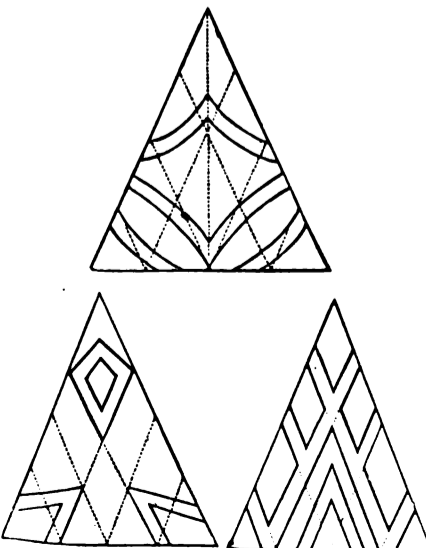


FIG. 4.

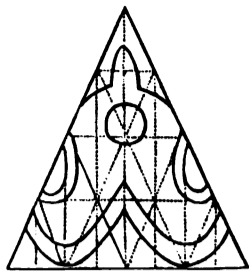


FIG. 4.

diagonally in half, the triangle in half again, and then bringing the edge d to meet the edge c along the line r-t (Fig. 3). The projecting points are cut off at the line g-h and even with it. This new triangle may be treated as was Fig. 1, but now the designs will be in a hexagon.

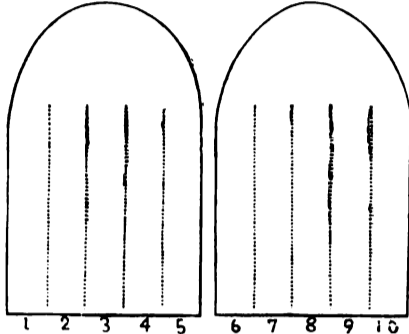
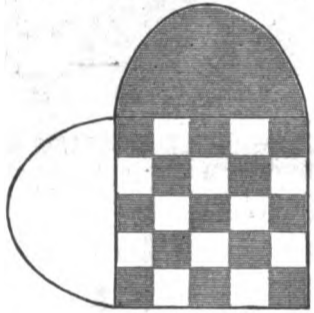


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.

Fig. 4 gives some designs which have been found to yield pretty results.

The little bag in Fig. 7 is made of paper in two contrasting colors. A strip of each is cut eight inches long and two wide. They are doubled exactly in half, so as to make them two by four inches. Shape the loose double ends, as in Figs. 5 and 6, and cut through the folded edge as indicated by the dotted lines. Take loop 1, and put it over the folded end of loop 6, through the next loop, over the next, and so on till there are no loops left. Then put loop 2 through loop 6, over the next and through the next, repeating the operation till the loops are all woven together and the little bag is finished.



Double Edge.

Professor Periwinkle came in with his usual pleasant morning's salutation. After exchanging inquiries concerning the mutual health of our several family friends, the good man said: "I've a message from Teresa for Master Clement—an invitation to a little informal gathering of her young friends—for this evening, in honor of her birthday."

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] PARLOR GAMES FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

BY MRS. A. G. LEWIS.

Assurances of cordial acceptance were given. After a little time the Professor broke out in a sort of wail, which was at first ludicrous, but later called for our sympathy: "We are at such a loss to know what to have for amusements for our young friends. Why," he continued, "it seems to me so very deplorable that somebody doesn't invent something new, to take the place of those old, worn out, idiotic games—Clap Out, Roll the Cover, Post Office, Stage Coach, Winkey, and that supremely absurd scramble—whatever they call it—where there's a rope ring, and the players strike at each other's hands, kissing as they go under the rope."

"Oh, Copenhagen, I guess you mean," I suggested. "Yes, I think that's what they call it now," assented the Professor. "They called it something else when I was a boy. Now," he continued with warmth, "I do protest against those vulgar games—for they are most assuredly vulgar. And to think that they've been the first, last, and only available games for children's parties ever since I was a boy and the dear knows how much longer. At least so far as I know," he added parenthetically.

"Why, bless me, they did well enough for the rustic farm boys and girls fifty years ago, whose education and surroundings were in accord with the greatest freedom in social forms. And I claim that the boys and girls of fifty years ago were just as good after their fashion as those of the present day. But the fashion of society has changed. We rear our children with ideas conformable to the demands of society at the present day, and yet, just think of young girls and boys trained in refined and cultivated families being compelled to accept such rude, vulgar games or none!"

"I said to Mrs. Periwinkle, last evening," continued the Professor, growing still more in earnest, "as we were arranging for Teresa's birthday festivities, 'It does seem to me that you, who belong to half the literary societies in the city of B—you who would scorn to be not posted in all the literary reviews of the day; you who have the inventive faculty to such an extent that you are always chairman or woman of every Committee of Ways and Means in every kind of a charitable society, might think of something in the way of games suited to the amusement, in a proper way, of young girls and boys

belonging to families of refinement and brains.'

"Why, bless you, Ariadne Periwinkle (you would have laughed had you seen with how much spirit Mrs. Periwinkle bristled at me) I would as soon think of creating a new star in the firmament, or of preparing a diagram of the entire solar system, as to think of inventing a new game."

"Do you think that I, who have brought up a family of children, and have felt the need every day and every hour of the day of something sensible with which to entertain and amuse my children and their friends, would not have long before this created something to take the place of those idiotic kissing games which ought never to have had a place among the amusements of well instructed and properly brought up children?"

"But something must be done, Mrs. Periwinkle," I urged. "Teresa ought to lead with something different, for I was determined to make a break."

"Well, try for yourself," groaned Mrs. P., knowing all the while how helpless I was.

"So I've been thinking and planning. I've cudgelled and castigated my poor brains," confessed the Professor, "yet I've not struck a single point yet. Unless you can give me some help," he added with a pathos which struck me as supremely ludicrous, "the party must go on in a 'Stage Coach' to 'Copenhagen,' with the kissing nonsense loaded in, just the same as ever."

"Well, my good Professor," I responded, "perhaps I can be of some little help. You know that everything which pertains to the life and interests of young people lies very close to my heart; and I believe with you, that there is no department of their everyday life which is so poorly looked out for as that of their home amusements. I've such a house full of my own, that, naturally, my attention has been specially directed to this particular need. Besides, as a matter of prudence and wisdom, I've held the idea that children who have a happy home, and plenty of pleasant things arranged to make the time pass happily, will have very little desire to go abroad for their amusements."

"You know, Professor, that I'm not literary, nor am I fitted to shine in brilliant society, so my specialty, per force, must find its field of action in the home. We are all of an inventive turn of mind, and manage to have something new nearly every evening, and for special occasions often get up quite a grand programme."

"If you like," I continued, "I'll tell you about some pretty games we had the other evening. Our children gave a 'Cousin Party.' There were about thirty here, equally divided in the number of boys and girls."

"They began with 'Bachelor and Maid,' sometimes called 'Duplicates.' It is especially nice for a first game of the evening, to break up the formality which often hampers a party of half bashful and not well acquainted young people. It may be, and is, best played with a musical accompaniment, and, as several of our home party are musical, we make great use of the piano as an aid in playing games. I can explain it to you very easily."

"I beg you will take it for granted that I'm very stupid," interrupted the Professor. "You must use the most explicit terms—for, as you know, this is quite out of my line."

"If I were learned enough to talk with you intelligently about the newest theory of evolution; or had something to offer, just discovered, in the way of prehistoric data; or, perhaps, could furnish the missing link between the present tribes of North America and the Basques,"

"Never mind the Basques," insisted the Professor jocosely. "Just at present I'm anxious for data that will suit the needs of modern basques—something just fitted for our little Teresa and her friends. I'm beginning to comprehend a new fact in the domestic economy of our household,—that may be we are a little too much inclined to attend to fossils, and differentiation, and to outside philanthropies, neglecting our fun loving, wide awake young people, who are evidently inclined to have a good time in the right way, only they need a little help now and then."

"But let me see, the game we were talking about?"—queried the Professor, making an effort to pull himself out of the habit of theorizing and introspection.

"Was 'Bachelor and Maid,' or 'Duplicates.'"

"Yes, yes; let us proceed."

So I went on to explain how the game required an equal number of boys and girls, or if desired, the company may be divided by number. In that case we should call it "Duplicates." A list of trades or players must be selected, enough in number to give to each person some trade to represent, like drummer, player on the viol, piano, violin, bugle, banjo, harp, or the trade of sweeping, sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, mowing, hoeing, raking, etc., etc.—any trade which may be distinctly represented by pantomime.

The company separates. To each person the trade he or she is to represent is given, written upon a slip of paper, a duplicate slip being also given to each person in the other room. Each player must endeavor to indicate plainly by pantomime the trade to be represented. The girls form in a circle, leaving a space around the outer edge of the room for the boys to march.

Music, something in 4-4 time with marked accent and spirited style, indicates that the play is to begin. The girls march to the right, each giving the movement of the trades assigned to her, stepping in perfect time with the music, also giving the movement of the trade, perhaps once at the first count of each bar of music. The boys enter the room marching, and giving the pantomime as correctly as possible. They march to the left outside the circle. This permits the players to watch carefully for their duplicates. After marching four times around the circle the music gives a sudden signal, and the players rush for their mates. The merriment of the game consists in the failure of some to choose the right duplicate. Those who fail are rightfully named

Bachelor and Maid, and are subject to the payment of forfeits.

"And here they 'go to Rome,' or 'kneel to the prettiest, bow to the wittiest, and kiss the one you love the best,' or 'measure ten yards of tape, cutting with a kiss every separate yard," insisted the Professor grimly.

"By no means, Professor. I cannot recall the time when we have resorted to those silly payments."

"But tell me about the forfeits," the Professor urged.

I explained how there were various kinds. One boy who recites the story of the "Boot-black" without failing to clearly articulate the full score of b's, was required to give it for the entertainment of the company. At one playing of the game there were six bachelors and maids. These were required to eat an apple which was suspended by a string, within reach, upon the gas fixture, each player having his hands tied behind him. This proved to be the merriest of all the forfeits.

Another was required to read six lines of a poem with the book bottom side up. Others to give musical numbers and recitations, etc.

The young people were quite loath to give up this game, which may be made very pretty and graceful, offering a prize to those skilled in the Delsarte method of gesture, to try another, which is similar in idea, yet different in detail. It is quite popular with scholars in our public schools who are trained in calisthenics.

As in the other game the party divides, one half leaving the room. Those remaining send out a word for the other half to guess, simply informing them that it rhymes, for instance, with prying. The party outside decides to try crying. So they enter the room, all keeping time to the music, acting the pantomime of the word crying by wiping their eyes with handkerchiefs. Having chosen wrongly, those belonging in the room begin clapping the hands also, keeping time with the march and pantomime of the retiring party.

They next try the word flying, coming in the same manner as before, flapping the arms in imitation of wings in the motion of flying. This being also a failure they are clapped out. They then try untying, sighing and other words which rhyme with prying, until at last the right word—snying—is guessed. This game is entirely in pantomime, no word being spoken. The children enjoyed this game immensely, each party vying with the other in the quickness with which they guessed the right word. Rowing, with which mowing, crowing, blowing, hoeing, sewing, throwing, etc., rhyme; also bending, with which mending, lending, rending, contending and other words rhyme. Freezing, wheezing, sneezing, seizing, squeezing, pleasing, give a chance for a merry score of pantomime which can be easily represented.

The "Bean Bag Tournament" was the next game. This is a happy invention either for a dull afternoon, with only a few players, as well as for a large evening party.

The bean bags are made one half the number of red and the other half of blue striped ticking. Four inches square is a good size, and a dozen of each color a convenient number. The bags should not be filled much more than half full.

The board, which should be five or six feet long and three wide, is constructed with six oblong squares cut out in different sizes from six inches long and three wide downward to four and a half inches long and two wide—the latter size being just large enough to admit a bean bag. Each aperture is marked. The largest counts five, the smallest, which requires a dexterous throw, fifty. The intermediate sizes count ten, twenty, thirty and forty. The board is made with supports at the back, so that it can be placed at an angle of forty-five degrees. Of course each player aims to gain the highest tally, five hundred being the winning number. With clever players upon either side, the game becomes one of exceeding interest, rivalling croquet, billiards, or baseball even in the excitement of the contest.

A long hall with the board set at one end of it, is a good place for the game. A parlor with bric-a-brac removed at the end where the board is placed, is equally convenient. This game is sure to be popular.

The final suggestion for the evening was "Progressive Angling." This is altogether new in idea, but the requisites for playing it are the same as the well known child's game of "Fish Pond." Cubes with an upright ring upon one side answer for the fish. Rattan poles, about two or three feet long, with lines and hooks attached in proper fashion answer for the angler's outfit.

The company divides in pairs—a gentleman and lady, or a boy and girl, fishing together. Four sit at a table, the same as in Progressive Euchre, those sitting opposite playing for the same score. The cubes are marked upon the under side—the one opposite the upright ring—with certain numbers from one upward to fifty. Each person, if the party is large, is allowed two cubes. The pond is in the center of the table. Scores are kept of each angler's success. They who catch the highest number are the lucky fishermen. The two at each table who gain the least in number must take the lowest or "booby" seat, those next to the lowest in the seat representing the next higher grade, and so on. At the close of the game the scores are counted and simple prizes awarded, one to the most successful players, and a "booby" prize to the lowest score.

This game is a deal more amusing than Progressive Whist or Euchre, and promises to be far more extensively played, since it may be played in families where cards are not enjoyed.

The Professor arose, showering upon me a flood of thanks, happy in my offer of the "bean bag paraphernalia," and "fishing tackle" for Teresa's party.

This magazine, which is nearing a half million subscribers, shows what can be done by numbers. It costs no more to write for a million than for a few. It costs but little apiece for paper and printing and binding. The cost is in getting at it and stopping between. We are always at it; never stopping.



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Hygienic Treatment of Teeth in the Home.

i. Among the many duties incumbent upon mothers in the home, there is one pre-eminent to the mind of the practitioner and one too often neglected, viz. the care of the teeth.

In order to have perfect teeth, children must have had healthy parents. As "like begets like," so is the quality of the child's tooth inherited from that of its parents. Some of the children in the same family have teeth of a high grade, while others possess an inferior order.

ii. I do not believe any one kind or series of foods is essential to the proper upbuilding of the denture; but, on the contrary, whatever is used, if it be of the purest quality properly prepared, should satisfy us as to its ability to meet all requirements.

In the selection of flours, however, Graham should be given the preference because of its greater per cent. of nutritious matter, necessary for the organs. Lemons and acid fruits, as well as medicants which have a marked injurious effect on the teeth, can be used with comparative safety, provided the mouth be cleansed by an alkaline wash, after the use of such foods or liquids.

iii. Another matter which I think demands attention is that of drinking while eating, thereby lessening the work of the teeth. We're to tie our arm in a sling, and after permitting it to remain in a fixed position for a length of time attempt to use it, we would find it paralyzed; and if left in that condition too long, sloughing would be the result; for nature recognizing the uselessness of the organ, in her wise economy manages to rid herself of it.

iv. As to the cleansing of the teeth, children should be taught the use of the tooth brush at an early age. A brush should be selected with but four rows of bristles, moderately stiff, and the face of the brush serrated, so as to word the bristles between the teeth, thereby dislodging any particles of food that may have accumulated.

During the day the constant motion of the mouth prevents this. Teeth should be brushed from the necks towards the cutting edges as well as laterally and on all surfaces. Pure clean water is all that is usually necessary.

Silk or any like material should be frequently passed between the teeth, and drawn back and forth upon them, in order to cleanse and brighten their surfaces as well as to remove any imprisoned particles of food. If the teeth are in a crowded condition, waxing the silk causes it to pass more readily between and hug the surfaces.

The child should be taught the use of the tooth pick after each meal. Those made of quill are the best because of their great adaptability, and because they combine maximum of strength with minimum of thickness.

the toilet should be attended to in the dressing room. Any one being compelled (as we necessarily are) to breathe the atmosphere tainted by a foul breath knows full well the necessity of cleanliness.

v. Chewing of gums, slate pencils, biting of threads, and cracking nuts or other hard substances must be positively forbidden, as harm obviously results from such cause.

vi. If the teeth are sensitive around the necks, precipitated chalk may be rubbed there just before retiring and allowed to remain, the effect being beneficial.

vii. The fluids of the mouth should be tested by the use of litmus paper. For acid conditions the blue for alkaline the red paper should be used. If the fluids are markedly acid, an alkaline wash should be employed: such as lime water which is found in every home, if too alkaline, the acid fruits are best. The fluids of the mouth however should be neutral. When general soreness or puffiness of the gums is present, an astringent wash will bring about a happy cure.

viii. Visits to the dentist should be made semi-annually; the milk teeth should receive the same care as that bestowed upon the permanent set. A child should never be allowed to complain of toothache, but as soon as any uneasiness is felt, or there is tearing or fraying of the silk in passing it between the teeth, they should be attended to and cavities filled with suitable material. The deciduous teeth of too many children are sacrificed before their allotted time.

ix. The irregularities of the dental organs demand serious attention, for in the young subject the teeth are more easily moved, thus permitting the work to be done in a reasonable time, with comparatively little pain and expense. In older patients this is not the case; the teeth being more firmly fixed in the jaw. The earliest signs of trouble and decay should be promptly met thereby saving the life of the teeth, for no matter what degree of skill the dentist may possess, he cannot substitute in their places any material that will ever approach the work of Nature.

x. If these few hints be properly observed and followed out at an early age, and the health of the patient be of a fair standard, there is no reason why the children of the present and coming generation should not have sound teeth until advanced in years. Unless these rules are recognized and strictly enforced, a penalty of a violation of Nature's law must be expected, for she will not tolerate any neglect on the part of her children.

To suppose the dentist able to keep the organs of mastication in health without the cooperation of the patients is as absurd as to suppose that a student may become a successful D. D. S., who has theory but not practice, or vice versa.

Nature the faithful mother of us all, endows us with many blessings, and expects that gratitude in return which is best proved by the use and not abuse of all she gives.

We would all do well to swear allegiance to her cause and say with Shakespeare:

"Thou, Nature, art my Goddess; And to thy law my services are bound." C. R. S.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] EYES, BUT THEY SEE NOT.

There are a great many people whose orbs of vision are in a state of perpetual eclipse, and it would be a blessing if some of them could have them opened. Not but that the eyes look all right—bless you, yes!—for they will not fail to see everything that is no concern of theirs, but they utterly fail to see wherein their owners make themselves a complete nuisance.

Take the class of women, for instance, who make it their business, whenever they hear of the arrival of a little new baby, to rush off post haste to see the baby and worry the mother into fits. Two or three of these well-meaning (?) females will go to a house where a physician's parting injunction is, "Now keep perfectly quiet, and above all things don't talk," and, elbowing their way past the girl at the door, demand in a high key the whereabouts of that "big boy," or that "wee little girl they have heard so much about," and as they reach the mother's room rush in, shake hands, all talk at once, insist on a view of baby, who has just fallen asleep after a long spell of worrying, and having wakened it and made all sorts of comments on its appearance, carrying it to the bright light to see the color of its eyes, they return it to the mother, thoroughly awake, and settle themselves to relate marvelous tales about what happened when "my George Francis was a baby," or how some woman of their acquaintance has just died, and another knew of a woman that, when her baby was just eight days old, was propped up in bed to eat her dinner, and fell over dead; heart failure, they supposed; while the poor mother, her heart in a flutter from weakness and nervousness, wonders if she will be the next one to fall a victim to a diseased heart, and from listening to their foolishness, and answering questions, and trying to quiet that obstreperous baby, is in a perfect perspiration, and nearly ready to faint. As they rise to take their leave, utterly blind to the fact that they have nearly worried the woman to death, they assure her that they will "come again"—Oh! horrors!—just as soon as possible, and open the door to admit another batch, who also feel it their duty to visit the sick and be neighborly. This variety come in very softly, inquire in sepulchral tones how

"she" is getting along, tell her she is looking dreadfully, sit down and fold their hands with a solemn air, as though they were at a funeral, and had just taken a view of the "dear departed." They declare the baby looks very delicate, and hardly think she will raise it, etc., and if she is wicked enough to feign sleep, she may "hear something greatly to her advantage." (?) or otherwise, as the case may be, as I did once, when sick and literally worn out with the constant coming and going of callers all day, and hearing some one coming, (I hope to be forgiven) but I wrathfully came over a few words to myself—just what they were I cannot recollect now—but I am quite positive they had no resemblance to "Now Islay me down to sleep," and spitefully shut my eyes, to hear them say, in tragical whispers, "Dear me! Don't she look bad? Don't believe she will ever get well; do you? Looks just like she was dead. H'm! H'm!" Human nature could stand no more, and my eyes flew open, so did my mouth, and with an "Well, she is not dead, I assure you, nor any ways likely to be unless just run to death with callers." I soon succeeded in opening their eyes to the fact that their room was better than their company, and they took their leave without much further ceremony, while I lay there trembling with excitement, but jubilant over the thought that they would not come again in a hurry. This sort of thing was kept up until I had reached a state of nervousness that rendered the physician's orders to "admit no one" peremptory, and we were left in peace until a member of the family told me that "it was all over town that I had gone deranged." Well, I groaned, and wondered how long it would be before I was. As it was, it was months before I got over the nervous state brought on by visitors.

I would just like to inquire what there is so wonderful about a new baby. Of course they are dear little things, and cannot be sufficiently admired by their own immediate circle of relatives, but as to their being of any interest to strangers, or any one outside of the family, it is all nonsense. And I believe that many a mother is positively kept sick and weak by the above treatment, that, if they could only know for certain that they were to be left in undisturbed possession of their room, with its restful quiet, would soon gain health and strength, and then when once more able to be "about the house," could enjoy having her friends call in to see her and admire baby, who by that time will most likely be worth looking at.

Yours truly, THORNY POPPY.

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

NO. VII.

Catarrh, Etc.

BY LAURIE MAC HENRY.

When writing about the bright light on the baby's eyes in the JOURNAL, I neglected to speak of something which I often see, and always hate to see, and that is the way nurse girls, and alas! some thoughtless or ignorant mothers, wheel the baby in its carriage with the bright sun streaming down in its face and eyes. Don't do it.

Try it on yourself and see if it is real comfortable, and above all remember the little eyes will suffer and be affected more or less even after baby has grown up to be some other baby's mamma or papa.

Now about this Catarrh business—I think Catarrh should come next to wheat in the list of natural products of our glorious country, judging from the number of letters and queries I receive on this special subject. Indeed I doubt whether one person out of 50,000 in America goes through a year without a cold or cough or influenza, and they all lead with certainty to Catarrh—in fact they are each a sort of Catarrh.

Of course in such a paper as this I cannot take up all the different varieties of this disease, and bear in mind that any sort of Catarrh is apt to lead to bronchial or lung affections of a serious nature, so that it is well to consult your physician and practice what he preaches. Catarrh comes slowly and can only be banished slowly and by persistent careful treatment.

Briefly—a cold is an inflammation of the mucous coatings of the air passages of the head, throat, etc. This inflammation produces matter—phlegm—which is coughed up from the throat or blown from the nose. The color and general appearance of this phlegm is an almost infallible guide to a practiced eye, as to the nature of the disease, and of the parts which are inflamed, and as to condition of the inflammation, whether on the wane or on the increase. I don't propose to enter into this detail by any means. Let me confine myself to "dry Catarrh" and "snivelling Catarrh," as the two more common forms of the disease, and the most aggravating, wretched, uncomfortable, altogether diabolical pair of ailments that I know—compared with which a few boils are a luxury!

Acute Catarrh generally comes on with plenty of sneezing, and an irritating sensation of tingling or itching along the air passages of the nose and throat. The eyes run and are inflamed—the nose runs hot water at first—a thin acrid discharge which makes the nose red and sore (and just here let me tell you that when your nose gets sore either from this discharge or from repeated blowing when you have a "cold in the head," use a silk handkerchief and you can blow to your heart's content with perfect comfort). This discharge gradually increases in amount and gets thicker, yellow and sometimes offensive in odor.

Now the treatment for acute catarrh is the same as for chronic catarrh, so let me describe this latter and then go ahead with the relief—note that I don't say cure. You will hardly cure it!

It takes such a long, careful siege that most people stop the treatment before the cure is effected. And it's no wonder either, for this climate of ours would start a fresh crop the day after you had exterminated the old one. How

ever you can relieve it and keep yourself quite comfortable.

Chronic catarrh is certainly hereditary. Often every member of a family will be affected or afflicted. Babies have it from their very first years. Sometimes the disease is characterized by an excessive flow of watery discharge from the nose and throat, etc.—some times the discharge is thick, tough, yellow and offensive—sometimes dry and hard, like crusts, clots, or plugs, which only separate from the membrane lining the nose and throat passages, occasionally and after continual picking and blowing and gouging, hawking etc., etc.—an uncomfortable and disgusting performance alike to the operator and his companions. Often the senses of smelling, hearing and tasting are impaired—occasionally lost entirely, and the dull, everlasting frontal headache is discouraging and generally wretched.

Now for the relief. First you must keep the bowels lax—not loose—just regular and easy all the time. If yours is a wet, snivelling catarrh, dry it up by abstaining from liquids in your food.

I have known strong, big men to go for three days on an average of three tablespoons of fluid or drink per day—say a tablespoonful to each meal.

You can do it with much less discomfort than you would imagine. But the best thing after all is local application and washing by means of a nasal douche.

You can buy a douche at almost any drug store at from 40 cents up, and the cheap ones are as good as any for this purpose. There are many washes which are good. Salt—common table salt—is excellent and safe. Take a pint of water warm enough to feel comfortable and stir in a heaping tablespoonful of salt—apply the nose piece to one nostril, after having raised the reservoir containing the salt water about a foot higher than the nose so as to get a good "head on."

The salt wash will flow all through the air passages of the nose. Let about half a pint run this way, then close the open nostril and let the stream run back through the throat passages and out of the mouth. You should do this at least every morning, and really a quart of the wash is better than a pint. If the mucous discharge is offensive in smell use a pint of a wash made from borax and carbolic acid, and immediately follow it up with a pint of salt water.

Make the Borax wash thus: Borax, 2 ozs. Carbolic acid solution, 1 fluid dram. Water, 1 pint.

Dissolve and put in a bottle for use. To make the douche wash, add one teaspoonful of this solution to a pint of warm water. In using the douche be careful not to use the wash too warm, as the surfaces washed may be thus made over-sensitive, and you will take fresh cold from exposure to the air.

These remedies are good, excellent, but still I favor what I consider a much better treatment, and this brings me to mention a medicine which is so remarkable a specific in so many different ailments that I think every family should keep it prepared ready for use. I refer to MENTHOL, the comparatively new drug brought originally from Japan, but now manufactured extensively in this country. My next paper will be upon this subject—of course explaining its use in cases of catarrh, and also giving you so many uses for it that you will think I am a "crank" on the subject.

It is not a patent medicine, nor a proprietary article. You remember my dislike for "nostriums," but I really consider it the most valuable addition to our Materia Medica that has been made for years, and one that is peculiarly adapted to family use, in the everyday ills and accidents.

"DOCTOR CUPID'S ADVICE" is the title of the prettiest and cheapest Calendar for 1889 we have seen. Every mother should enclose 8 cents in stamps for a copy, to THOS. LEEMING & CO., 18 College Place, New York.

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The Health and Happiness of your household is in your hands. Is it not worth trying to make your children, husband and yourselves more Healthy and Happy? You can do so if you will try and at the same time save a good percentage of what it now costs you for living expenses. I would invite correspondence from any one that is interested in self-improvement or in the improvement of others. Enclose stamp for reply and mention the Ladies' Home Journal. Address: F. H. BALDREY, 205 N. 4th St., Rockford, Ill.

LADIES Send your address and receive free package Middleton's Dyes. C. N. Middleton, N. Y.

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DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLE-
WORK.

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

Terms Used in Knitting.
K—Knit plain. P—Purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. N or K 2 tog—Narrow, knitting 2 together. Over—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting in the next stitch. This makes a loop which is always to be considered a stitch, in the succeeding rows or rounds. Tw—Twist stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knit as usual. Sl—Slip a stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip and bind—slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped one over it, exactly as in binding off a piece of work at the end. * indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. "Sl 1, k 1, p 1, repeat from * 3 times" would be equivalent to saying sl 1, k 1, p 1, —sl 1, k 1, p 1. Tog means together.

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

"Subscriber"—You will find directions for ladies' crochet hoods in February number of JOURNAL, 1888.

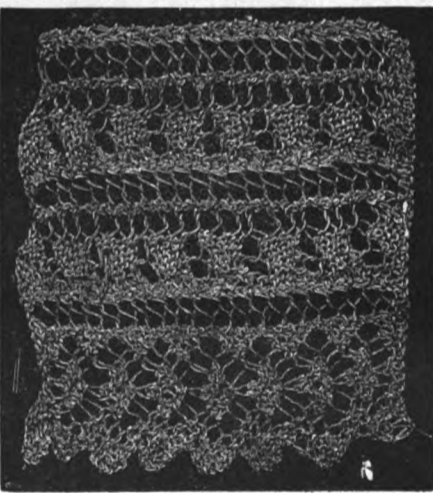
Will Emma Traband send her address to M. F. Knapp, South Boston, Mass.

"Katy N. M.," Kansas City—You can buy the Lamb Knitting Machine of S. P. Curtis, 673 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Will Mrs. T. H. F., who contributed directions for child's knitted skirt, send word to M. F. Knapp where to place the star for repetition in the 5th row.

Knitted Lace.

Cast up 35 stitches, knit one row plain.
1st row—Knit 3, o, n, o, knit 8, o, n, o, knit 8, o, n, knit 3, o, knit 1, o, knit 6.
2d row—Knit 6, o, knit 3, o, n, knit 3, o, n, purl 7, knit 2, o, n, purl 7, knit 2, o, n, knit 1.
3d row—Knit 3, o, n, o, knit 1, o, slip 1, n, pass the slipped st over, purl 1, n, knit 2, o, n,



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
o, knit 1, o, slip 1, n, pass the slipped st over, purl 1, n, knit 2, o, n, n, o, knit 5, o, knit 6.
4th row—Bind off 4, knit 1, o, n, knit 3, n, o, n, knit 1, o, n, purl 1, knit 1, purl 4, knit 2, o, n, purl 1, knit 1, purl 4, knit 2, o, n, knit 1.
5th row—Knit 3, o, n, o, knit 3, o, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, knit 2, o, n, knit 3, o, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, knit 2, o, n, knit 1, o, n, knit 1, n, o, knit 3.
6th row—Knit 3, o, knit 1, o, slip 1, n, pass slipped st over, o, knit 4, o, n, purl 6, knit 2, o, n, purl 6, knit 2, o, n, knit 1.
Repeat from 1st row.

Mrs. E. E.

Shoulder Cape.
(Shell Stitch.)

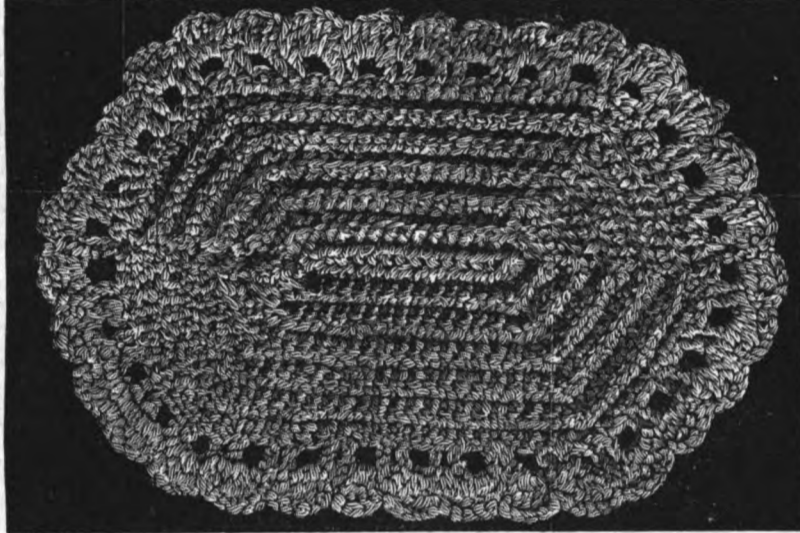
Material—Two hanks of Spanish wool and a bone crochet hook.
Make a chain a few stitches longer than is required to go round the neck.
1st row—Make a ch of 3, 3 tr in 4th st of ch skip 1, d c in 6th st of ch, 4 tr in 7th st of ch, skip 1, d c in 9th st of ch; repeat.
2d row—Ch 3, 3 tr in d c of preceding row and fasten with d c in center st of first shell 5 tr between first and second shell, fasten in center st of second shell; repeat until 7th row.
7th row is the same as 2d, excepting instead of 3 tr make 5, and instead of making 5 tr in shell make 7; repeat until 17th row.
17th row—Make ch of 4, 6 long tr instead of 5 tr; 8 long tr instead of 7 tr; repeat until 21st row.
21st row—Make a ch of 5, fasten with d c in center st of first shell, same as 20th row.
22d row—Same as 21st.

Break the thread and commence again at the neck. Make a ch of 4, 1 tr in 2d st of ch, ch 1, skip 1, 1 tr; repeat until end of the ch.
For the fringe, make a ch of 7, fasten with d c in every st around the neck and cape. Great care should be taken to make the work even. When beginning, the work should be rather tight, and with each row become looser. Two yards of ribbon is enough to run through the neck.

"PATSY."

Table Mats.

Make a ch of 16 sts.
1st row—1 s c in 3d st of ch, 1 s c in each of next 13, 2 s c in next st on the other side of foundation ch, 1 s c in each of next 14 sts, fasten in 1st st of this row; turn.
2d row—Ch 1, 1 s c in last s c of last row, putting the hook in the back loop of the st, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 12, 2 s c in the 13th, 1 s c in next, 2 s c in the next, 1 s c in next, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 12, 2 s c in 13th, 1 s c in next, fasten in first s c of this row; turn.
3d row—Ch 1, 1 s c in each of next 2 s c, 2 s c in the next, 1 s c in each of next 13, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 2, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 2, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 2, 2 s c in the 14th, 1 s c in each of next 2, fasten in 1st s c of this row; turn.



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

4th row—Ch 1, 1 s c in each of next 3, 2 s c in 4th, 1 s c in each of next 14, 2 s c in 15th, 1 s c in each of next 3, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 3, 2 s c in next, 1 s c in each of next 14, 2 s c in 15th, 1 s c in each of next 3, fasten as before.
Continue working in the same manner until the mat is the size you wish, always widening with 2 s c in one of the s c belonging to the last widening.
For the border, ch 2, which serves as one d c, 1 d c in next st, *ch 2, skip 1, 1 d c in each of next 2 sts, repeat from * to end of row.
Next row—5 d c under ch 2, 1 s c between the 2 d c; repeat.
The set consists of six mats—three sizes—two of each. Use No. 6 knitting cotton.
The directions given are for the smallest size. Next size commence with ch of 20, the largest with 24.

Knitted Haddock Cover.

(By request.)

Use two small sized bone or rubber needles, three colors of Germantown wool, one skein of each. One half skein of seal brown or black, to divide the gores. Knit 4 needles with brown in this way, slip the first st off on to the right hand needle, thread over, narrow, slip 1, thread over, narrow, so on. This is the way you knit each row. After the 4 needles (or two rows) of brown have been knit, join on the first color at beginning of row, and knit 33 stitches, leaving the remaining brown ones on the needle. Turn, and knit back the 33 stitches, then knit forward these 33 and 3 more brown stitches, then knit back. Continue this, taking 3 more each time until there are no more brown stitches left. This gives you a gore of the first color. Knit twice back and forth with the brown, then join on the next color, and knit 33 stitches. Continue the same as in the first gore, then 4 needles of the brown. Knit the third color. Repeat the colors 4 times, then sew it together, and draw it up at the top with a cord. Make two tassels and bow up the cord. Draw it up underneath and tie.

A. S.

Narrow Crochet Edge.

Chain 12 stitches.

1st row—1 d c in 7th st of ch, skip 2 sts, 3 d c in next st, ch 2, 1 d c in end of ch.
2d row—Ch 5, 3 d c under ch 2, 1 d c in d c, ch 2, 8 d c in loop.

3d row—Ch 4, 1 s c in top of 2d d c, ch 4, skip 1 d c, 1 s c in top of 4th d c, ch 4, skip 1 d c, 1 s c in top of 6th d c, ch 4, skip 1 d c, 1 s c in top of last d c, ch 5, 1 d c in d c, 3 d c in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in 3d st of ch 5.
Repeat from 2d row.

Baby's Mittens.

One half ounce Berlin wool; fine bone crochet hook.
Make a chain of 36 stitches and unite.
Work 3 rounds of single crochet, then a round of treble.
5th round—Do 16 treble crochet, take 17th and 18th together.
6th round—Trebles stitches without increasing.
7th round—Like the 5th.
8th round—Like the 6th.
9th round—Like the 5th.

10th round—1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1 loop. Repeat. You ought to have now 32 stitches.
11th round—Single crochet, but into 16th or center stitch increase by working 3 instead of 1.
12th round—Trebles all around, increase at center stitch, working three instead of one.
The next two rounds increase 6 stitches by working 3 into 1 on each side of the center stitches.
Now join these 12 stitches where you have been increasing so as to form the thumb, and work on these 12 stitches separately from the rest of the hand.
Do 4 rounds in single crochet.
Do 3 more rounds, decreasing every time.
Do 2 more, decreasing twice.
Sew up the top. Now go on with the hand. You ought to have 30 stitches for the hand.
Do 2 rounds of treble. Now do a round of treble, decreasing above the thumb, and also on the other side of the 13th stitch.
Do another row in this way, then do 2 more rows, decreasing 4 stitches in each row. Now sew neatly up on the wrong side, run ribbon at wrist and tie in a bow at the back.
PAWTUCKET, R. I. SUBSCRIBER.

Ladies' Crochet Vest.

Take 8 skeins of Saxony wool and a medium sized bone hook. Make a chain the length desired for the vest.

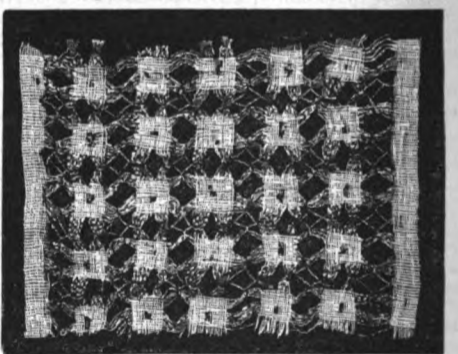
made 7 times. Then k 1, p 1, for 125 rows take off 25 stitches, (on a cord) bind off 22 stitches for the back of the neck, there will be 25 stitches left on the needle, with these p 1, k 1, for 16 rows, then widen 1 stitch on every other row on the neck side for 10 rows (there will be 30 stitches on the needle); cast on 6 stitches (for the front of neck), knit 55 rows.
Take the stitches from the cord and proceed as just described, which will form the other side of the neck. Put both sides (72 stitches in all) on one needle and knit 70 rows, then make the basket pattern and end the front in the same manner as the back is begun. Sew up the sides, leaving openings for armholes.
Sleeves—Take up the stitches in the armhole and k 1, p 1, until nearly long enough, then change to smaller needles and knit the wrist. Sew the sleeves together. A. D. F.

A Child's Afghan in Ribbon Embroidery.

This work is very beautiful and easy of execution, for the flowers, instead of being embroidered in the usual manner, are made either of the narrowest satin ribbon or of bits of satin.
Fine flowers—such as Forget-me-nots or Daisies—are easiest to work, as only one stitch is required for each petal. For Forget-me-nots thread an ordinary worsted needle with the narrowest blue satin ribbon, knot the end to prevent its drawing through the material. Take one stitch from the point of the petal to where it joins the stamens; flatten the ribbon in the middle, slightly puckering at either end, to give a more natural appearance. In order to shade the leaves light and dark, two shades of ribbon may be used, working two of the leaves light and three dark.
The stamens should be worked with yellow silk in knot stitch; the stems and leaves embroidered in Kensington stitch in crewels. For Rosebuds a small bit of satin is doubled, using the folded point for the tip of the bud; the edges are gathered and sewed to the material. The calyx is embroidered in green crewel, the high lights with silk. If the design is Rosebuds—Moss—they can be very beautifully and perfectly executed by using arsene, for the calyx of the buds, and the foliage, as it has the appearance of moss. For the Rose a piece of satin is doubled and gathered in the same manner as for buds, and a skillful touch will give each petal the exact look of a rose leaf. The stamens are worked knot stitch in embroidery silk. The foliage in Kensington stitch with crewels for dark and silk for light shades.
Daisies, or any flowers having narrow petals, can be executed, if done according to directions given for working Forget-me-nots. A very beautiful afghan for a child's carriage may be made of white California blanketing. The word "Baby" worked in Forget-me-nots and Moss Rosebuds according to the above directions. Sketch the design with a soft lead pencil on white tarlatan, baste upon the flannel, and embroider through the tarlatan and flannel. When finished cut the tarlatan close. If sketched upon the flannel it would be impossible to embroider it without soiling the material. Finish the edge with a knotted fringe of double cream white zephyr. A. C. P.

Mexican Work.

Draw 27 threads and leave 27. Take half the threads up, throw the cotton you work with



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

over the needle like buttonhole stitch. It is easily done by looking at cut.

MISS M. MAN.

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

Home Made Portiere.

Cut strips of cloth three inches wide (woolen cloth is best) and sew them together, making pieces about three yards in length, turn in the edges of each piece, and after folding the strips lengthwise through the centers, run the two edges of each piece together, thus making the strips much narrower; then select six strips and sew them together at one end, allowing the other ends to hang free; next separate this group into three parts of two strips each, and braid them together, being careful to keep the seams in toward the center of the braid and have the work smooth and even. Make the strips of lengths to reach from the pole to within nine inches of the floor. On the end of each braid fasten a tassel made of worsted or very narrow strips of felt, or cloth that will not ravel. Cut the strips sixteen inches long; take a number of these and tie them together in the center; then fold them over, and wind them with strong thread about two inches from

printed patterns within reach, draw the design on paper from the pattern on curtain, carpet or wall paper. Make the lines black and distinct on strong paper, so they may be traced off on the linen. Often very beautiful designs can be obtained in this way.

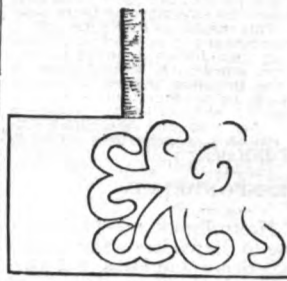
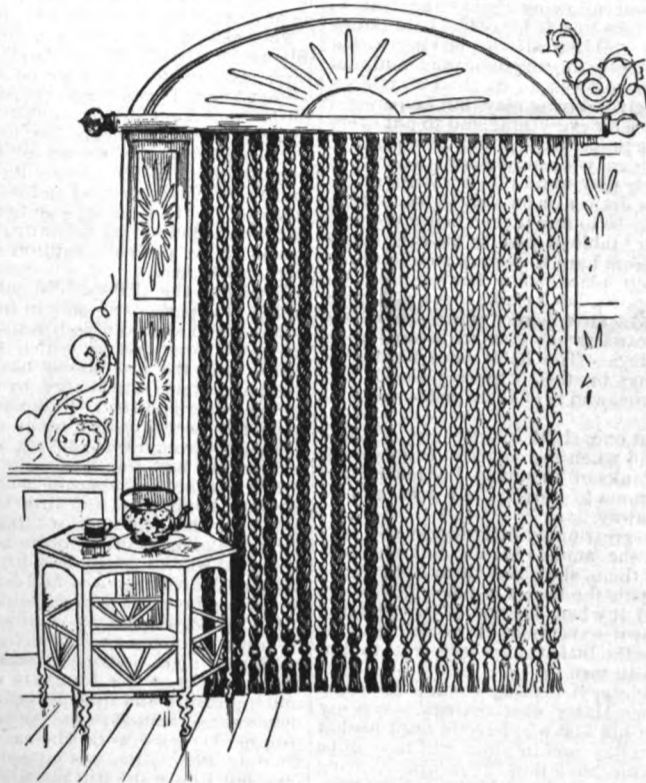


DIAGRAM OF HEM.

To avoid a double thickness made by the hem on the sides of the pattern, carefully cut the hem as in diagram, and unfold it, but do not cut the extra portion entirely off until after the scarf is worked, as it would ravel out if cut. Now hem down the sides, and then make little bars or "bridges" where the pattern needs them, by crossing from one edge to the other several times



HOME MADE PORTIERE.

where they are tied together; this will form a tassel nearly eight inches long.

Any and all colors can be used in making the portiere. If the lighter pieces are sewed together, leaving the darker ones for other braids, alternate light and dark strips may be made by placing light colored braids between the darker ones, and with a little thought in the blending of the colors, handsome portieres can be manufactured in this way from scraps of cloth, which perhaps have been thrown aside as useless.

Should a curtain pole and rings from the store be too expensive, use a rustic pole of any

with linen floss; work the edges with button-hole stitch, after the manner of worked eyes, for hooks on dresses, only the bridges must be firm and straight, yet like the eyes, should not in any way be attached to the linen except at each end; these finished, embroider the design. Use heavy linen and work all the outlines of the pattern with buttonhole stitch; then take a small pair of sharp scissors



PATTERN FOR SCARF.

and cautiously cut out all the interstices where the edge of the buttonhole stitch is made.

Turn the scarf on the wrong side and see that no ravelled or raw edges remain.

The cut-work is rich, handsome, serviceable, and wears well. When laundered and ironed on the wrong side it looks like new, so the scarf may be in constant use without fear of its losing its beauty, this to most housekeepers is a great satisfaction and comfort.

A Novel Cabinet.

A novel cabinet can be easily made of a piece of thin board about a yard long and exactly the width of the cigar boxes. Four of these boxes will be required to make the cabinet; they must all be of the same size and shape. Use small screws to fasten the boxes on the board at equal distances apart. Place two screws in the top of the board so it may be hung on hooks fastened in the wall for that purpose.

The board may be cut in an ornamental design at the bottom, or it can be left square and still look well.

When the boxes have been securely fastened on the board, paint the entire cabinet the color of the woodwork of the room in which it is to be placed. If you wish it more ornamental, paint the cabinet pure white, and when dry give it a coat of varnish; it will then have the appearance of the enam-

eled white wood, now so much admired. After the varnish is perfectly dry, a delicate tracery of gilt in some graceful, simple design can be made across the boxes and on the board at top and bottom. This little cabinet will be found very useful as a receptacle for curio, letters, or any odds and ends.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
ECONOMICAL TROUSSEAUX FOR \$160 AND \$210.

BY EMMA M. HOOPER.

The majority of young ladies do not have the \$10,000 outfits that we read about, but must contrive their wedding gowns and accessories out of \$200 and less, which may be accomplished if one possess the "know how" which is said to be an important factor in all lives. So many pretty little articles are desired by young matrons for their house, or room if destined to board, that it is hardly a wise act to spend every dollar in the outfit for clothes, but keep a few to spend on table or room decorations, as the fancy takes one.

The wedding dress is the first consideration, and will after do for an evening toilette. For this allow twelve yards of surah, \$10.80, three yards of white lace, \$7.50, linings, \$2, bows of ribbon, \$2.70—\$23 for the dress. Veil \$3. Cream spun silk hose \$1.50. White slippers \$1.75. Cream Suede gloves \$2.25. Amounting to \$31.50 for the entire wedding costume. Seventeen yards of black Faille Francaise at \$1.50 is \$25.50. Linings, buttons and some cashmere colored galloons are \$6.50—\$32. An odd basque to afford a change to this toilette might be of striped silk or light cashmere trimmed with some tinsel galloon costing about \$7. If the prospective bride has a black silk in good condition it should be re-draped with black figured or embroidered lace, and trimmed with Persian passanterie, thus saving about \$15 of the sum named.

Excellent faille is now sold for \$1 a yard, and seventeen yards of copper, granite blue or dark green will answer for a church, visiting, dinner and theatre costume, with \$2.50 for finishings and \$2 for a bit of silk and tinsel passanterie to brighten it up. Another suit of cashmere and silk passanterie would require eight yards of cashmere \$8, finishings \$2.50, passanterie or velvet as preferred for a garniture \$2—\$12.50. A neat travelling or shopping suit of 89 cent cheviot needs only 8 yards of material, \$7.12, finishings \$2.50, braid decoration \$2.38—\$12. If this suit is already in the wardrobe, I should advise bringing it forth and freshening it up with a new braid, buttons, silk passanterie and a general refashioning. It will then answer for a rainy day dress, and the cashmere suit could be donned for the "going away" gown.

If a white wedding dress is not wished then have a copper, blue or gray cloth redingote suit with a black and colored brocaded skirt front and vest made in the stylish Directoire design, which would cost about \$25, allowing \$2 a yard for the cloth and \$4 a yard for the matelasse brocade.

I am writing upon the idea that the bride already has two or three presentable dresses suitable for home and morning wear, and a dressmaker's bill does not appear in my calculations. Their charges vary so that it is impossible to give an average, besides I am in hopes that this lassie has been reading "Hints to Home Dressmakers," and will make her own gowns, with the help of a few good paper patterns, fashion books and a folding form to drape upon.

A dainty tea gown requires seven yards of cashmere, \$5.25, three and a half yards of surah, \$3, finishings, \$3.75—\$11. The material, for a lawn and a striped flannel dressing jacket will cost \$4. The owner to trim the lawn one with embroidery and the flannel one with Yak or knitted Saxony lace or a feather stitching in flax thread.

A pair of walking shoes costs \$4.50, Newport ties \$2.50, six pair of hose \$3, six collars and cuffs \$1.60, six handkerchiefs \$2, two corsets \$3.50, two pair of kid gloves \$3, an Alpine or walking hat of felt for travelling \$3, velvet turban or straw, according to the season of the year, to match the cashmere suit \$5. Bonnet for the silk dresses \$6, two veils, edged ribbons, folds and ruches for dress necks and sleeves \$2, toilet articles \$3.

If you have a pretty wrap buy a black diagonal cloth jacket, ready made, for \$8. If the jacket is already possessed and a wrap wished, have one of matelasse, reps silk, seal or colored plush or faille, and lace trimmed, with silk passanterie and pendants, mixed with beads which will cost for the materials about \$20. As I cannot tell which will be wanted I will allow a sum between the jacket at \$8 and the wrap at \$20—\$14. When \$2.50 is allowed for finishings it includes skirt and basque linings, silk, bones, reeds, buttons, braid, etc. Use the undressed cambric for the skirts at 5 cents a yard (in New York these prices prevail) and silesia at 15 cents for the basques. The wrap must have a quilted or plain satin lining, as may be demanded by the climate and season.

The idea of providing a dozen of each article of underwear is rather dying out, except among wealthy brides who order even three dozen of each piece, but if an ordinary supply is on hand, two flannel skirts, four white skirts, four night-dresses, six underskirts and corset covers, or six chemises if they are worn, and three corset covers, and six pair of drawers will be sufficient. Have one entire set nicer than the rest, and make at home at an expense of \$22.50, as they would cost fully \$30 if bought ready made, and not be of as good muslin, cambric, lace and embroidery. All of the above list amounts to \$207, leaving a margin of \$3 for extras that will crop out when least expected. The interested reader will remember that expensive novelties cannot come within the prices I have named, but I have selected fashionable and attractive goods that will appear and wear well.

Select shades of copper, blue, gray, green and mahogany for both gowns and millinery, and rather have a few good costumes than a greater variety of cheap dresses that will not look

stylish, make over or wear well. There is a wonderful art in shopping so as to get stylish colors and designs without purchasing the most costly materials. Taste and judgment must govern, as no set rules can be laid down as to when, how and what to buy at all times. This list may be varied to suit the future condition of the bride and the climate of her home. If it is a late spring wedding have an India silk in place of the faille and a challee tea gown rather than the one of cashmere; but the fabrics given belong to the standard all around the year materials.

If my expectant bride has only \$160 to spend on her outfit let her not despair, for a very nice showing may be made upon this sum. Let her have a wedding dress of veiling over a skirt of surah, which will save \$6. She will have to dispense with the colored faille at \$21.50, the odd basque at \$7, and the velvet turban at \$5. Then save \$3 by buying black faille at \$1.33 a yard in place of the \$1.50 quality. About \$3.50 may be saved on the underwear by embroidering the flannel at home and heading some of the edging with feather stitched bands in place of insertion. Do this in both cases with flax—not cotton—thread, which does not yellow like silk on flannel and costs less. This curtailing brings the trousseau within \$160 and still gives a good supply of underwear, lingerie, hats, gloves, shoes, a wrap, two woolen dresses, one silk and the wedding gown, besides the pretty tea gown, which might combine cardinal and pale blue, copper and pink, gray and cardinal or pink, black and gold, or blue and pink, cream or red.

Carefully look over, make use of and renovate everything on hand that is presentable for common wear, thus saving the new articles for nice usage. If married in a travelling dress select a costume of faille and cashmere or cloth and brocade, using striped brocades in place of the very expensive novelty material. A dainty dress of medium price that is becoming in make and color to the wearer will prove more attractive than one of silken sheen fashioned unattractively. The charm of youth and happiness cannot be overrated, and this bride, with her purse sparsely filled may look forward to the time when her "ship comes in," and contentedly buy according to her pocket-book. Select new and stylish materials, but beware of extreme novelties.



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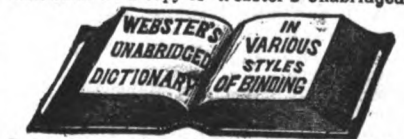
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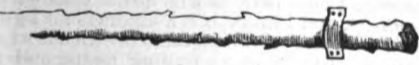


DIAGRAM OF POLE.

kind, and in this pole screw in a straight line as many screw eyes as there are braids; sew each braid to a screw eye; then fasten the pole up over the door by means of strong pliable bark or leather bands, as in diagram. The expense of the ornamental hangings need be only a few cents for the screw eyes. The portiere can be parted anywhere, like those of the Japanese made of bamboo and beads. It requires no looping as it looks best simply hanging straight.

Cut-work Buffet Scarf.

The size of the scarf is regulated by the size of the buffet. Take a piece of "Butchers" or any heavy strong linen, have it exactly the width of the buffet after allowing for the hems



CUT-WORK BUFFET SCARF.

on the sides; make the scarf long enough to cover the top of the buffet and hang down over each side about a quarter of a yard.

First, neatly baste down the hems, and then trace the pattern on each end; it is not necessary to have the scarf stamped, if there are no

it will then have the appearance of the enam-

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To H. M. Hill, Beatrice, Neb., \$50, for 1327 trial subscribers.

To Mrs. E. A. Farquhar, Ridgeville, Ind., \$25, for 1047 trial subscribers.

These cash prizes were given in addition to the premiums or cash commissions earned by each club raiser, for the six largest clubs, and were offered only for trial subscriptions of 4 months for 10 cents, (balance of the year from Sept. 1888.) Our next prize of \$500, will be for yearly subscriptions up to July 1st, as stated elsewhere.

NOTICE TO CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS.

PREMIUMS SENT TO CANADA ARE SUBJECT TO DUTY. We cannot undertake to forward ANYTHING to Canada or other foreign countries, except at the risk of the subscriber.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

From 50 cents per year, the present cost of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, to one dollar, will take effect July 1st 1889. We have now definitely decided our plans, and will continue to accept subscriptions at the rate of 50 cents per year, until that date; and to offer some special inducements to our friends to push the circulation figures up to the highest possible point before the advance takes place. With six months notice there is time sufficient for all club raisers so there can be no excuse for any postponement. July 1st, 1889 will positively be the date for the advanced rate to take effect.

I OFFER \$500 IN CASH

To the person who shall send in the largest number of yearly subscriptions between now and July 1st, 1889.

Four hundred dollars is offered for the second largest list, \$300 for the third, and so on; 12 cash prizes being offered besides five beautiful parlor organs, five handsome and expensive gold watches, &c. These offers are explained in detail on page 20. I hope you will read them carefully and send me the name of a good canvassing agent if you cannot personally take hold of the work.

Cash commissions will be paid for every subscriber secured, instead of premiums if desired, and sample copies, posters and other advertising matter furnished freely to any one who will make a trial of club raising.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS,

Pub. and Prop. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

COURTEOUS SPEECH.

Were it not for the difference we allow ourselves between our manners to strangers and our manner to home people I should not think of dwelling on the beauty of courteous speech, for our Young America—male and female—is now receiving a training in social speech which is somewhat akin to that which produces the two girls so wittily taken off in the English newspaper squib. Meeting at a ball, one says to the other, "Oh how glad I am to see you!"

"Thank you dear, I am glad you are glad!"
"How sweet of you! I am so glad I am glad if it makes you glad!"

We have not got to this length yet, but I am sometimes bewildered and sometimes a little bored, by the excessive manner of some very young ladies who meet the simplest act of courtesy with a torrent of "How sweet in you"—"how good of you"—or, "Thanks so very very much." And who, when anything disagreeable must of necessity be said or done use an amount of trouble and tact which makes busy people wonder where the time is found for so much ceremony.

I don't mean to complain of this however—gushing manners are not in the best of taste but they are better than no manners at all—but while this sort of manner is being cultivated in public what are we doing to secure the genuine politeness of home life—a politeness born of patience and forbearance and thought for others. I imagine that there are few households in which conditions do not arise continually which are tests of this genuine courtesy; and alas! many brothers and sisters—mothers and daughters—who love each other devotedly can not bear this strain of family life and control the habits of their tongues.

Even if the sharp speech and cutting reply are held in check, the habit may be to make rude and outspoken criticisms of each other. "How badly you look Maria!"—"How sallow you are." Dear me! what a great pimple you have on your nose," just as if the sufferer did not already possess, and write under this knowledge.

And any teasing about an unfortunate feature—how it cuts and hurts! No amount of repetition ever makes it endurable!—This should be called brutal—not impolite.

Or the criticism may be on the dress and taste—"Maria, why did you make your dress with puffs they are very unbecoming?" "Maria that color makes you look like a fright." And Maria who must wear the dress till there is nothing left of it never puts it on again with any comfort.

No one—not the greatest of us—can avoid the sensitiveness which shrinks from these small stings—our minds do not belong to the order of Pachydermata, and remembering this why may not the same amount of friendly interest be conveyed in terms less offensive—a possible improvement suggested, or would not complete silence on the subject be more comfortable?

Hardly less disagreeable than the Family Plain Speaker is the Family Nagger who is so energetic! Who would like breakfast at dawn and each subsequent hour filled with its duty, who is always wanting somebody to do or say something. As long as these desires were confined to herself there was no harm done, but when her will to rule becomes so strong that she must manage and drive the entire family—the Nagger is an uncomfortable comfort and the feeling of resistance to her springs up. Often her rule is good and wholesome for us and we know it—generally her suggestions are wise and right—yet in every healthy person the idea seems inborn that he can best manage his own affairs, and interference even from the best beloved must therefore come with gentleness and discretion, and with unflinching courtesy.

NOTICE TO PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIBERS.

A discrimination in the rates of postage to city subscribers is made between weekly and monthly periodicals to the great disadvantage of the latter, for, while the weeklies can be mailed to city subscribers for one cent per pound, monthlies cannot be mailed to city subscribers for less than one cent for each two ounces, except where the subscribers go to the post-office for their mail. This regulation REFERS ONLY to subscribers to the particular city in which the periodicals are published. AS THE JOURNAL, in its present form, weighs over two ounces, we, being located in PHILADELPHIA are, therefore, obliged to ask our Philadelphia subscribers twenty-four cents extra, for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post-office to be called for, or to any post-office box. REMEMBER, this refers to Philadelphia subscribers ALONE, and to those in no OTHER city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—I have felt so often like giving to the readers of the JOURNAL some of my experience and ideas, but fearing that I could not write anything that would benefit any one I have not done so, but when I read Clarissa Potters article on her boys' room, I felt that I must speak. While I heartily indorse her ideas about making the room as pleasant and attractive as possible, I disagree with her about allowing the young man to carry on business to suit himself. I think one should allow children all the privileges that can be consistently, during their play, and that they should be allowed to fix their playthings to suit themselves during play, but be required to have a place for everything and to put every thing in their proper place when done playing. They would surely be more happy when they return to their play to find their things nicely arranged in a drawer or on a shelf, than they could possibly be to find them "helter skelter" over the floor, table or bed as the case might be. It may seem hard to require a child to put things in their place before leaving them for some other sports, but I claim that a mother is doing her child an injustice when she allows it to form a careless habit about arranging its own playthings. The habit once formed of putting things in their proper place, is not easily forgotten and is of inestimable value in after years.

I have but one child, a little girl of three summers, and when she comes in from a walk she never thinks of throwing her hat on the floor for mamma to pick up, but goes at once and puts it away.

She has a great many little blocks and toys with which she amuses herself, and when she gets tired of them, she places them in her little basket and puts the basket in place, just where she can find it when she wants it. Judging from my own experience I would think it would make the little things very cross to find their things all torn up.

Clarissa Potter is making trouble for some woman if her Harry ever marries. It is my opinion that his wife will have to hunt his hat three times a day, and in short will have to be forever having to follow after him putting things in place, which he thinks is not worth the while of him spending his time to replace. Make boys wait on themselves and there will be fewer slaves made of women who might spend their time more profitably than replacing things which the husband might just as easily put in place as to throw down for his wife to put in place.

But we must blame our husbands for habits which their mothers have taught them.

After reading the sketch given in the JOURNAL of Rose Terry Cook, I could not help thinking how much valuable time most mothers lose by failing to teach their children while young. If she could accomplish so much when she was six years old, surely the average child could be taught to read at that age. But I am sorry to say that as far as my observation goes there are not half of the children able to read at six years of age. My little girl knows her letters and can spell some but I had not thought of teaching her to read while so young. When I read that of Mrs. Cook I commenced with renewed vigor and determination to teach my little girl to read before she is four years old.

With best wishes for the success of the JOURNAL and hoping this will not reach the waste basket I will close.

E. B.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Will you permit a man to have his say in your columns? In these degenerate days it has become necessary to say "by your leave madame." It was not always thus. So, by your leave, mothers, I "a big man," will express my views on a subject of importance to us men.

Wasn't it a shrewd woman that said you can only reach a man's heart by way of his stomach? Why bless you, you get at our hearts, but you kill our stomachs; and really they are the most useful to us.

The time was when we were the stronger and you the weaker, but alas! the good old days are gone. The retribution may be as deserved as it is complete. The mother-in-law is revenged. She is none other than you, O, mother, with marriageable (?) daughters. You have avenged yourself in advance on us the prospective sons-in-law, of all the evils we may possibly heap upon you.

Your fair daughter will find her way to our heart, and will just as surely ruin our stomachs, by her amateur cooking.

Madame, permit a feeble man to say, your beautiful daughter, and accomplished is an unmitigated fraud. She is accomplished in every thing but the necessary thing. But pardon me, you, the mother are the fraud, and unpardonable. You would deny the hand of your daughter to the man who is accomplished in everything but in business ability to support a wife, and without a single twinge of conscience turn off on a worthy young man a wife who will ruin his digestion in two years by her villainous cooking. Oh frailty, thy name is—

In the name of suffering humanity, born to love and wed, but destined to the horrors of the dyspeptic, save the next generation by teaching the lost art to the beautiful girls.

Not one in a hundred knows how to cook. Beautiful hands were never so beautiful as in the dough of good bread. The flush of the cheek fresh from preparing a well cooked steak

is lovely. A palatable pudding and healthful, that the young wife baked add to her charms.

"He's just a horrid man!"
Well, down deep in our heart and stomach—we are. Yes, we are; we can't help it. It lacerates our feelings to admit it, but we are. The admission is made in the interest of truth.

W. W. D.

CANAAN CENTRE, N. H., Oct. 9, 1888.

DEAR JOURNAL:—While reading the "Correspondents Column" in the July number I became quite interested in the letter signed "Indignant."

The October issue brought to light "Greta" who disagreed to a certain extent with "Indignant" or perhaps considered she made "much ado about nothing," and it has prompted me to offer a few words on the subject of lending, borrowing, giving and receiving.

They are subjects on which much could be written by professional writers to the advantage of the people at large.

With some people, borrowing seems to become a mania and when once this evil is inculcated into the mind it is difficult to cure as it soon becomes second nature much to the discomfort of the borrower's victims.

The small wants increase in number as rapidly as did Hood's "Wee Man," in size, who when asked, who and what he was, replied: "When first I came my proper name was Little—now I am Moore," and it often takes a powerful and unpalatable dose to cure it.

I consider it was an act of kindness and friendliness in "Indignant" to offer her JOURNALS to her "Friend" to read and as the "Friend" accepted of the offer it was her duty and a pleasure I should say to return them in due season in as good a condition as when they were lent to her.

To be sure the "Friend" did not ask for them which was perhaps a point in her favor but I hold her as I should myself responsible for the mutilated condition in which they were returned and the loss should have been recognized and made satisfactory by the "Friend" to the lender and then "Indignant" would not have felt herself called upon to expose this "Friend" through the columns of the JOURNAL in behalf of suffering humanity for I am sure she is not the only person who has suffered through lending as this little (?) grievance is not only felt through reading matter but through dozens of other mediums.

A good way to keep one's friends is, by not abusing their kindnesses however small, also by giving them due appreciation.

If a person does an act of kindness they like to know sometimes and somehow whether or no it was appreciated. It was gratifying to "Greta" to know her JOURNALS were giving so much pleasure and time proved that the kindness was not abused so she felt justified in continuing her good work whereas "Indignant's" friendly inclination was nipped in the bud at once but I hope she will not feel so completely vanquished but what she will rally and feel willing to lend to other friends, not judge them all by this one but how can one blame her for not wishing to lend anything she prized to that "Friend" again.

If laying our JOURNALS away is selfishness I think I am very selfish for we have taken them in the family for several years and I have saved everyone of them and prize them highly.

Every little while I refer to them for something usually with good success and they seem to me like old friends. Goldsmith says, "The first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I have gained a new friend. When I read over a book I have perused before it resembles meeting an old one."

I am always willing to lend what reading material I have to those who do not violate the kindness, and I know it is a kindness for I am an invalid and I feel grateful to my friends who have given and lent me reading matter and I would be only too glad to give more if we had the means.

I live in the country and as "Greta" says "Money is hard to get," but I hope to be fortunate enough Dear JOURNAL to be able to renew our subscription, that we may enjoy your interesting company another year. Wishing you the best of success.

I remain yours gratefully,

L. E. W.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL: I have been reading a piece in your paper, in which the writer laments the fact that the "girls of to-day" are not taught to "sew, cook, keep house, and be self-sustaining."

I have noticed so many such pieces, that at last I would like to say something in behalf of the girls.

I, myself, am a "girl of to-day" and have been taught all these things; I never came home from school and ate my supper in haste, leaving immediately after for a friend's house or a walk, as this writer says girls do; my mother generally knows where I am at all hours of the day or night; I help her with all household duties, and relieve her from all the baking, and much of the hard work; as we have a large farm, those who are situated likewise will know there is plenty of hard work to do, and yet there are many pleasures, for we live in town and, although the town is small, we often have opportunities of hearing good lectures and entertainments; I am also qualified in two ways to support myself if necessary.

I do not write this simply to tell about myself, but among my acquaintances there are a great many who have been taught in like manner, and yet I think there are none of us who would like to have it said of us that we were not "ladies," for we also know something of what is due to society in general, and ourselves in particular, as "ladies," so I think the people writing of what a girl's education should be, do not always realize that there are so many girls who do know how to help their mothers, do house-work, and earn a living for themselves.

"The girls of to-day" is a topic which a great many people seem to delight in, and I think, generally, they are too hard on the girls. I am sure there are many girls who are taught to be both practical, and self-sustaining.



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HOLIDAY GOODIES.

BY ELIZA R. PARKER.

Christmas Plum Cake. One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, one gill of molasses, yolks of eighteen eggs, six tablespoonfuls of brown flour, four pounds of seeded raisins, half a pound of currants, half a pound of chopped citron, half a pound of blanched almonds pounded, ten ounces of grated cocoanut, two tablespoonfuls of finely



CHRISTMAS PLUM CAKE.

ground coffee, one tablespoonful each of extract of vanilla, allspice, cloves, mace and nutmeg, one glass of currant jelly, and two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Bake six hours in a slow oven. When cold ice handsomely.

Christmas Black Cake. Beat ten eggs until very light. Beat a pound of butter and a pound of sugar together, add the eggs, then a pound of sifted flour, one grated nutmeg, one teaspoon each of allspice, cinnamon and mace, with half a teaspoonful of ground cloves, the juice and rind of one lemon; beat well and sprinkle in a pound and a half of seed raisins, a pound of dried currants, and a pound and a half of finely chopped citron. Grease a large cake pan, pour in and bake in a moderate oven four hours.

Christmas Fruit Cake. One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one pound of blanched almonds, three pounds of chopped citron, one grated cocoanut, whites of sixteen eggs and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix and bake carefully in a slow oven. When cold, ice and sprinkle with grated cocoanut.

Pyramid Pound Cake. Beat ten eggs, cream a pound of sugar and a pound of butter to-



PYRAMID POUND CAKE.

gether, mix with the eggs, and sift in a pound of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flavor with lemon, bake in a large square pan, three inches in thickness; when cold, cut in pieces three and a half inches long, ice top and sides, one piece pink and one white; form on the cake stand in a pyramid before the icing is dry, by laying first in a circle five pieces with spaces between them, over the space between, lay other pieces, gradually drawing in the pyramid.

Almond Cake. Beat the whites of twelve eggs, sift two large coffee cups of sugar, and one cup of flour, in which mix a tablespoonful of baking powder. Stir gently, but do not beat, and bake in jelly cake pans. For filling take half a pint of cream, yolks of four eggs, half a cup of sugar, and a teaspoonful of corn starch; boil the cream and beat the other ingredients in with half a pound of finely chopped almonds. Spread the cake with the mixture while hot, cover the top with icing and sprinkle with chopped almonds.

Angel Cocoanut Cake. Take two cups of powdered sugar, one of butter, and three of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, whites of eight eggs and half a cup of milk. Flavor very slightly with sweet almond. Bake in jelly cake pans. Spread the top of each with icing, then the bottom; let dry, and sprinkle thickly with grated cocoanut. Ice well over top and sides and sprinkle with cocoanut.

Christmas Cake. Take two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of cream, eight eggs, four cups of flour, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Take out a third of the

mixture and bake in jelly cake pans, add to the remaining batter one tablespoonful of ground allspice, cinnamon and cloves, and a



DECORATION FOR CAKE.

quarter of a pound each of chopped raisins and citron; bake in jelly pans and put between the layers of cake, which should be iced; put the layers alternately.

Crazy Cake. Beat one cup of butter, add two cups of sifted flour, with a large teaspoonful of baking powder, stir in one cup of milk and two cups of sugar, lastly add the whites of eight eggs; bake in jelly pans. For filling, boil two cups of sugar with two tablespoonfuls of water until brittle, remove from the fire and stir in the beaten whites of two eggs; add a teacup each of chopped raisins, citron and figs. Spread between layers of cake and ice on top.

Macaroons. Blanch and pound fine a pound of sweet almonds, whip the whites of seven eggs, add one pound of sugar; mix well; drop on buttered paper, sift sugar over and bake quickly.

Marguerettes. Beat together one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, with the yolks of six eggs sift in a pound and a half of flour, one glass of rose water, one tablespoonful of mixed spices; roll half an inch thick, cut in cakes and bake quickly; when cold spread with tart jelly; make icing, flavor with extract of lemon, and put thick on top of each cake. Set in a very hot oven one minute to brown.

Fancy Cream Cake. Put a pint of water and half a pound of butter on the fire to boil, sift three-quarters of a pound of flour and three tablespoonfuls of corn starch and two cups of sugar in. Add five eggs, one at a time. Drop in large spoonfuls on buttered paper. When cold cut a place in the side and fill with cream.

For cream, take one pint of milk and boil, stir smooth one cup of flour, and pour in the milk; beat two eggs and one cup of sugar with a tablespoonful of butter. Flavor with vanilla.

Meringues. Take half a pound of powdered sugar and the whites of four eggs. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and stir the sugar in quickly. Have some boards an inch thick put in the bottom of the oven, and cover with letter paper, and drop a tablespoonful of the mixture at a time on the paper, taking care to have all the same size. Strew over with sifted sugar, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. As soon as they begin to color remove from the stove, take each slip of paper by the two ends, turn gently on the table, and with a small spoon take out the soft part of the meringue. Spread some clean paper on the board, turn the meringues upside down, and put them into the oven to harden and brown on the other side. When ready to use fill with whipped cream, flavored with vanilla, and sweeten. Join ten meringues together and pile high on a glass stand. Sprinkle with finely chopped almonds. Great haste is necessary in making meringues. The more sugar used the crisper they will be. These meringues can be made several weeks before Christmas, and if covered and kept in a dry place will be good two months.



MERINGUE.

Kisses. Beat the whites of six eggs until frothy, then add half a pound of sugar, beating until very stiff. Drop a spoonful at a time on buttered paper. Place the paper on baking tins, sift lightly with powdered sugar, and put in a quick oven. When firm take out, remove from the paper carefully, scoop out the center and return to the oven to dry. Fill with whipped cream and put two together.

Cream Candy. Mix one pound of granulated sugar, one tablespoonful of gum arabic water, half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a teacup of water; set over the fire until the sugar is dissolved, then boil without stirring until it hardens in cold water. When done pour on greased plates, and vanilla over. When cool pull until white, cut in stick or square, put in a covered dish, let stand overnight.

Hickorynut Candy. Two cups of sugar, half a cup of water. Boil until thick, flavor with extract of lemon, stir in one cup of hickory nut meats, turn in a large flat dish. When cold cut in squares.

Cocoanut Candy. A pound and a half of white sugar and one pound of grated cocoanut; add the milk of the cocoanut to sugar, boil five minutes, put in the grated cocoanut, boil ten minutes longer, and stir to keep from burning. Pour on buttered plates to harden.

Almond Candy. To one pound of sugar take half a pint of water and the white of one egg, let stand a short time, then boil a few minutes, skim and boil until thick. Mix in a pound of blanched almonds, take from the fire stir and pour on buttered plates.

Cream Walnuts. Boil two pounds of sugar and a teacup of water together until it threads. Flavor with vanilla, take from the fire and stir until white and creamy. Have walnut meats prepared. Make the candy in small cakes, press the walnuts into the sides and roll in granulated sugar.

Cream Dates. Put the white of one egg and a little cold water in a bowl; add a teaspoonful of vanilla and beat until frothy, add sugar to make a stiff paste, work with the hands until smooth form in small balls, lay on greased paper, and put in a cool place to dry. Remove the stones from large dates, and press the little balls into the place, roll in granulated sugar and set away to harden.



Almond Macaroons. Blanch and pound to a paste half a pound of almonds, add one pound of pulverized sugar and the whites of three eggs; work well together with the back of a large wooden spoon, dip the hands in water and roll the mixture into small balls, make the outside smooth, set in a cool oven half an hour.

Christmas Drops. Beat the white of an egg to a froth, with a quarter of a pound of sugar and half a teaspoonful of baking powder. Flavor with extract of lemon. Butter tins and drop with a teaspoon three inches apart; bake in a slow oven and slip off the tin with a knife.

Marsh Mallows. Dissolve six ounces of gum arabic in a small teacup of boiling water, strain it carefully and add a pound and a quarter of sugar, set it on the fire to heat in a kettle of boiling water, stir until very stiff and white, take from the fire, stir two or three minutes and set away to cool. Cut small pieces of the paste when cold, about the size of an almond, put some cream made as for dates into a small saucepan, set in boiling water; stir over the fire gently. Dip the pieces of marsh mallows into the cream, turn with a fork, lift it out and lay on greased paper.

Cocoanut Caramels. One pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, one grated cocoanut, three pounds of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of extract of lemon, boil slowly until stiff, pour in buttered pans and mark in squares.

Chocolate Caramels. Put half a pound of chocolate, half a teacup of molasses, a cup of sweet milk, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of butter in a preserving kettle, set on the fire, let heat slowly, and stir until dissolved. Then boil until stiff. Take from the fire, flavor with vanilla, turn in a greased pan, when partly cool, mark in squares with a dull knife, stand in a cool place to harden.

Nougat. Drop a pound of almonds in boiling water, skin, when cool, cut in pieces. Dissolve a pound of sugar with a little water. Pour in the almonds and cook eight minutes. Grease a pan, set in a warm place, put the almonds and sugar on, press them to the side and bottom of the pan with a lemon cut in halves. Take off the stove, turn on a plate and cool.

Nougat. Grease a shallow pan well with fresh butter, fill with hickory nut kernels, Brazilian nuts, almonds and cocoanuts all cut in thin slices with some chopped dates and candied orange peel. Boil two pounds of sugar and one cup of water until hard, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice, and pour in the pan over the nuts. When cold mark in narrow strips with a dull knife.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
SALTED ALMONDS

Now form one of the pretty little entrees at most of our luncheons, teas and coffees.

To prepare the dish; first carefully crack the

nuts so the kernels can be taken out whole; then blanch the almonds by placing them in scalding water, which causes the brown covering of the nut to loosen when it can readily be removed. Have ready a pan of fine salt; and when the nuts are all blanched, place the warm, wet kernels into the salt; then set the pan away until next morning, in order to give time for the salt to soak a little into the almonds. Next day remove the kernels from the salt and put them in a clean pan; the salt which still clings to them will soon drop off, do not try to remove it. Place the pan of nuts in the oven to



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brown, and stand by, as they require constant attention. Stir often and bake quickly to a light brown, when done, pour them into a cold pan and allow them to cool. Serve in any pretty little fancy dish you may happen to possess.

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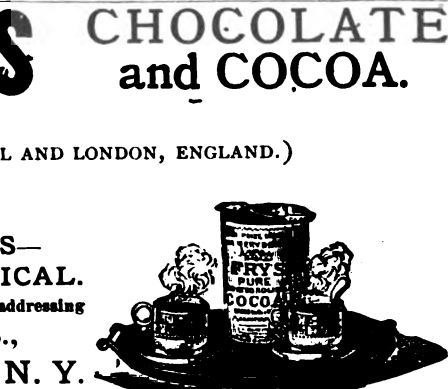


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LADIES, enamel your Range on the sides twice a year, top once a week, and you have the finest polished stove in the world. Follow directions carefully. Sold by all Dealers. Price List free.
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SHREWSBURY Tomatoketchup.
THE FIRST MANUFACTURED FROM THE FRESH FRUIT.
DELICIOUS WITH HOT & COLD CUTS, OYSTER STEW'S, FISH &c. GIVES A SUPERIOR FLAVOR TO GRAVIES & ANY PREPARATION OF MEAT.
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Simple, perfect and self-regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Send for new illustrated Catalogue, GEO. H. STANTON, Patentee and Sole Mfr., Quincy, Illinois.





NEW YEAR'S NOVELTIES.

Rich Reception Robes. Charming Character Costumes. Stylish Church Suits. Very Becoming Bonnets and Handsome Hats. Decorative Accessories.

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

It is whispered among certain fair belles of select society circles, in New York and Philadelphia, that the general receptions throughout New Year's day, will be largely dispensed with, and the given cause for this innovation, is, a desire to have special evening entertainments, at which invited guests are expected to appear in a fresh and fair condition, an almost impossible result during the observance of the past system of New Year's greeting.

Ladies who do receive have specified hours, say, from one to four o'clock, thus granting themselves time for rest and refreshment, or home duties, before the evening festivities begin.

That the Holiday season will be unusually brilliant, is a natural conclusion, if one may judge by the perfectly magnificent toilettes now in process of preparation for balls, parties, receptions, opera's and concerts.

The choice fabrics lately introduced, show a great deal of glitter; a golden glint or a silvery shine, radiates over satins, and sparkles through gauzes, and other diaphanous silken textures, while brocades are positive art studies, with their exquisite inwrought colorings, and their superb and unique designs, and never were plushes and velvets in such wonderful hues, with a depth of bloom, and luster, that cannot be surpassed.

Consider the golden glory of this gown, can any creation be more beautiful? The dress is of cream colored Clairette, the very finest grade, and is made with a plain skirt, edged round the bottom with a deep gold fringe about a quarter of a yard wide. Over this is a second short skirt or peplum, reaching to the knees in front, and then gathered up to the waist at the back where it is fastened by a wide ribbon of gold-colored moire. This short second skirt is also edged round with the fall of gold fringe, like the first skirt; the bodice is full, and crossed, and the short full sleeves are edged round with the gold fringe, which falls over the arms. A wide pointed belt of gold colored moire, to match the sash at the back, is worn about the waist.

It is said that we have adopted the Empire style, without its exaggerations, and have chosen only its Grecian folds, its soft and delicate materials, its artistic embroideries, its silk and golden crapes, and almost transparent silks, as soft as a spider's web, and The Journal des Modes advocates Empire materials, Empire colors, and Empire skirts and bodices, with naturally short waists, bound round with rich soft scarfs and sashes.

Here is a reception train dress, to be worn by a lovely fair haired bride, who is not yet out of her teens. The skirt is of white armure, embroidered up the front with silver, and covered with silvery gauze at the sides and back. The bodice and train are of the palest blue armure, lined with pale blue satin, and edged all round with leaves of silver embroidered on the material. The bodice is also edged all round with a similar embroidery, and a drapery of silver gauze covers the shoulders. These dresses are intended only for very full dress evening wear, not for day-time receptions.

Most exquisite is a dress with a skirt of heliotrope tulle edged round with a garland of roses with foliage, and a brocade waist open in front over a tulle chemisette. The flowers on shoulders and in hair are to match those on skirt. In another tulle dress, the skirt is formed of a deep tulle flounce over a skirt of plain gauze with silk foundation. The full corsage is crossed over bust, and finished with fall of tulle or lace.

BEAUTIFUL FANCY DRESSES.

During the week between Christmas and New Year's day quite a number of masquerade parties, and fancy dress balls will occur, and the promise is that such festivities will be gorgeous, for the most expensive and elegant materials are used in the construction of some of the wonderful toilettes to be worn upon such occasions.

From among many exquisite creations we select for description an entirely new and decidedly Oriental conceit, a magnificent conception savoring highly of luxurious Eastern life. This artistic fancy-dress masterpiece, has the skirt of ruby velvet bordered with silk embroidery in floral conceits, in the colors of the cashmere valley shawls. The bodice, which is also of the velvet has band of floral embroidery about the vandyke shaped neck, and over this underdress of velvet, on skirt and bodice, are arranged graceful draperies of gold and ruby tinted gauze, looped and decorated at loopings with clusters of tiny fringed top sachets of gold and ruby silk, suspended by graduated lengths of narrow fancy edged ribbon in the two colors.

In preparing these novel ornaments, a mere dust of sachet powder was scattered among the fluffly cotton, with which the sachets are filled, thereby giving the dress the faintest possible odor of many favorite flowers. Epaulettes formed of strung sachets, fall over short sleeves, below the band of embroidery, and rest on white arms, and the splendor of the dress is enhanced

by the application of gold ornaments set with Rhine stones, which show most effectively from a back ground of ruby velvet. Gold silk gloves and stockings in the same shade go with the dress, and also there is a fine handkerchief, daintily embroidered in such flowers as lend fragrance to that combination of sweet scents.

The dress of the Water Lily sprite is novel and charming. The under gown is in dark pond-colored Velutina, with over dress of silvery gauze, looped, here, there and everywhere, with lily leaves and blossoms, their long stems twining in among the folds of the silken tissue, and buds and leaves of the same handsome flowers are twisted about the golden flowing tresses of the fair-haired beauty.

An Empire costume for a very young lady is of dainty pink tinted Indian muslin, embroidered round with a wreath of red roses and foliage. The cross bodice, and the short puffed sleeves are also beautifully embroidered, and so is the red Indian silk scarf, which is twined about the wearer's waist. The ornaments worn with this dress are of pink coral, in rose shape, the stockings are of pink silk, and the shoes of satin are in a slightly darker shade of the same color.

Violet is an exceedingly pretty and modest garb, for a demure maiden with eyes to match the flowers. This dress is in very pale green, and is trimmed with bands of violet leaves, with nests of violets interspersed on lower skirt portion, while on corsage the bands are formed of equal quantities of leaves and flowers. The pretty small bonnet is merely a net frame, with cotton sprinkled with violet sachet powder between the silk lining, and the outside covering of flowers, causing the bonnet to give out the fragrance of the natural southern sweet violets.

STREET SUITS AND BONNETS.

Many of the costumes intended for visiting and church wear are very handsome, and show not only rich fabrics in their composition, but bright decorations as well, as in a novel redingote dress of Russian gray silk-warp Henrietta. The skirt is trimmed with five rows of nar-

(Concluded on opposite page.)

Seasonable Suggestions.

How to get Things you need for the Holidays, and all the Year Round.

Write to Sharpless Brothers, Chestnut and Eighth sts., Philadelphia, Pa., for the mid-winter price list of articles of dress and home furnishing, suitable for presents and useful at all times; also write for samples of handsome, splendid wearing, Family Black silk at \$1.35 and \$1.65 a yard.

Write to E. Bradford Clarke Co. Cor., 15th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia Pa., for Festival Price List of Good Things to Eat.

Write to James E. Dean, care of Denny, Poor & Co., 114 Worth st., New York, for samples of Toile du Nord, the fabrics for school and home dresses; also for samples of Fine Zephyrs in choice colors. Ardenne Suitings, Braidettes, Satinets, and other Cleghorn novelties in unique combinations of beautiful hues. All these specialties are in fast colors.

Write to Lee & Shepard No. 10 Milk st., Boston, Mass. for catalogue of New and beautiful Holiday Books, and Dainty Miniatures.

Write to King Phillips Mills, Worth st., New York for samples of Cambric, Lawns, Nainsook and Imperial Cambric, suitable for underwear and white dresses. To ensure prompt response, be sure and mention Mrs. Jas. H. Lambert in letter to houses above named.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS

Holiday Gifts in Dress Goods.

Cocheco Printed Brocade, dark grounds, 6 1/2 c. a yard, were 12 1/2.

Wrapper Reqs, 12 1/2 c. New Prints, 12 1/2 c. a yard, Toile du Nord in fashionable colors, 12 1/2 c. a yard.

Woolen Checks and Mixtures, 36 c. a yard. Tricots, 40 c. Habit Cloth, 50 c. a yard.

Plaided and Striped Stuffs, 50 c. a yard. Lovely Cashmeres for Evening Gowns, 50 c. a yard.

Radnor Cloth new colors for Street Suits, 75 c. a yard. Handsome and Splendid Black Silk, suitable for all occasions. The Royal Family Black Silk, in qualities costing from 90c. to \$2.25 a yard. Special grades for Family service \$1.00, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75 a yard.

All silk Moire, various shades, \$1.00 a yard. Plushes, 75c., \$1.00. Velutinas, \$1.25. China Silks, 50c. Bargains in Black Silk Warp Camel's Hair Cloth, very wide, \$1.07, made to sell at \$2.50 a yard.

French Cassimir Foule, 69c. worth \$1.00 a yard. Daily offerings of Holiday Novelties will occur during December.

Special bargain sales of left-over goods will take place in January 1889.

For information and samples write to SHARPLESS BROTHERS, Chestnut & Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mention LADIES' HOME JOURNAL in letter to Sharpless Brother.

THE PARAGON WEATHER VEST.



Greater protection than Seal skin Sack. A bar to chilling winds and intense cold. A safeguard against Pneumonia. Prevents Rheumatism, Bronchitis, or Chills. Indispensable for sufferers from throat or lungs.

Handsome, durable, neat. Try one. Satisfaction guaranteed. PRICE, \$3.00. POSTAGE PREPAID. Send breast measure. Descriptive circular free.

At leading Dry Goods and Clothing Stores. Fine Unshrinkable Flannel Night Robes and Underwear for Ladies' & Gentlemen.

DIAMOND SHIRT CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Use Imperial Hair Regenerator for Gray and Bleached Hair and Beard.

Every color and shade. Is immediate, harmless and lasting. Indorsed by the Faculty. Price, \$1.50. Imperial Seal Dye makes rusty Seal skins look like new without ripping. Price, \$2.00. Druggists and 54 West 23d St., New York.

Philadelphia Purchasing Bureau for every description of goods free of charge, best references given. Send for circular. Miss L. C. Wilson, 712 Pine St

PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING.—An experienced shopper offers her services, free of charge, to out-of-town buyers. For particulars, address, MISS WATSON, 1631 Francis Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA SHOPPING by a lady of experience. Send for circular. Miss M. Thomson, 2209 Spruce St. Philadelphia, Pa.

PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

LADIES

Send stamp for samples and prices of King Phillip Cambric—Lawns—Nainsooks, also Imperial Cambric, for making all kinds of white garments for ladies', children and infants' wear.

KING PHILIP MILLS, 83 Worth St., New York City.

AGENTS to handle article every stove requires; retail at \$4; saves \$2 per month in fuel; must establish county agencies. MOREY MFG. CO., Waukesha, Wis.

"Toile du Nord"

SEASON 1889.

The most desirable Dress Fabric for Ladies' and Children's Spring and Summer wear.

Colors Absolutely Fast.

Every Piece Perfect.

Patterns are in great variety and comprise the latest French Colorings in the most striking effects.

PRODUCED BY THE PARKHILL MFG. CO. FITCHBURG, MASS.

SOLD BY EVERY Dry Goods House in the Country.

Consumers are cautioned against the various imitations of "Toile du Nord." The genuine fabric has the NAMES OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND SELLING AGENTS ON EACH END OF EVERY PIECE.

DENNY, POOR & CO.,

Selling Agents, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

VELUTINA

The only fabric successfully used to take the place of Silk Velvet. It embodies all known improvements and surpasses every Velveteen. Comes in the leading shades and in three qualities. "VELUTINA, WEAR GUARANTEED," stamped on Selvage. To be had of all first-class dealers. Trade only supplied by N. ERLANGER & CO., Sole Agents, 453 and 455 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.



On receipt of \$2.50 will send you, express paid, a KNAPP'S Pat. Folding Draping Stand

These are made of tinned wire, having a folding base of new design and can be gathered into such compact form as to be easily carried about. When folded, goes into a box 3 inches square and 35 inches long. These forms can be used for the smallest misses' as well as the very largest ladies' skirts. The movement for adjusting is strong, simple and very quick of action. Their durability and extreme simplicity recommends them at a glance.

EVERY FORM GUARANTEED. UNION FORM CO., No. 52 Fulton St., New York City.

The Old Clasp.



"THIS IS HORRIBLE! STRAINING AND TUGGING."

"OLD STYLE"

"The TRICORA" Corset

FAMOUS FOR ITS Elegance of Shape

AND COMFORT IN WEAR, MADE WITH THE QUICK (Q. D.) DETACHABLE CORSET CLASP,

INSURES HEALTH AND COMFORT.

Recommended by Ladies, Physicians and Nurses.

"The Q. D. Clasp is a real boon. It rid women of one of their miseries."—Jenny June.

"While I am unalterably opposed to corset wearing, I do not hesitate to say that women who wear them will do well to substitute the Q. D. Clasp for those now in use."—Annie Jenness Miller, Dress Reformer.

Ask Your Merchant for it. If not found will mail FREE sample pair of Corsets. French Couture for \$2.00.

J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., Manuf'rs, 73 Leonard St., New York.

ACME PROTECTOR

A complete garment worn under the corset or flannel, protecting the clothing from perspiration. Cheaper than dress shields, one pair doing the work of six. Misses' bust measure, 28-33, \$1.00 Ladies' " " 34-39, 1.00

M. DEWEY, Mfr., 229 Marshall Ave. CHICAGO. Send money by P. O. order. WANTED

Relief at Last!

No More Straining. UNFASTEN YOUR CORSETS SITTING OR STANDING.

The New Clasp.



"THIS IS DELIGHTFUL WITHOUT TROUBLE."

"NEW STYLE"

QUICK (Q. D.) DETACHABLE CORSET CLASP,

INSURES HEALTH AND COMFORT.

Recommended by Ladies, Physicians and Nurses.

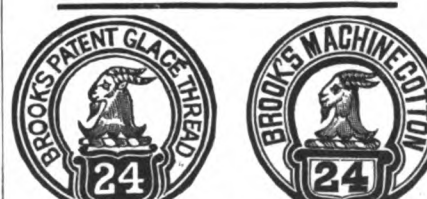
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LABEL FOR GLACE FINISH. LABEL FOR SOFT FINISH 50 cents per dozen. Ask for the best thread for machine or hand sewing and crochet work.

"CLEANFAST" FAST BLACK STOCKINGS.

(Robinson Dye.) We guarantee an absolutely clean and fast color which will improve on washing, and unsurpassed wearing qualities.

None genuine without our trade mark on each stocking. Send for price list.

The Cleanfast Hosiery Co., 927 Broadway, New York, 2 West 14th St., New York, 107 S. State St., Chicago, 49 West Street, Boston.

TRADE MARK.

FAVOR US at once with your directions. THE BOOK ANTIQUARY, Easton, Pa.



LADIES THE HEALTH BRAIDED WIRE DRESS FORMS

Do not gather dampness from perspiration. They cannot produce irritation. Lace covered, light, cool, flexible, cleanly. Can be adjusted by the wearer to any size desired. Sold by milliners, dressmakers and dealers generally. If you do not find them, send 75 cents to us and we will send postpaid, in securely sealed package. A sample will be sent to any milliner or dressmaker sending their business card and 60 cents.

THE WESTON & WELLS M'FG. CO., 1017 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa.

LADY AGENTS wanted everywhere for these and our other appliances for improving the figure.



BEST IN THE WORLD ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

FEATHERBONE CORSETS. No Side Steels. Elastic, Pliable and Easy. Every pair warranted. FEATHERBONE DRESS STAYS. The best in the world. Absolutely unbreakable. Will not warp rust or split. Sold by the yard. Featherbone Dress Stay ATTACHMENT. A wonderful labor saving device for dress makers and others. Descriptive circulars free. Agents Wanted. Address, Warren Featherbone Co. Three Oaks, Mich.

LADIES' & GENTS' FINE SHOES.

Delivered Free by express at less than regular Boston prices. Agents wanted. Send stamp for price list. BOSTON SHOE CO., Box 1447, Boston, Mass. References: American Express Co. (Boston Office.)

UNIVERSITY ORGANS.—They Lead the World, \$45 to \$500. Sold Direct to Families. No Middlemen. Solid Walnut 5 Octaves-Double Couplers. Guaranteed for Six Years and sent, \$35 with Stool and Book, for \$41. IN YOUR OWN HOME BEFORE YOU BUY. ESTABLISHED 1859. MARCHAL & SMITH, 285 East 21st Street, New York

Sleeve Holders

for holding sleeves while putting on outer garments. Sample, 15 cents. Dozen, 85 cents. SLEEVE HOLDER CO., Greenfield, Mass.

INK BLACK VIOLET PINK RED GREEN

You can make it yourself without the slightest trouble, and at a saving of 200 per cent. with WALPOLE INK POWDERS, which will yield several quartals of the best ink in the world. Package of either color 25 cents. Liberal discount in large packages to parties desiring to make ink for sale. Used extensively by Schools, Banks, Merchants, and Blank Book Manufacturers. Full information by circular, free by mail. Address, Walpole Dye and Chemical Company, 119 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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We want 200,000 new readers for our large 8-page Illustrated Story Paper. Send us 14 cts. to pay postage and we will send it 3 mos. Also, free to each subscriber, 36-BUTTON BOOT FASTENERS. Best thing of the kind ever made. A perfect remedy for the difficulty every lady experiences of continually losing buttons from her boots. With the Fastener buttons can be applied at once, and will never come off. Once used in a family, they will never do without them. The Button Fasteners alone are worth 25 cents, but to introduce our paper we send all for 14c. Address Social Visitor, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

MRS RORER'S COOK BOOK

The Best, because practical and tested. 591 pages. You make the price by savings in cooking. Mailed for \$1.75 by Publishers. ARNOLD AND COMPANY, 420 Library Street, Philadelphia



DRESS MATERIAL

NEW YEAR'S NOVELTIES.

(Concluded from page 12.)

row gray and silver galloon, and the plastron and tablier are of blue velvet, and gray satin pekin. The sleeves are of plain Henrietta down to the elbow, where there is a puffing of the pekin, and wristband of Henrietta trimmed with galloon. Instead of the turned up collar, so long in favor, there is a large turned down collar also trimmed with silver braid. A belt, secured in front by a buckle of antique silver, is covered with silver braid. The bonnet to wear with this stylish suit has bands of silver braid let in between puffs of blue velvet, and is trimmed with loops of ribbon, feathers, and a silver ornament.

A jaunty costume to be worn by a young lady, has skirt of pale gray-blue Radnor cloth, with a smoking jacket of the same material, opened in front over a striped foulard skirt; a silk handkerchief, round the neck is fastened in front to the skirt front with a jewel pin. The hat of black felt, has as its only trimming, a wide blue ribbon, round the crown.

Another of the striking toilettes is of pale gray cloth, with a rich gold embroidery round the edge of the skirt, and over this a polonaise of gray peau de soie, embroidered with gold, and a gold belt around the waist. For outside wear, there is a little gold embroidered jacket, while the hat of gray felt is finished with a gold cord round the crown and brim.

For a miss of sixteen or seventeen, a suit in a new and rather bright blue, is noticeable. The skirt is bordered with a deep band of silver embroidery, while around the jacket is a narrow border to match; this jacket opens in front over a quaint jersey of dull red silk embroidered in silver and colors, while a fan-shaped belt of the blue cloth is edged round with cord pipings in the colors of the embroidery silks. The pretty hat is in blue, with feathers and ribbons in the oriental colors and gold ornaments.

The newest felt bonnets have low crowns, flaunting brims, and are trimmed with a cluster of feathers on top. A Paris authority states that the prettiest winter capotes are made of green, red, and gray and maroon velvet, with the brim edged with sealskin or beaver, and three feather tips in the center.

A bonnet which can only be worn by a lady with perfect complexion is in a new shade of green velvet, edged round with a trill of gold lace; a bunch of green feather-tips trims the outside of the brim in the front, while beneath the brim there is a bunch of crushed green velvet leaves between the folds of a puffing of gold gauze.

ORNAMENTAL NOVELTIES.

The buttons now used on handsome toilettes cost in some instances almost as much as the dress fabrics. The newest buttons are made of four materials and are designed after ancient models. The mother-of-pearl button imitates the opal in its iris. Then there is the black mother-of-pearl button, with its gold or steel arabesques, which are made in no less than forty-eight different shades to match the dress materials of to-day. Veined ivory and steel buttons are also in favor and these are engraved, cut or enamelled in various antique designs.

Almost every new and elegant toilette is now accompanied by a kerchief, reticule, or sachet bag, made of the materials composing the dress, or in contrasting colors, for instance, with a terra-cotta dress, the bag is of blue velvet lined or faced with terra-cotta in a light shade in china silk. The bag is fancifully embroidered in colors and gold, and slightly perfumed with sachet powder.

In France the rage for embroidery is carried to bed linen, which is needle-worked in white, and is edged round with old guipure lace, if procurable, if not Torchon lace is used. Bed linen lace must be strong and heavy, and fine crochet lace may be used, but if so, it must be exceedingly fine.

Among the toilet novelties shown with other fancy furnishings, are dainty baskets in pond lily and tulip shape, beautifully bronzed or gold colored, lined with bright hued ribbon, trimmed with contrasting bows, holding in stands, elegant bottles of handkerchief extracts, or toilet waters.

My lady's lamp shade is truly a work of art, delicately tinted in cream, azure, blush, heliotrope, and other colors, and exquisitely decorated in vines and flowers in gold colors, which fuse and become part of the glass when it is fired, so that the figures never wear or even wash off. It is said that there are only about forty experts in this dainty work, in America, and to our pride it is known among high class dealers that the most charming novelties, in artistic lamp-shades, are produced in a Philadelphia establishment.

The newest styles of trimmings are velvet patterns worked in applique and borders in satin stitch and point d'or. Also very rich fringes in graduated shades of color are used as finishings.

The clown collarette, which is now popular, is only a round plaited collar, made at first in crape, but are now brought out in less fragile materials, such as white lace, and embroidery. Very pretty collarettes are also made of cream-colored surah, embroidered with blue or red silk.

Coiffures are arranged much lower than they

were last month, and it is said that the catogan is once more coming in fashion; it is composed of a large plait or thick torsade of hair twisted very low down in the neck; in front the hair is arranged in plain or waved bandeaux, with a very few light curls on the top of the forehead.

Boas are now worn with all costumes. They are made of fur, feathers, lace, ribbons, and even of flowers.

For information thanks are due Colgate & Co, Sharpless Brothers, Strawbridge & Clothier, and Wechsler & Abraham.

Read Family Package Co's ad for agents.

A CHANCE FOR FAMILIES.

No reason why "out-of-town families" shouldn't have the benefit of bargains that appear on city store counters almost hourly as well as city residents. Wechsler & Abraham, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; are going to attempt the enterprise by means of their well and favorably known "Mail Order Department. You'll notice that the regular prices for which these goods sold at the opening of this winters season are given, and the prices to which they have fallen follow.

The Ladies' 50c Cashmere Stockings (Black), fallen to 38c a pair.

The 50c Merino Vests and Pants, all sizes, 38c each.

\$2.25 Chamois Vests without Sleeves or Silk lining are now \$1.75 each.

\$2.70 Chamois Vests with Silk lining and reversible buttons, \$5.00 each.

\$1.50 grade of Sleeveless Cardigan Jackets, Fancy Stripes and Plain Colors, \$1.25.

The Children's 38c Black Ribbed Hose in Wool or Cotton, all sizes, 25c a pair.

The \$1.10 Muslin Night Robe, Mother Hubbard shape two rows of embroidery, 85c. All Wool 95c.

74c Muslin Chemise, Pompadour Yoke, three rows of embroidery and tucks, 50c.

50c Cambric Corset Covers, Front piece of embroidery, 38c.

\$1.25 grade French Coutil Corset, strapped with Sateen perfect shape, in White or Gray, 95c.

Ladies' \$1.30 Gray mixed Knitted Skirt, with Blue, Red or Black colored border, All Wool 95c.

Ladies, White Hemstitched, all Linen, Handkerchiefs, with open work initial, 6 in Fancy Box, \$1.25 per box, instead of \$1.50.

Children's lawn hemstitched Handkerchiefs, colored borders, 3 in box. The box represents a bound volume with title on back. 25c per box, instead of 50c.

Handsome Broaded Heavy Silk Mufflers, Cream Color only, extraordinary value, 95c. These are the \$1.35 size and grade.

The \$1.30 Black Gros Grain Silk, Heavy and All Silk, 24 inches wide, dropped to 98c a yard.

\$1.45 Extra Heavy Black Faille Francaise, 24 inches wide, dropped to \$1.19 a yard.

French Cashmere in all the New Shades, 40 inches wide, 65c per yard regular value, \$1.00.

70c Amazon Cloths, all colors, cloth finish, 38 inches wide, 48c per yd.

50c quality Cheviots Suitings in Checks, Stripes, and Plaid effects, 38 inches wide, 31c now.

\$1.30 grade All Wool Novelties, Shaded Stripes, Checks and Plaids, 54 inches wide, 95c now.

\$1.25 All Silk Spanish Lace Scarfs and Fichus, extra large sizes, in Cream and White, 70c each.

\$1.50 Real Duchesse Lace, Handkerchiefs, dropped half to 75c each.

25c sort Normandy Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, extra good value, 12c each.

Black cut Bead Galloons, with Jet drops, 85c a yd; usually sold for \$1.25.

\$2.55 Opera Glasses, Black Leather covered, "Chevalier Make," Good Lenses, \$1.95 a pair.

50c Seal Grain Leather Pocket Book, Oxidized catch Five Compartments, 45c.

75c Fine Japanese Card Case, handsomely embossed with figures, down to 48c now.

Ladies' Fine \$3.50 Kid, Patent Leather Tips, Button Shoe, now for \$2.95.

\$2.50. An Excellent White Nottingham Lace Curtain taped all around, 3 1/2 yds long, 1 1/2 yds wide, \$2.00.

Men's Teck Scarfs in all the Latest Fall Colorings in Figures and Stripes, Silk or Satin, and lined with Silk or Satin, 35c, were 65c and 75c.

Men's Merino Socks, mixed colors and stripes, 25c a pair, were 50c.

Men's and Boys' Utica Nonpareil Dress Shirts, Unlaundered, Linen bosom thoroughly finished by patent stays back and front, sizes 12 to 18, 55c, were 68c.

All the leading styles in Gents' and Boys' Linen Collars—Standing, Turn Over points and Turn Down—2 for 25c. These haven't fallen, but they are already very low.

Men's Sanitary Gray Mixed Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, also in White, \$1.00 each, were \$1.25 and \$1.50.

IMPORTANT:—Be early with your orders; bargains don't last forever. The Postal Service delivers anything under 4 pounds. At our own expense we prepay postage.

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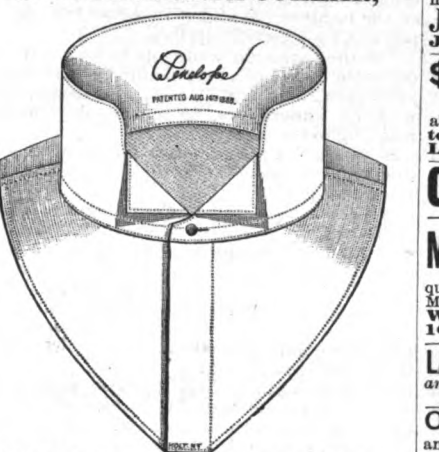
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NEW FASHIONS.

Cloaks, Furs, Gowns, Etc.

BY MRS. A. HARTER.

Cloaks and wraps were never more beautiful than they are this season...

The fashionable promenade cloak is quite long, entirely concealing the gown under it, and forming a complete costume.

They are varied in style by the trimmings and the shape of collar and sleeves.

One of these garments is of dark Venetian red cloth with a collar such as described lined with Persian lamb.

Another is made of dark gray French cloth with large figures in black, and collar, cuffs, pocket flaps, etc., of black velvet.

Where a tightly fitting garment is not desirable there are cloaks of infinite variety in style, yet all preserving certain features alike.

Some of the sleeves reach quite to the bottom, falling like a circular over the front.

Some of the fronts hang loose, with two wide plaits on each side, reaching from the neck or from a small yoke.

The most elegant of them are made of plush or velvet in rich dark shades or in black, and richly embroidered in applique designs.

The applique embroidery, cloth outlined with a fine silk cord, is seen on all materials—velvets, plushes, matelasse, sicilienne and plain and fancy cloths.

A passementerie is made to imitate this embroidery. It is sometimes tufted with seal or other flat fur, and is very rich and expensive.

An elegant evening cloak is made in the style just described, of white and gold matelasse with white and gold passementerie ropes, spikes, etc.

The genuine cammerara cloaks do not find much favor for street wear, as they are utterly unmanageable in the wind, and when inflated their balloon-like appearance is anything but elegant.

Plaid cloths are also popular for these cloaks. Tourist cloaks are in the rough striped Killarney wool with a fore-and-aft to match.

The richest materials from Persian, Indian and Russian looms, as well as French brocades and textiles are used in their construction, and the most gorgeous passementeries, generally in designs adapted to their shapes.

Jackets are a trifle longer than last year, are slightly curved over the hips, and open en revers to display a handsomely embroidered or braided vest.

Sealskin cloaks do not differ greatly in shape from those of other material except that they are less voluminous. They are mostly of closely fitting shapes and not much trimmed.

are more elegant if the shape and fit are perfect. The Breton cape of fur is much worn by slight figures.

Boas made of ostrich feathers in all colors will be worn. One of the most fashionable modistes shows dainty little muffs of ostrich feathers to match.

Among materials for street wear, in the rough surface goods preferred by some, the shaggy tweeds are popular. Some of these come with a border woven on one side in a lighter shade, or some prettily contrasting color to be used as trimming in the construction of the gown.

Although tailor suits with jacket to match have a decidedly passe appearance, the tailor made gown, so useful, so neat, trim and generally becoming, promises a long life.

Some of the richer material old Roman and Pompadour brocades have a border of inch deep plush on one edge, having the effect of fur.

Velvets are more used than plushes, though both appear in the latest importations.

Green is the favorite color of the season and every shade of it is worn.

The dark shade of Russian blue, that favored by the Princess of Wales, is still worn, but not much of other shades of blue.

The Directoire and Empire gowns seem to have driven basques from the field; but few are seen in imported costumes and they are longer on the hips and less pointed than those of last year.

Sleeves are in great variety and the shapes are not confined to any era, but seem to be taken from old pictures of costumes dating from the beginning of fashion to the present time.

For the Directoire redingote to be worn indoors the sleeve is a long pointed one reaching just below the elbow at the inside seam, and with an undersleeve, to match the tablier, reaching to the wrist.

A princess costume of dark green ladies' cloth has the edges of the redingote finished with frogs of self color.

A costume for a young woman is of black bengaline satin striped, with the skirt finished to be worn over the back of jacket as before described; a graceful side draping discloses a front of tan colored cloth slightly full and finished at bottom with black guipure passementerie.

For house wear the princess dress is usually demi-trained and of two materials. A lovely resida green of the palest shade, has a redingote of brocade, the figure so scattering as to have the effect of embroidery.

Evening dresses for dancing are in princess shape, with demi train; the draping has the effect of being wrapped about the figure instead of draped, and is held in place by bunches of flowers; some are finished at bottom with a wide rose ruching.

It is the fashion of the moment to have everything—gloves, fan, flowers, etc.—match the color of the gown for full dress.

There is no startling change in the shapes of bonnets. The capote a little longer in the back and a little lower in front, does not differ greatly from those of last season in general effect.

Hading hat and veil are novelties. The hat, flat crowned and broad brimmed, shades the face; the veil, made of a half yard length of dotted or figured net, is gathered to a narrow ribbon at top and bottom and tied over the hat or the bonnet, and again under the chin, falling in folds over the face.

will, no doubt, be popular. Face trimmings appear in the bonnets with flat crowns and high flaring fronts.

For the back hair chataleine braids are revived. The front hair is parted in the middle and crepe. As much forehead as it is becoming to show will appear.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
AFTERNOON TEA.

BY M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

I have been asked by many a private correspondent to define the etiquette of afternoon tea, whether or not cards should be left after an afternoon tea, as if after a party, and I have thought the best way to answer these questions was through your widespread and influential paper. It must be premised, however, that there are three or four kinds of "afternoon tea parties," almost all of them misnomers. Still I will mention what I have seen in different countries as to these entertainments.

The large and ceremonious tea of fifty or a hundred guests, where professional vocal and instrumental music is engaged, should be called a reception; and if a lady gives but one, although she calls it a "tea," it is, perhaps, proper to make a call afterwards, although in New York cards are simply left on the hall table, and the whole business is done up for a year. No call is expected.

Then comes the semi-ceremonious tea, when a lady receives four or five afternoons in a winter, and the five o'clock tea, as in England, when a lady is at home every afternoon at five, receives in a tea gown, and the affair is considered wholly unceremonious.

Invitations, however, are issued to all these entertainments on the ordinary visiting card, and are only indicated in our country with the words "Tea at five o'clock."

But from its convenience, and from its popularity amongst ladies, the five o'clock tea has become an institution of society. Ladies are generally in the majority. They meet their various friends and acquaintances, form new ones, arrange plans for future intercourse, and exchange civilities, pay off social obligations, and all without much expense or late hours.

Gentlemen do not enjoy five o'clock tea so much as ladies in America, but in London one meets all the fashionable world at five o'clock, and it is becoming more common to meet the superior sex, at afternoon tea, both in Washington, New York and other large cities.

When the invited guests arrive, they do not inquire if the hostess is at home, but, leaving a heavy wrap in the hall, and putting a card on the hall table, at once enter the house. Gentlemen carry their hats in their hands, although they leave their overcoats in the hall or cloak room, as the reception rooms are so warm that it is dangerous to go out into the open air after being an hour or so in the heated atmosphere.

At large ceremonious "teas," as they are improperly called, refreshments are served in the dining room on a long table, as at a party, but for the real five o'clock tea the best plan is to have a small table with a silver waiter and tea kettle, alcohol lamp under it, and water ready to boil, the tea caddy, the sugar and cream, and thin bread and butter; one of the young ladies of the family should sit and make tea—it is more sociable, while gentlemen can hand it about.

But if the party is too large for this a neat maid servant in cap and apron should be at hand to attend to this.

If the house is not well arranged for this, or the company too large, tea should be served in the dining room.

At large teas the hostess should receive her guests at the drawing room door, where she should shake hands with each one.

At smaller teas the drawing room door does not always remain open; she may sit at her tea table receiving her guests as at a morning call.

Punctuality is not required, although it is better for each guest to arrive as near to five as possible.

In New York it is not considered proper to introduce two ladies who live in the same city, but generous and well-bred women speak to each other, and distinguished hostesses introduce in a semi-formal fashion.

"Nice customs courtesy to great kings," and so they do to social queens. A social queen can do anything she chooses; and if she sees two ladies who are shy and will not speak she introduces them, and also some subject of conversation in which both are interested, the object being to make both have an agreeable afternoon. But it is not the rule to make general introductions, only occasional ones.

In introducing a gentleman the hostess should say, "Mrs. S. may I present Mr. H. to you?" and a young person is always presented to an older.

It is not usual for a lady to ask for more than one cup of tea, nor should she ask for coffee, or chocolate, or anything that is not on the table. Informality is the rule at these gatherings.

Neither at large or at small teas does the hostess remain seated all the time, or even standing in one place; she moves about amongst her guests.

It is not necessary to take leave of a hostess at afternoon teas, unless she is a new acquaintance and the visit is a first one at her house, when it would be proper to do so, or, unless the hostess happens to be near the door; at a crowded tea it is proper to leave quietly, without taking leave.

Now what are "tea gowns"? asks a correspondent. They began by being loose but elegant negligees, rather pretty, but not superb. They have become very "smart" gowns now, as the English say, and many ladies at Nice, Pau, Biarritz, and even in English country houses, wear them at dinner. They are generally Princess shape and often made of two colors, as brown plush over pink silk front, with crepe or lace falling in front. However, some are made of white satin trimmed with dark fur. It is impossible to imagine anything prettier than these combinations. Black plush, with lilac front, etc. The tea gown now is often a very handsome, high garment, fitted for a dinner dress, only that English women are persuaded that no one is dressed for dinner except in a low necked dress.

Fancy cakes and biscuits, thin bread and butter, rarely fruits or ices, are served at an afternoon tea; sometimes sandwiches of *pate de foie gras* are allowed.

A lady removes her glove, if she prefers, but takes her bread and butter, or cake, without an

extra plate. Very often the tea is taken standing, the whole idea of the afternoon tea being an informal gathering.

As we have said, it is a misnomer when it is made the excuse for a ball in the afternoon. Ladies get economical in their entertainment, and introduce a daughter at an afternoon tea. The hostess and her daughter will be in full dress, the gas lighted, a bountiful table spread, while the guests will arrive in high dresses, winter cloaks and furs. It is one of those anomalies like the wedding dress, the bride in low necked satin, the groom in Prince Albert frock coat and pearl colored pantaloons! It seems incongruous, but nothing can be done about it, as Fashion, that sub-ruler of the Universe, has decreed that it shall be done.

There is, however, a great deal to be said on this subject on both sides. The primal idea was a good one. To have a gathering of people without the universal oyster was a relief. The people who have not money for grand spreads were enabled to show some hospitality to their more wealthy neighbors. All people who have spent a winter in Rome will remember the frugal entertainment offered. An artist with no very plentiful purse could ask a Prince to visit him. It has become the reproach of Americans that they alone are ashamed to be poor, and it is now the fashion to invite one's most opulent friends to a "cup of tea."

The Doctors have discovered that tea is the best stimulant for the brain worker. English Breakfast tea keeps no one awake, and is, taken in moderation, the most delightful of appetizers. The cup of tea and a sandwich at five will not spoil a seven o'clock dinner. It is only when six or seven teas make the society woman fatigued, and the seven cups of tea gives her what a wit called the "delirium teamens," when she goes with velvet and far into a room heated to cremation point, when the tea has lost its primitive character, and comes out a gay reception, that then the abuse sets in, then the nervous prostration, the sleeplessness, the nameless misery of our over-excited, and oxygen-driven existence begins. As with the tea gown, once a loose and agreeable refuge from the tight walking or riding dress, now an elaborate pink, blue, lavender or pearl-colored silk, so with the party itself. It started simply; it has outgrown itself.

Call it what you will—reception, kettle-drum, afternoon tea, or something without a name—we have gained an easy and sensible entertainment in society, from four to seven, which comes very near to being perfect.

The ideal entertainment would seem to be one which was thoroughly understood. Either a large, gas-lighted party, which a lady enters properly dressed, where she can get bouillon or tea, if she prefers, or a more elaborate lunch if her hostess pleases, but this should be called a "reception."

The abuse of the afternoon tea is in making it take the place of other entertainments. It has ruined the early evening party which was so pleasant a feature of the past, and it goes far toward making dinners and balls less common.

People like to gather around the steaming urn. Young ladies find it a very pretty recreation to make the tea table attractive with the floral arrangements, the basket of cake, the sandwiches, the silver tea caddy, the alcohol lamp burning under a silver or copper kettle, the padded "cozy" to keep the tea warm, the long table around which young gentlemen and ladies sit, while mamma (patient American mamma!) receives the older people in the parlor.

It is no longer the elderly lady who presides at the tea table. The tabbies are no longer queens of the tea. It is whispered that it is a convenient excuse for a flirtation or something sweeter, and that thin slices of bread and butter may lead to squares of wedding cake.

The sight of a pretty girl making tea is always dear to the masculine heart.

And to the collector of china it is a very good opportunity of showing off one's teacups, which go on improving every day. There is nothing so pretty as the combination of silver and china which may be used at afternoon tea.

A maid should be at hand to remove the cups which have been used, and the last look of that afternoon tea should be as good as the first. There is nothing so slovenly as to see teacups and saucers and spoons standing about after they have been used.

Afternoon tea, therefore, is an institution which means to dispense with formal etiquette and to save time. A lady or gentleman who chooses to accept this form of entertainment has made his call; he need not make another. When it becomes a party, this has confused people as to the etiquette. But we assure the doubtful that if they receive a card with "Tea at five o'clock" written on it, and if they go to the tea, and leave a card in the hall, they are not required to go and leave another card.

Life would be a sorry burden to the dwellers in New York if every five o'clock tea demanded a call afterwards.

Some ladies who choose to give these entertainments would do well to issue "At Home" cards for a reception at two o'clock, at which they could have a plentiful table, then give a ball, an evening party, and then afterwards a five o'clock tea, which should be as simple as the others are elaborate.

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[For the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—All inquiries about flowers and their culture will be cheerfully answered to the best of my ability in the columns of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, when they are of general interest. Those of a personal character, and not of general interest, will be answered by mail,—provided a stamped envelope is sent for reply; and not otherwise. If an immediate reply is desired, it can only be obtained by mail, as the matter for the paper is made up several weeks in advance of date, and any reply which comes through the paper will necessarily be delayed. In asking questions about plants which you have failed to grow successfully, tell what kind of culture you have given them, and this will often enable the editor to get at the difficulty, and give you the information you require. Send all letters direct to the address given below, and not to the office of publication. SHIOCTON, WIS. EBEN E. REXFORD.

A Typical Hybrid Perpetual Rose.

I have been asked to name the best Hybrid Perpetual Rose, and to describe its good quali-



Originated by H. Solano, Milan

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT ROSE.

ties, and its poor ones, too, if it has any. The request comes from a lady, who says she knows nothing about this class of Rose, but would like to get some information on the subject, as she intends to get some plants next spring.

The term—Perpetual—is a misleading one. It suggests constant blooming, but the fact is that we have no constant flowering Rose of this class. The Hybrid Teas come much nearer being constant bloomers, but, unfortunately, they are much tenderer than the Hybrid Perpetuals, therefore not as well adapted to general culture.

Some Hybrid Perpetuals are much freer bloomers than others, and some are more beautiful in color and form than others. I think that, all things considered, the one that would stand at the head of the list, if Rose lovers were to vote for their favorite in this class would be General Jacqueminot.

It is a robust grower and quite as hardy as any variety of Hybrid Rose that I have ever had. It bears large crops of flowers in June and July, and these are perfection in shape and color. They are large, very double, regular in outline, and of the richest shade of crimson scarlet. So intense is the color that it gives the petal a velvety texture. This Rose is also quite fragrant. Its foliage is profuse and of a rich green, and affords a charming background for the magnificent blossoms.

Those who contemplate the purchase of Roses of this class cannot do better than to select this variety. If given a rich soil, made deep and well-drained, and the branches are cut back well after the first crop of flowers, new

growth will take place, and during the season occasional flowers will be produced, but there will never be such a profusion of them as in the early part of summer.

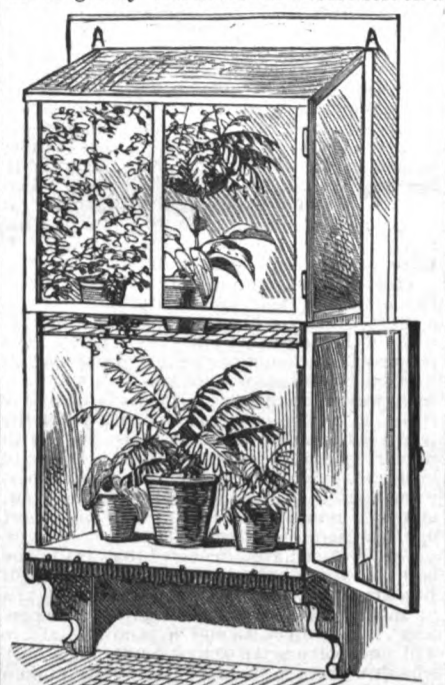
Like all of its class, it is too tender to stand the severity of our northern winters without some protection, let the catalogues say what they will about its hardiness. I always lay it down and cover its branches with leaves or evergreen boughs. Protected in this way it generally comes through well, but if left standing, most of its branches will be killed back nearly to the ground. This might not happen in all localities, but it is pretty sure to in Wisconsin.

The soil can hardly be made too rich for this class. The best manure for them is barnyard soil, which has lain until it becomes black and friable. Chip dirt is also well suited to their wants. As occasional flowers can be had only by encouraging new growth, the soil must be kept rich, and manuring must be done at intervals during the season.

An Upright Fernery.

Two years ago a friend of mine constructed a case which he attached to the lower part of a north window, in which to grow a few Ferns. The experiment was so successful that I made it the subject of an article in one of the periodicals I was contributing to at that time. Since then I have received a good many letters from persons who greatly admire Ferns, but who have not been successful in growing them in the sitting room, about the construction of a case which could be fitted to a window, and I find that my description of the one made by my friend was not perfectly understood. It has been suggested that I furnish an article to be accompanied by a design which, if it does not make my description clearer, will be suffi-

cient to give a carpenter an idea of what is required, and I take pleasure in complying with the request.



AN UPRIGHT FERNERY.

wide shelf placed on the window-sill, which shelf should be supported from below by brackets or braces of some sort. The case can be fastened to the window frame at the corners by little hooks which slip into eyes screwed into the frame. Any carpenter will readily understand the details of this part of the work without further instruction.

The window at which it is placed should have two thicknesses of glass between the plants and outdoors. A storm sash can be screwed to the outside of the frame. This is necessary, for with but one thickness of glass, the delicate fronds of Ferns would be sure to be injured if they came in contact with a frosty pane. When there are two panes between them and the outside air, the frost never collects on the inner one, and their foliage will not be injured by cold if allowed to touch the glass. I would advise keeping it from the glass as much as possible, however, for if moisture collects and runs down the glass it generally injures the foliage with which it comes and remains in contact.

I would not advise planting your Ferns in a pan of earth at the bottom of the case. I much prefer growing them in pots. You have them under better control in a pot. You can change them about to suit you. The stronger growing kinds cannot crowd out the more delicate sorts when each has a pot of its own. If you object to the looks of pots plant Tradescantia or some such vine in little pots, and place among the Ferns, and in a short time all unsightliness will be hidden by its pretty foliage.

For the center of such a case I would select some Fern of robust habit. If the window is of ordinary size, Pteris tremula, or Pteris robusta, or argea, the variegated variety, will do well. Among the more delicate sorts I would select Adiantum cuneatum, and A. gracill-

mum. These resemble the native Maiden Hair quite closely in general appearance, but their fronds are lighter and more delicate. A. gracillimum suggests lace in its airy beauty. It is one of the finest of all Ferns.

For a hanging basket at the upper part of the case I would advise the Sword Fern.

To climb up the sides, Tradescantia can be used. The new Asparagus tenuissimus ought to be found extremely useful here, as the climbing Fern, Lygodium scandens from Japan, will be sure to be. Nothing finer for climbing can be found than the latter variety.

Rex Begonias will flourish in such a case, and delight you with the magnificence of the coloring of their great leaves.

Lycopodiums and Seliganelas will grow as well here as in a greenhouse. If your case is not filled till spring, you can take Ferns and other shade and moisture loving plants from the woods, and in a short time they will adapt themselves to the new conditions and make fine growth. You will find that you can grow almost any plant in such a case that does well in a moist greenhouse, and many plants will flourish here that you can do nothing with in the ordinary window. The glass confines the atmosphere, in which water is held in suspension, and the consequence is that the plants have that moist air to grow in that is just adapted to their requirements. When the air comes in contact with the glass the moisture is condensed, and water trickles down the panes.

Air should be admitted daily. Open the doors, and leave them open until the moisture on the glass disappears. Care must be taken in watering. On account of the confined condition of the air, evaporation does not take place very rapidly, therefore it will not be necessary to water often. As long as moisture collects freely on the glass, you may know that the soil is wet enough. If more is given there is danger of stagnation and sour soil.

The best soil for Ferns and any plant of similar nature is earth from the woods. You will find places where leaves have drifted in about old stumps and logs. In time they rot, and form a light, rich soil, which is generally full of tiny, fibrous roots. This earth—the true leaf-mold—is just what Ferns delight in. It will be spongy in character, and will retain just about as much water as the roots of plants growing in it need, and no more. If you can- (Concluded on opposite page.)

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TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

(Concluded from opposite page.)

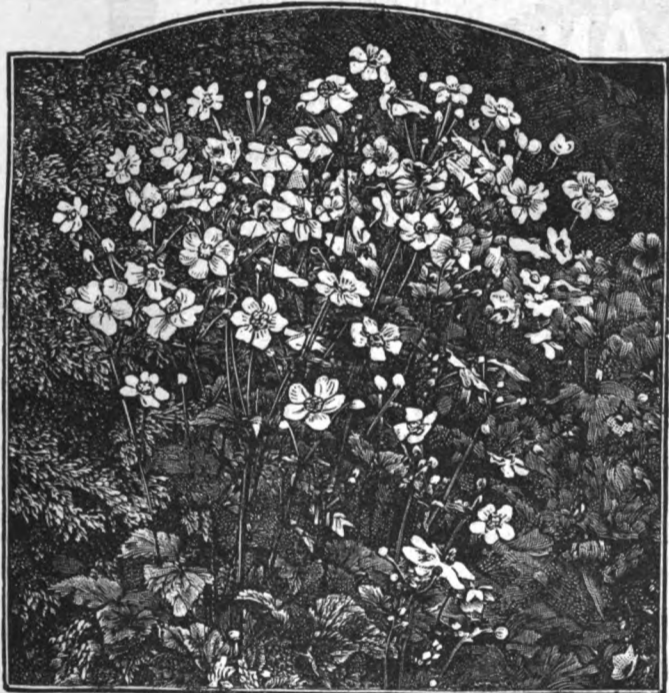
not get it, take sods from some old pasture, turn them over and scrape away that portion which is filled with grass-roots. Mix with this scraping some clean, sharp sand. Always put something in the bottom of a pot in which you grow Ferns, for drainage.

The best window for such a case is a north one. Ferns do not require sunlight. An east one will do quite well, for the sunshine of the early part of the day is not intense, but a south one is too warm, and Ferns cannot be grown with any degree of success in a west window.

If you want a fernery, and have money to purchase one of those sold at stores, think twice before you take it. It will be too small for a well developed plant. If you grow a half dozen kinds in it, they will be crowded so much as to have all individuality destroyed. For the same amount of money you would have to pay for it, or less, you can have one large enough to hold twenty plants, and good sized plants, too. Being attached to the window, and standing on a shelf of its own, it will be out of the way, while an ordinary fernery obliges you to provide a special table for it. And as for ornamental qualities, an upright case is far and away ahead of the usual square style; not in itself, perhaps, but in its capabilities for tasteful arrangements of plants and the chance afforded for display of them. Nothing can be finer than the effect of well grown specimens of Ferns seen between you and the window, with vines climbing up the sides of the case and drooping from the top.

A New Bulb for Winter Flowering.

One of the best flowers of recent introduction for winter use is Ornithogallum Arabicum. It is a bulb somewhat resembling the Hyacinth, and should have about the same treatment given that favorite.



ORNITHOGALLUM ARABICUM.

It sends up a flowerstalk two feet in height. The individual flowers are about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and a large number of them are borne in each cluster. They are thick and waxy in texture, of pure white, with a black center. They last for a long time, and no collection will be considered complete without them as soon as the merits of the plant become generally known. Four or five bulbs should be planted together in a seven or eight inch pot.

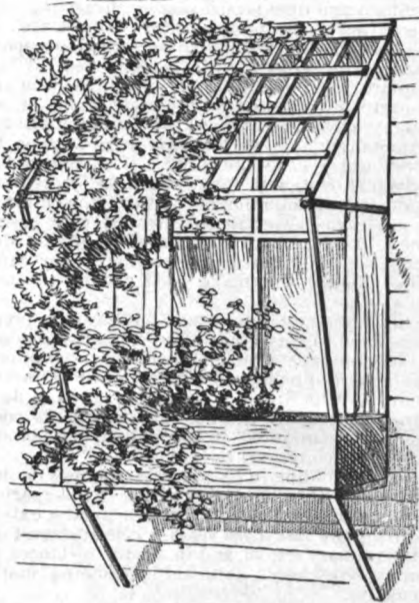
Window Boxes: How to Make Them and How to Grow Plants Well in Them.

It may seem like "taking time by the forelock" to write about window boxes at this time of the year, but there is so much that I want to say about plants between now and spring, and have that "say" seasonable, that I am obliged to begin to give hints and suggestions now, if I would have them given to the readers of the HOME JOURNAL through its columns in time to be taken advantage of the present season. If the readers of the paper preserve their copies they can refer to this article when it comes time to prepare window boxes next spring, therefore what I have to say about them can as well be said now as later.

The window box takes the place of a garden to many of the dwellers in cities, and, if they live "up stairs," as very many of them do, it is the only way in which they can gratify their love for flowers. They are easily made, cost but little, and afford a great deal of pleasure all through the season, and are easily cared for. I have said that they are easily cared for, but I am aware from the many inquiries that come to me about them that a great many persons

fail utterly with them. They say that the plants grew well along through the early part of the season, then the leaves began to turn yellow, and before long most of them were dead.

I attribute nine cases of failure out of ten to a lack of sufficient moisture at the roots. When the fact is taken into consideration that a window box is exposed to the air on all sides, and on the bottom as well, and to the heat and drying winds, it will be readily understood how rapid the evaporation from the soil must necessarily be. Pot-plants, partially shaded and protected from the effect of sun and wind, require water daily in summer. A window box must have it quite as regularly, and in much greater quantity, if you would grow good plants in it. I make it a rule to apply water every evening, and in such quantity that the soil is thoroughly saturated. I keep pouring it on till some of



WINDOW BOX.

it finds its way out through the cracks at the bottom of the box. Then I know that all the soil is wet. If you give smaller quantities your plants may do well enough through the early part of the season, because the heat is less intense then, and the evaporation takes place more slowly. But as soon as real summer heat comes on you must give more, or your plants

will begin to sicken and soon die. If you make it a rule to water daily and thoroughly, there is no reason why you should not have good plants in boxes. Many persons who grow fine plants in pots on the window-sill say that they fail with hanging plants. They fail simply because they give too much water to plants in hanging pots or baskets than they do to those in pots below, while the fact is, they require as much again. Keep the soil in them as moist as it is in the others, and plants will grow as well in them. Always bear in mind the fact that the more exposure a pot has the more rapid the evaporation is from the soil in it, and that more water should be supplied to make up this loss. There is no "knack" in growing plants in boxes or hanging baskets, as some seem to think. Keep the soil in them moist enough and your

plants will flourish. Supply water on the little and often plan and your plants will doubtless turn yellow along in June, and die by July.

A window box is just as good, for all practical purposes, that is made out of a pine board, as one would be that is bought at the stores for four or five dollars. An expensive one looks better, to begin with, but you don't care for that if you really care for flowers. When the flowers you plant in your box have grown, they will make the plainest pine case beautiful. Instead of spending your money on a box that is elaborate with tile or similar ornamentation, keep it to buy pretty plants with which to fill your plain box. You can find boxes of pretty near the width of most windows at the stores, which can be bought for a few cents. If you dislike the appearance of unpainted pine, stain it some dark color, or paint it. Or you can tack oil cloth over the outside of it, and make it look quite as well, at a little distance, as it would if covered with expensive tile.

A window box in which you want to grow a dozen or fifteen plants ought to be at least a foot deep, and as much in width, and of course as long as your window is wide, or a little more. I would advise fastening it to the side of the house in such a manner that the top of it will be on a level with the sill. If you place it on the sill you shut out some of the light from the room, and your plants, when grown will fill the lower part of the window, while if you place it below, or level with the sill, you get a better view of your plants, greater breadth of outlook, and the effect is much finer in every way. Stout strips of wood should run from the outer corners of the box to the wall of the house below, to act as supports or braces for it. When a box of the size given as desirable is filled with soil it will be quite heavy, and

require such a support in order to guard against accidents which sometimes happen to insecurely fastened boxes. Nail the inner edge of the top to the outside of the sill, and then add the braces. These braces can be made in the shape of ornamental brackets if desired, or strong iron brackets can be bought at hardware stores for a small sum which will be quite ornamental and very substantial. These are better than wooden supports if they can be afforded.

Some pieces of broken brick or crockery, charcoal, small stones, or anything that will keep the soil from packing down compactly in the bottom of the box, and thus preventing the surplus water from draining out of the soil, should be put in before earth is added. Let this drainage material be at least three inches deep. If you have moss or cocoa fibre to spread over it before putting in the soil, use it by all means, as it will keep the soil from washing down and filling up the crevices, thus obstructing the free flow of water from the soil above.

Of course your selection of soil will be governed by circumstances and conditions. If you are in the country you can easily get good, rich soil. If you are in the city, and have money to spend on your window box, you can buy soil from some florist. But if you are obliged to practice a rigid economy, you will have to take such soil as can be obtained, and add to it from time to time such fertilizers as may come in your way. If it is heavy, mix sand with it, or old mortar, pounded fine, or coal ashes from which the finer part has been sifted. If you have bones from meat used in the family don't throw them away, but burn them and add the ashes to the soil. It is not a difficult matter to enrich a poor soil sufficiently in this way to make it equal to the demands made upon it by growing plants. Save your soap-suds and apply them three or four times a week. "Let nothing be lost."

In the illustration made to accompany this article it will be seen that a framework added to the top of the window forms a support for vines placed at the ends of the box below. In this way it is an easy matter to have a canopy or awning of vines for each window provided with a box, and the effect will be much finer than that of the most costly cloth awning. I think the design explains the idea so clearly that no special description will be needed. "The boys" can make this frame of strips of thin wood. Lath is just right for it. Wire netting can be used, or strings can be stretched across a square of wood. All that is really necessary is a frame of sufficient size to shade the window when it is covered with vines, and braces to hold the lower part out from the window at the right angle. Strings can be made to take the place of strips for the rest of it.

If your window is a north one, I would advise you to try some Pansies in it; some Mignonette for fragrance; a Balsam or two for the center of it, or a Fuchsia. Along the outer edge, to droop and cover the side of the box, plant Mesembryanthemum, or Tradescantia, or any trailing plant that you happen to have, or can get. At the ends, to climb up and cover your "canopy," use Morning Glories, if you

want beautiful flowers. If all you care about is plenty of green foliage, use Madeira Vine or German Ivy. Both are rapid growers, but the Morning Glory is the most desirable. If you have a south window, use Geraniums in the center, with Heliotrope to droop over the edge of the box, and Nasturtiums to climb up the window. The choice of the plants to be used need not be confined to any particular list, if you are sure to keep in mind, and carry out in practice, the rule given above regarding watering. Almost any plant will do well in a window box, if it has water enough. It will do nearly as well there as in the open ground. Any annual can be used. Petunias are very useful for this purpose as they bloom constantly. So is Phlox. If you want a box filled with plants of brilliant foliage, use Coleus for the center, then a row of Madame Salleroi Geraniums with variegated Vinca about the edge, and Cobeia scandens variegata at the ends, to climb. Such a collection would be quite as showy as one of flowering plants.

Shower plants in window boxes every evening. If you are in a city this will be necessary in order to keep your plants looking clean and fresh, as so much dust will rise that they will be soon covered unless this precaution is taken. Keep all decaying leaves picked off. When flowers fade, cut them off promptly, and allow no seed to form. This is very essential if you want a constant supply of flowers all through the season.

A Tea Rose is a charming plant for the center of a box. Get Safrano, or Hermosa, or Queen's Scarlet, and you will be pretty sure to have flowers from them all summer long. One of the best Fuchsias for a box is Convent Garden, as it is a rapid and tall grower. This should be planted at the end of the box, as it would soon cover the window if planted in the center. Ivy leaf Geraniums are fine for planting at the ends, to train up the sides of the window. In well-shaded north windows Ferns can be used if care is taken to keep the air about them moist. But, as I have already said, almost any plant will flourish in a window box if you give it water enough. Don't hesitate to use whatever is at hand if you are unable to procure something more to your liking.

I am glad to see that more and more window boxes are being used each year. They are the little gardens of the poor in cities, and they bring a great deal of pleasure to those who would have to go without flowers if it were not for them. I think it would be a good idea for benevolent ladies who go about among the poorer classes in our cities, to encourage the children in each family where it would be possible to have a box at the window, to make an attempt in this direction. If the children were told that plants would be provided if they would provide a box for them, I feel sure that many homes would be brightened by flowers through the summer where flowers are never seen. It would be an easy matter to collect cuttings enough to fill many such boxes from ladies who have collections of plants. Most florists would give liberally for this purpose. Suppose you start a window box mission among the poor. Try it.

(Concluded on page 19.)

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] THE KINDERGARTEN.

XVII.

BY ANNA W. BARNARD.

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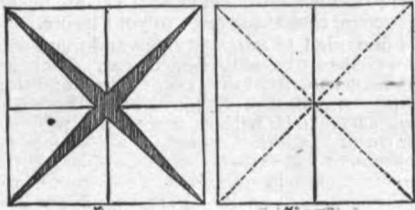
THE SIXTH OCCUPATION.

THE SURFACE.

PAPER FOLDING.

The cheap and simple material used in this attractive occupation, is paper of various colors, cut with great exactness into squares, oblongs, triangles and circles. These represent the entire surface, and after being folded by the children according to certain rules, are afterward developed into a great number and variety of interesting and instructive forms. The paper used is of two kinds, coated and engine-colored. Coated paper, which is either glazed or plated, i. e., having a dead finish, is apt to break in the process of folding, and though produced in many beautiful tints and shades, shows color on one side only, the reverse side being white, and forms made with it presenting both the right and the wrong sides to view. The color, having been applied to the surface, like paint, may be rubbed off, and it is probable that the most brilliant colors are poisonous. Engine-colored paper is preferable, making a neat and even fold, and being prepared by a process in which the staining or coloring matter is forced through the pulp in the engines or paper machines when the paper is made, so that both sides are alike, and the color cannot be rubbed off, or in any way prove injurious. It is cleaner to work with, and though somewhat less brilliant in color, has a certain refinement lacking to coated paper.

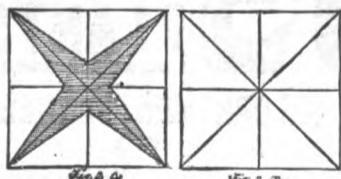
Squares four by four inches are used first, a child chosen for the purpose, placing them in order on the tables, one directly in front of each of his companions, who, if more than one color is presented, selects that for which he has preference. The little fingers are all a-quiv-



FORMS OF SYMMETRY.

er with the desire to seize at once upon these charming bits of color, and, in the first lessons, the temptation is too strong to be resisted, but the majority of the children soon learn to wait patiently with folded hands, until all are served content to feast their eyes alone on the beautiful colors. Then, at a given word, each child eagerly grasps the square before him, and after a thorough examination of it, hastens to tell some already known, or newly discovered fact in regard to its material, form, size, color, and number of sides, edges and corners. The squares are then placed on the tables in their original position, i. e., with an edge front, and the children are directed to touch, by opposites, their sides, edges and corners.

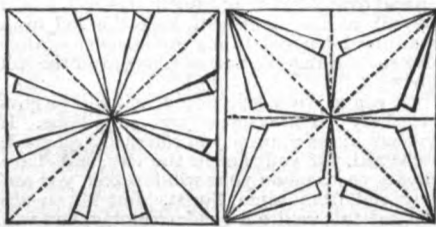
The square is to be kept as nearly as possible in the same position as at first, during the process of folding, directions for which may be given as follows: "Touch the right edge of the square." "The left." "Fold the right edge to the left edge." "Make the edges even, and crease." When this has been done, attention is called to the new shape produced by the fold made, the paper now being oblong, instead of square, and more than one child volunteering the information that the oblong is a "standing" oblong, i. e., pointing from "up to down." The edges and corners of the oblong having been counted, the discovery is made that the edges at right and left are twice as long as those at front and back. The oblong is now unfolded amid a chorus of delighted voices exclaiming, "Oh, it looks like a dear little book!" Sometimes a short story is read with good effect from the imaginary pages. The book is then placed on the table, touching by its longest edges, and is immediately trans-



FORMS OF SYMMETRY.

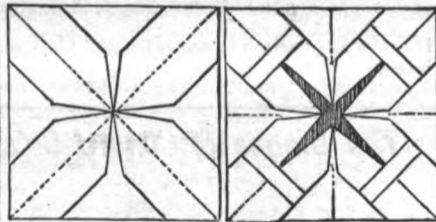
formed into a "tent." After a moment's observation of this, the paper is unfolded and placed flat upon the table as at first, and the question asked, "What kind of line did you make when you folded the paper?" Eager voices reply, "An up to down line." "How does the line divide the square?" "Into two oblongs." "Are the oblongs exactly the same size?" "Yes." "In what other way may we say the square is divided?" "Into halves." "Touch the half at the right." "At the left." "Now fold the front edge of the paper to the back edge." "Make the edges even, and crease." "What shape is the paper now?" "It is an oblong." "What kind of oblong?" "A lying oblong." "What is a lying oblong?" "An oblong that lies from right to left." "Unfold the paper." "What kind of line did you make with the last fold?" "A right to left line." "How is the square divided now?" "Into four squares." "Are all the squares the same size?" "Yes." "What other name can we give them?" "Fourths, or quarters." The children already know that every square has four right angles, and in later lessons find and count the twelve additional ones made by these first two folds, in all, sixteen right angles in the whole square. "Fold the lower right corner to the upper left, make the edges even, and crease." The paper, when thus folded, is

sometimes compared to a "shawl" by the younger children, but the older ones at once recognize the triangle with which they became familiar in their play with the tablets, and when the paper is unfolded, easily find the line slanting from the upper right to the lower left corner of the square, which is thus divided into two equal, right-angled triangles. "Fold the lower left corner to the upper right, make the edges even, and crease." "Unfold the paper." A line slanting from upper left to lower right is now visible, crossing in the center of the paper the first slanting line made, the square by the four folds being divided into eight equal triangles, or eighths. In subsequent lessons, attention is called to the eight right angles which have been divided by the slanting lines, into sixteen equal acute angles, and all the angles and triangles are counted.



FORMS OF SYMMETRY.

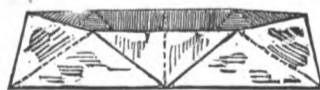
If the work has been carefully and understandingly done, considerable time has been required to make these first four folds, and after a short pause for rest, the next direction is given. "Fold the lower right corner of the paper exactly to the center, crease, and allow to remain folded." With the last fold, the paper assumes the form of the pentagon, which the children, after having counted its edges, are taught to call the "five-edged" figure. "Fold the upper left corner to the center, letting it just touch, and no more, the corner already folded, and crease." The result is the hexagon, or "six-edged" figure. "Fold the upper right corner to the center." With this fold the pentagon reappears. "Fold the lower left corner to the center." The paper is now in the form of a square, having a corner front, one half of the original size, the upper side showing four separate triangles, touching one another with their free, short edges, a line or crease dividing each triangle into two equal triangles. On the reverse side of the square, the creases form the outlines of eight congruent triangles. The paper, when unfolded, presents to view, besides a multiplication of triangles, (sixteen) parallelograms also, viz.: within the outer square, one square—four squares and four squares, respectively one-half, one-fourth and one-eighth the size of the whole square—two standing and two lying oblongs one-half the size, and two slanting oblongs in each direction, one-fourth the size of the whole square. Looking closely, four trapezoids, four pentagons and two hexagons are seen. Reversing the partly folded square,



FORMS OF SYMMETRY.

its corners are to be folded to the center, in this order, "Front, back, right, left." The result is a square, having an edge front, one-fourth the original size, and of four-fold thickness, consisting of two double layers of paper, showing on the upper side four separate triangles (Fig. 1a.), and on the under side four separate squares (Fig. 1b.). This is the first fundamental form. When unfolded thirty-two triangles are seen, and besides the squares already described, sixteen additional ones, one-sixteenth the size of the whole square.

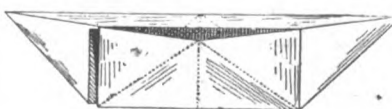
It is to be remembered, that, whatever is to be the result, the square is in every case, first to be folded in the manner described, into the first fundamental form, which is a form of knowledge, capable of being developed into innumerable forms of use and beauty. The corners of Fig. 1b being again folded to the center, the result is a square having a corner front, one-eighth the original size, (Fig. 2a) reverse side, (Fig. 2b). This is the second fundamental form, also a form of knowledge, from which many others may be evolved. The pa-



CANOE.

per unfolded, shows sixty-four triangles, and in addition to the squares seen in the first fundamental form, twenty-four squares one thirty-second part of the whole square, etc.

A child unaccustomed to follow directions, would be unable to concentrate the attention long enough to make the twelve folds required to produce the first fundamental form, and judgment must be exercised in giving little enough to do, and leading with slow, sure steps to the desired end. The value of this deliberate action is soon realized, the children learning, after a few trials, to fold with great exactness,



FISH BOAT, WITH RECEPTACLE FOR FISH.

sometimes in advance of the directions given, so easy is it to follow the simple, unerring law—and persevering to the end, lured by the hope of the pretty box, bird, boat, balloon, etc., which if the folding has been accurately done, are sure to be the result.

Much space and many illustrations would be required to describe the evolution of the forms of life and beauty. Among the forms of life to be made from the first fundamental form, may be enumerated a table, table cloth, with hanging corners, salt cellar, cake plate, work basket, looking glass, dust pan, kite, wind-mill, flower, flower pot, bird, swimming duck, sail boat, double row boat in two varieties, fish boat, with receptacle attached for fish, boat with seats, canoe, balloon, etc. From the second fundamental form may be made a knitting pouch, chest of drawers, boots, hat, under-vest, pantaloons, frame, box, pocket-book, cross, gondola, etc.

The number of forms of beauty produced by unfolding and refolding in the creases already made, is seemingly endless. The first attempts at inventing are sometimes barren of results, and again, by making slight changes in either of the fundamental forms, the paper falls into sudden and unexpected shapes, suggesting objects that seem almost to invent themselves.

The oblong, triangular and circular papers are not introduced until the properties of the square are familiar to the children, who are not to be confused by the presentation of too many new ideas at once, the conversation accompanying the work always being such as to rest and relieve the mind. If directions are given slowly, with frequent pauses for relaxation and examination of the work, the children soon learn to exercise the greatest care, exactness, neatness and cleanliness in folding and creasing, taught by experience that paper carelessly folded will make good results impossible.

The systematic and exact folding is a preparation for many kinds of work requiring manual dexterity. The mathematical perceptions gained in previous occupations are strengthened and confirmed by the observation of line, triangle, oblong, square, etc., which are constantly reproduced in the folding, and plainly seen and conversed upon.

Paper folding in its simplest exercises, is introduced the first year of the Kindergarten course, but is used to a much greater extent during the last three years. It is also used in the primary school, and in many instances in advanced schools, as an aid in teaching mathematics.

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TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Timely Hints.

Give your plants all the sunshine possible. These short winter days are quite likely to be cloudy ones, and plants will not bloom well without sunshine. So be sure to take advantage of every clear day and allow your plants to get all the benefit they can from them.

Be careful about giving too much water. Some persons get into the habit of giving water daily, not taking into consideration the fact that in dull weather evaporation takes place slowly. If water is applied too frequently, the soil will be in danger of souring, and good plants cannot be grown in a sour soil. Watch your plants, and withhold water till the surface of the soil looks dry. Then give enough to permeate the entire ball of earth in the pot.

In winter never apply water that has not had its first chill taken off. I do not believe in giving warm water to ordinary plants, but I would advise letting it stand until it is of the temperature of the room in which the plants are.

Stir the soil about your plants at least once a week, to the depth of an inch. This for two reasons: it prevents the soil from hardening, and it allows the air to penetrate more readily to the roots of the plants. If the surface of the soil is allowed to become hard evaporation is difficult, and very often diseased roots result from the retention of too much water. A good implement to stir the soil with is an old-fashioned two-tined fork.

If you notice an aphid on your plants, don't wait for an increase, but apply the "ounce of prevention which is worth a pound of cure." Make an infusion of Sulpho-Tobacco Soap, and syringe all plants on which this pest delights to feed. Remember that it is much easier to keep your plants clean than it is to clean them after they become badly infested. It is a good plan to syringe them occasionally with an infusion of this soap if no insects are found.

Keep all dying and decaying leaves picked off. The plant will do all the better for their removal, and it will look enough better to make it well worth while to go over it at least once a week.

And be sure to turn your plants at least every week. If you do not do this, the branches will be drawn towards the window, and in a short time you have a one-sided plant.

At least once a week take your plants to the kitchen sink and give them a thorough showering. This applies, of course, to such plants as are kept in a room where a showering cannot be given daily. If you have a room expressly for them it will not be necessary to do this. If you haven't such a room for them, make up your mind to have one as soon as possible. It won't cost much and you will find it the most delightful room in the house. And you haven't any idea how much better plants will grow in a room of their own.

Always keep a basin of water on the stove to evaporate. The moisture given off from it will make the air much more pleasant for your use, and the plants will appreciate it, be sure. It is a good plan to have strips an inch in width nailed about your plant-table to hold in that depth of sand, on which plants can be placed. This sand will take up a good deal of water, and give off a steady supply of moisture which will be very beneficial to the plants above it. One reason why so many plants languish and look yellow and sickly, is because the air is so dry that they can obtain no moisture to drink in through the pores of their leaves.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mrs. J. W. Fiske asks if Passiflora "Constance Elliot" will live through the winter out of doors in Kentucky. I do not know. It might if covered a foot deep with leaves, but I am inclined to think not.

The above question was received in September, and of course the writer wanted an early reply, but she did not send a stamp for return postage, and the query had to wait its turn for answer in the paper. By the time it reaches her the information will be useless. It really seems impossible to convince correspondents that it is wholly out of the question to get an answer to a query in the next issue of the JOURNAL after their question is sent in. I have said, over and over again in this column, that if an immediate answer is wanted it must be sent by mail. Let me say again that if you are not willing to wait at least three months for a reply through the paper, do not ask that answer should be given through that channel.

Mrs. M. A. R. asks: "What causes a bluish sort of aphid to be in the soil? Also yellow ants? For several years past I have failed to raise Verbenas and Asters. The last two years I have planted them in the rear of the garden where they have done well. Now the pests go at the Ageratum, Daisy and Calendula roots, and even Gladiolus bulbs are attacked by them. What shall I do to get rid of them?" I cannot say why they are there, but the fact remains that many flower-growers are greatly troubled with this aphid, and the best remedy for them that I have ever tried is wood ashes applied freely to the soil, and worked in about the roots of the infested plants. My plants have not been injured very much by this pest, and I attribute this to the fact that I have made this application each spring. A neighbor tells me that she steeped tobacco stems and poured the infusion about Asters, and in this way succeeded in driving the aphides away. This correspondent also asks: "Is it injurious to Tulips and Hyacinths to grow plants like the Mignonette among them in summer?" No, provided you add enough manure each season to keep the soil rich.

Mrs. C. E. Davis inquired in July number about the Plumbago. In reply to this question Miss L. McL., Indian Office, Washington, D. C., writes, "I have had a Plumbago for four years. It is kept in a south window in winter, and on the outside of a north window in summer. It blooms well, and flourishes in a room with gas and furnace heat. Sometimes it comes into bloom in February."

Amateur wants to know if I can tell her of some method by which she can tell a plant, by its leaves, flowers, or other peculiarity. Get Gray's Botany. This will enable you to arrive at an accurate knowledge of families and classes of plants. But there is no work that will enable you to distinguish varieties. You will

have to depend on the catalogues for that. With the long winter evenings come the winter frolics and entertainments, and among them perhaps, none are so fraught with enjoyment as Amateur Theatricals, the more especially, if the play selected is full of fun.

Marietta Holly has recognized this and has dramatized some of her happiest hits under the title of "Betsey Bobbet." The great success with which this play has met, wherever played, must be very gratifying to the writer, but is hardly matter of surprise to those who know "Samantha Allen."



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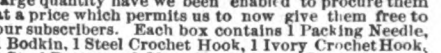
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to the person who shall send in the eighth largest list of yearly subscribers at 50 cents per year each, between now and July 1st 1889.

One hundred and seventy-five dollars in cash is offered

to the person who shall send us the ninth largest number of yearly subscribers at 50 cents per year each, between now and July 1st 1889.

One hundred and fifty dollars in cash is offered

to the person who shall send us the tenth largest number of yearly subscribers at 50 cents per year each, between now and July 1st 1889.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars in cash is offered

to the person who shall send us the eleventh largest number of yearly subscribers at 50 cents per year each, between now and July 1st 1889.

One hundred dollars in cash is offered

to the person who shall send in the twelfth largest list of yearly subscribers at 50 cents per year each, between now and July 1st 1889.

5 SPLENDID PARLOR ORGANS

will be given to the next five largest (13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th) club raisers.

Has four Sets of Reeds, five Octaves, two Couplers, eleven Stops, two Knee Swells.

CONTAINS

One set DIAPASON Reeds of 2 Octaves 8 feet, Bass.

One set DULCIANA Reeds of 3 Octaves 8 feet, Treb.

One set PRINCIPAL Reeds of 2 Octaves 4 feet, Bass.

One set CELESTE Reeds of 3 Octaves 8 feet, Treb.

STOPS.—Diapason, Dulciana, Celeste, Principal, Dulcet, Echo, Celestina, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Grand Organ Knee Swell, and Improved Knee Swell.

The Octave Couplers are made of tempered Steel, and cannot warp or get out of order. The Bellows are made of the best rubber cloth. The case is of Walnut, veneered panels, swinging Music Desk, and Rollers underneath for convenience of moving.

This Style of Organ is usually catalogued by Manufacturers at \$250.00.



Dimensions—Height 78 in.; Depth 24 in.; Length 45 in.; Weight, boxed, 350 lbs.

FIVE HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES

will be given to the next five largest (18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d) club raisers. Either gentlemen's or ladies sizes as preferred. These watches will be of the finest grade, solid gold Waltham or Elgin movement, and worth not less than \$50. each.



No. 16.



No. 19.

No. 16 is the finest premium ever offered for subscriptions. It is the new 6 size American Watch called the "Queen," guaranteed full 14 Karat. It is full open face, the movements are all guaranteed to give the wearer perfect time, being a chronometer balance, ruby pallets, stem winding and setting, you can have it either plain red gold polished, or engine turned, fancy engraved. We would not offer the JOURNAL sisters a watch that we could not warrant in every particular. This is a watch worth having and worth working for.

No. 19 is a genuine 14 karat, gold watch, either hunting or open face, engine turned case, warranted to wear for twenty years; the movement a fine one of American Waltham make, jeweled compensation balance, and a first-class time-keeper, warranted in every particular by us as well as by company making same. Stem winder and stem setter, a most useful premium.

Do not forget that these special prizes are **in addition** to any premiums or cash commissions you may earn for clubs, as offered by us in our premium supplements. If you fail to secure one of these prizes, you still have all the commissions or premiums that you may earn, to pay you for your trouble. You have *nothing* to lose, by working for us. The fifteen persons sending us the fifteen *largest* lists will earn these *extra* grand prizes.

Remember that two six months subscriptions count as one yearly. Many a six months subscription can be had for the asking where a yearly may be refused. They all count, so don't neglect them.

Lists of subscribers should be sent in as fast as secured, and an account will be kept with each agent until the canvass is finished. Don't keep your subscribers waiting for their papers until you have a large list. Send them in as fast as received.

Sample copies and posters will be furnished to any agents who will work in earnest. They should be distributed liberally and judiciously, and will prove of the greatest value to club raisers. Do not neglect to advertise thoroughly.

A cash commission, instead of a premium will be given agents if desired. A good way to earn money.

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PUBLISHER.

The following letters were received from participants in our December prize contest acknowledging receipt of money as awarded in June number.

CLYDE, N. Y., June 20th, 1888.
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
DEAR SIR:—Your check for five hundred dollars which you sent me as the first prize for obtaining the largest list of subscribers to the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL was duly received and I wish to thank you for it. I like to work for your paper for two reasons, first I receive liberal pay for my services, and second the paper is so valuable and unlike all others that it is appreciated by those who subscribe with me, and therefore gives universal satisfaction. If you make another similar offer, I will endeavor to send you another list of subscribers, although I cannot promise to send you as many next time. Thanking you again for your kindness, promptness and generosity and wishing you a continuance of your unequalled success in all your enterprises, I remain
Respectfully yours,
FRANK FINCH.
BROCKTON, MASS., June 20th, 1888.
MR. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
DEAR SIR:—I received the four hundred dollar check

you sent me all right, for which I thank you very kindly. Yours truly,
W. F. LANDERS.
For Mrs. E. F. LANDERS, 27 Highland St.
CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.:
GENTLEMEN:—The check of \$500 is received, for which I am happy to say, thank you.
Yours truly,
W. A. WALLING.
HALF MOON, N. Y., June 4th, 1888.
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your check for \$300 for fifth prize LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Thanks,
Very truly yours,
I. H. CLARK.
LANDAFF, N. H., June 23d, 1888.
This certifies that I have received from Cyrus H. K. Curtis a check for \$275.00 as payment of the sixth cash prize, won by me in the late contest, my list of subscribers numbering 853.
HARRY E. MERRILL.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9th, 1888.
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Yours with check for two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00) for my cash prize, received. Many thanks for the same and your kindness.
Very truly yours,
JENNIE C. GRAHAM.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., June 15th, 1888.
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—The check for the \$225.00 has been received. Many thanks to you, and I hope my subscribers will continue their paper after this year's subscription expires. The paper is very much liked here, and many tell me they shall renew.
Yours etc.,
L. E. THOMPSON.
WEST MEDWAY, MASS.
MR. CURTIS.
DEAR SIR:—I hereby acknowledge that I have received a check for two hundred dollars. Accept my thanks for the same. Yours truly,
W. L. RIPLEY.
LA CROSSE, WIS., June 11th, 1888.
MR. CYRUS H. K. CURTIS:
DEAR SIR:—I acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of one hundred and seventy-five dollars as premium to LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
Yours truly,
MRS. ANNA W. DANIELS.
GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL., June 12th, 1888.
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.:
DEAR SIR:—Your check for \$150.00, in payment for the eleventh largest list of subscribers, as per offer in December number, received yesterday. With many

thanks to you for the check and to the ladies of Crested Butte, Gunnison, Salida, Buena Vista, Leadville and Aspen, who showed their confidence in me and their good taste for literature by subscribing for the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and to Postmaster Goodell and others of Leadville, for their influence, also the dep'y P. M. of this place. I remain
Yours Respectfully,
E. T. PATTON,
WEST MACEDON, N. Y., June 9th, 1888.
\$125.00.
Received the above-mentioned check. Thanks,
J. W. BARRETT.
TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 23d, 1888.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Received payment by check for \$100.00 on Independence National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. E. A. KEITH.
CHESTER, PA., June 21st, 1888.
CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Esq.:
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 19th is received. Please excuse my neglect in not acknowledging receipt of your check for \$75 sooner. Thanking you for the same, and hoping I may do better next time, I am Yours respectfully,
EVA B. LANE.

BREAKFAST & DINNER PARTIES.

Teas, Suppers Luncheons and Receptions.

Entirely New, Original, Practical.
AND RELIABLE

A NEW BOOK JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE 25C.

Given for only two yearly subscribers, and sent postpaid to any address.

Breakfast Parties—Formal Dinners—Informal Dinners—Dinner Giving—Luncheons and Teas—A High Tea—Suppers and Receptions—Summer Entertainments—Hints on how to arrange the Table—How to talk in Society—How to make French Candy—Some English and Scotch Cakes—English Pies and Puddings—Christmas Goodies—Christmas Entertainments, etc., etc.



CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

Given as a Premium to anyone sending us only 2 subscribers at 50 cents each per year.

HOW TO TALK WELL.

AND IMPROVE YOUR GRAMMAR.

Was your early education neglected? Every woman having a spark of desire for self-improvement should secure a copy of

Ease in Conversation;

OR HINTS TO THE UNGRAMMATICAL.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

It points out unsuspected errors in everyday English. Tells you how to talk well in Society. How to acquire ease and correctness in conversation. Shows how we make ourselves ridiculous; how we miss that nice balance of ready thinking before folks that gives one that hardest achievement—ease. Tells how to say, and not to say things that make folks wonder where you were born, if you say them, or don't say them wrong.

80 PAGES, PAPER COVERS, 25 CENTS POSTPAID.

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Parloa's New Cook Book.

Given for only 2 Yearly Subscribers.

In a beautiful lithographed paper cover, mailed on receipt of 25 cents.



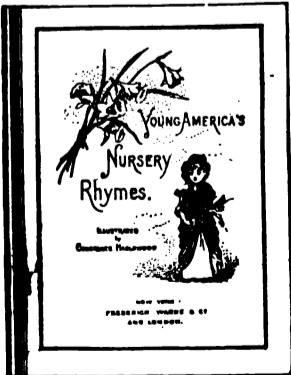
This marvellously cheap edition of MISS PARLOA'S popular book places THE AUTHORITY of all matters pertaining to good living within the reach of every one. Over seventy-five thousand copies of her other and more expensive books have been sold.

Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

Young America's Nursery Rhymes.

ANOTHER FINELY ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY BOOK FOR THE CHILDREN.

Given for only 6 yearly subscribers; or, for only 4 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for only 2 subscribers and 50 cents extra.



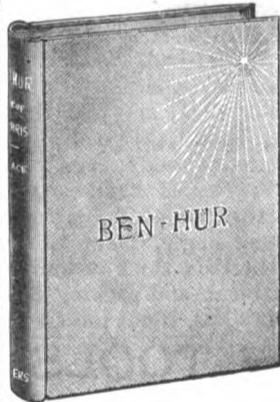
80 pages of the old favorite nursery rhymes illustrated in fac-simile water color, with a very effective cover design.

Handsome colored pictures in a handsomely made and printed book will delight the children and make a splendid present. Our price is but \$1.00, sent postpaid to any address.

BEN-HUR: A TALE OF THE CHRIST.

By LEW WALLACE.

Given for only 10 yearly subscribers; or, for only 8 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, 6 subscribers and 50 cents extra.



Ben-Hur is one of the most popular books issued from the press for years. EVERYBODY is reading it. It is a most beautiful story and should be in the homes of Christian families everywhere.

It is one of the best books you can select for a holiday, or a birthday present.

The great demand for this charming romance is almost without parallel, the publishers have issued already one hundred and eighty-five thousand copies. It is a beautiful Oriental Story of the time of Christ. The story in itself is most fascinating, and the vast information it imparts about the people in the Redeemer's time, and the country in which He lived, is of great value. Price, postpaid, \$1.25; or presented for 10 subscribers at 50 cents each.

USAGES OF THE BEST SOCIETY.

Given for a Club of only 3 subscribers, at 50 cts., each per year.



The Usages of the Best Society:

A manual of social etiquette. By FRANCES STEVENS. Nothing is given in this book that has not the sanction of observance by the best society. Contains 21 chapters. Introductions and salutations—Visiting Cards and Visiting—Strangers and New-comers—Engagements and Weddings—Receptions and Debuts—Private Balls and Germans—Fancy Dress and Masquerade Balls and Costumes—Opera and Theatre Parties—Dinner and Dinner Giving—Table Decorations and Etiquette—Luncheons, Breakfast and Teas—The Art of Enter-

taining—Letter Writing and Invitations—Musical "At Homes" and Garden Parties—Traveling Manners and Mourning Etiquette—Wedding and Birthday Anniversaries and Presents—New Year's Day Receptions—Important General

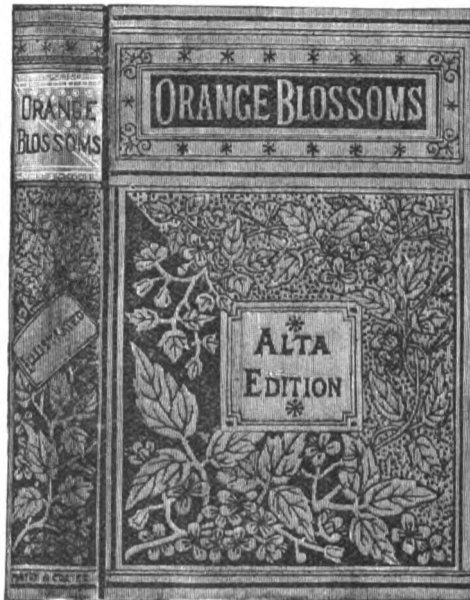
Considerations—Brief Hints for every day use. This book is indispensable to all who wish to obtain the most enjoyment from daily intercourse with their fellow beings. Handsome cloth binding.

Good Books for Only 4 Subscribers.

The following new books have been added to our list of "Alta" books since issuing our premium list in November.

Best Popular 12mos.

Each book bound in the handsomest manner, with a beautiful black and gold back stamp, ornamental side and silk ribbon marker.



Any one of these volumes given for only 4 subscribers; or, for only 2 subscribers and 25 cents extra.

HOLIDAYS AT THE GRANGE. By Emily Mayar Higgins

TENNYSON'S POEMS. By Alfred Tennyson.

IDYLLS OF THE KING. By Alfred Tennyson.

PARADISE LOST. By John Milton.

LENNY THE ORPHAN. By Margaret Hosmer.

HOLD THE FORT. By D. L. Moody.

EVENINGS WITH MOODY AND SANSKEY.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME. Seven Kings of the Seven Hills. By C. H. B. Laing.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME. Conquests of the Seven Hills. By C. H. B. Laing.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF ROME. Heroes of the Seven Hills. By C. H. B. Laing.

MARY AND FLORENCE. By Ann Fraser Tytler.

MARY AND FLORENCE AT SIXTEEN. By Ann Fraser Tytler.

We offer them for sale at 35 cents each—10 cents extra for postage—45 cents postpaid to any address.

Some More Good Books for Only 4 Yearly Subscribers.

Any one of the books mentioned below sent free, postage paid, to any one sending us only 4 yearly subscribers; or, for only 2 subscribers and 25 cents extra.

Printed in large clear type, illustrated with frontispiece and other engravings, handsomely bound in cloth.

POE'S (EDGAR ALLEN), Complete Poetical Works with memoir.

POE'S TALES, comprising "The narrative of A. Gordon Pym," "The Gold Bug," &c., with Notes.

JOHN HALIFAX GENTLEMAN, by Miss Muloch.

BRYANT'S (W. CULLEN) POETICAL WORKS. Including Thanatopsis and other earlier poems—Frontispiece.

WHITTIER'S POETICAL WORKS. Including short miscellaneous poems—Frontispiece.

LONGFELLOW'S VOICES OF THE NIGHT, Ballads, Poems on Slavery, and other poems—Frontispiece.

TENNYSON'S Complete Poetical Works.

ROB ROY. A Historical Romance, and Rokeby (a poem), by Sir Walter Scott. The two books in one volume.

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

SHE, KING SOLOMAN'S MINES, ALLEN QUARTERMAIN, JESS. } by H. Rider Haggard.

I will mail any one volume of the above list to any address for only 45 cents, 35 for the book and 10 cents for postage, provided you do not care to raise a club and secure one free of expense.



FREE TO ANY BOY

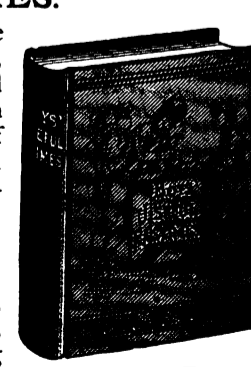
who will send us 4 yearly subscribers; or, for only 2 subscribers and 25 cts. extra.

BOYS' USEFUL PASTIMES.

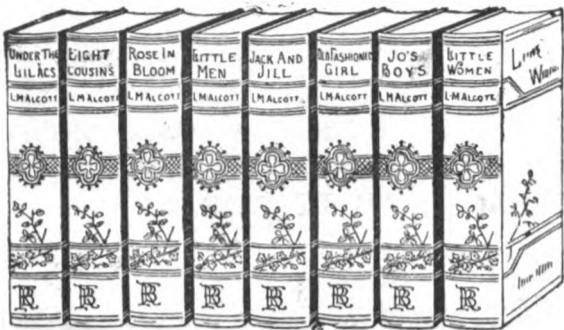
Boy's Useful Pastimes: Pleasant and profitable amusement for spare hours. By PROF. ROBERT GRIFFITH, A. M. This volume comprises chapters on the use and care of tools, and detailed instruction by means of which boys can make, with their own hands, a large number of toys, household ornaments, scientific appliances, and many pretty, amusing and necessary articles for the playground, the home and out of doors. It is bound in

Handsome Cloth Binding, with 300 Illustrations, showing how to make Boats, Steam Engines, Steamers, Bob-Sleds, Ice-Boats, Windmills, Aquariums, Hand-Carts, Tops, Flags, Photograph Camera, Telephone, Telegraph, Microscope, Kaleidoscope, Steam Acrobats, Traps, Dog Houses, Bird Cages, Coops, Dove Cotes, Squirrel Cages, Summer Houses, Fences, Fountains, Furniture, Gymnasium, Step Ladders, Trunks, Nets, Wire Work, Clay Modeling, Brass Work, Picture Frames, Electric Batteries, Electroplating, Electrotyping, Running Mice, Wig-Wags and many other useful articles.

In looking for a book to put into the hands of your boy which will be of real and genuine use, and at the same time a source of healthful entertainment, his is the one you should choose. Postage always 10 cents extra.



Miss Alcott's Famous Books FOR GIRLS



REDUCED IN PRICE

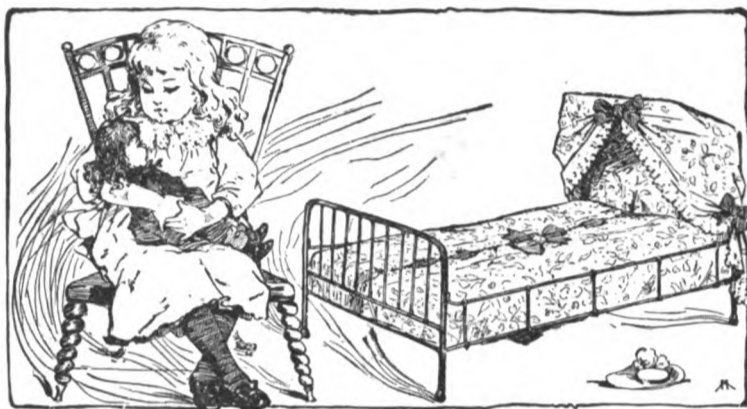
Since issuing our November premium supplement, we have reduced the Alcott books slightly—from \$1.25 to \$1.10. Postage 15 cents.

Our offer should now read: \$1.25 for any one volume including the postage to any address.

Polished Brass Patent Folding Doll's Bed

Given for only 8 subscribers at 50 cents per year, or for only 6 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or for only 4 subscribers and 50 cents extra.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR LITTLE GIRLS, IS THE BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN ROD DOLL'S BEDSTEAD.



A never failing delight for all the year round. Be sure and send for one. It will last your child the lifetime of many dolls. Made to fold into a flat package. Can be sent by express to any part of the world, on receipt of price.

Made of best brass wire, securely riveted by a patent process. The express charges are but 25 to 35 cents, according to distance east of the Rocky Mountains. Expressage must be paid by receiver.

The regular price of this bed is \$1.00 by the dozen. This is the manufacturer's price. They would cost in the stores \$1.50. Our price is but \$1.00 each. The above offer is only for the Bedstead. Mattress furnished for 50 cents extra.

BEAUTIFUL DOLLS.



With long curly flaxen hair and lovely eyes that open and shut; big dolls, 16½ inches long; dolls with arms and legs that can be moved in any position, thousands of them have just arrived from Germany, and want the JOURNAL little ones to take them home and care for them. They were made expressly for the thousands of little girls who read the JOURNAL, and we know they will be delighted with our efforts.



It is the best doll we have ever given them; we were very particular in our order to get them just right.

The face, neck and shoulders are bisque. The arms and legs can be moved in any position. It has a jointed kid body of the finest workmanship. The head is movable and can be turned in natural positions. The long flaxen hair, the "human" eyes, the rosy cheeks and beautiful expression of this pretty doll will captivate any little girl's heart. It has stockings and slippers with bright buckles.



One of these beautiful dolls will be sent free of cost (except 25 cents for the postage) to any little girl who will send us 8 yearly subscribers; or, we will send it for only 6 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 2 subscribers and 75 cents extra. (Remember the postage is always 25 cents more.)

Any little girl can find 8 of her mothers friends, in half an hour, who would gladly subscribe for the JOURNAL. Just show a copy of the paper and ask them to join your club, and the doll is yours.

We offer this doll for sale for only \$1.00. The same size and quality will cost you considerable more in the stores. The postage is always 25 cents extra.

THE GLADSTONE LAMP.

A HANDSOME PARLOR ORNAMENT.

Given for only 30 yearly subscribers; or, for 20 yearly subscribers and \$1.00 extra; or, for only 10 yearly subscribers and \$2.00 extra.

PORCELAIN SHADE \$1.00 EXTRA.



This Lamp is in all respects a "Wonderful Lamp,"—the best ever invented. It gives a pure, soft and immense white light of 85 Candle power, the most brilliant, the largest and the purest light from kerosene oil that has ever been produced. The world has never seen the equal of such a light from oil. Everybody wants a lamp, and they want a good one. Most of those who have poor lamps want something better. Every family wants a stylish, parlor table lamp. They want a nice lamp at the price charged for the cheapest. They want above all things, a lamp that will give a clear, large and brilliant light. The brighter the light, the more pleased they all are. Now the GLADSTONE LAMP just satisfies all of those "wants." It beats every lamp ever before made. Think of the labor, annoyance, expense and health saved by a lamp having such qualities as these: Never needs trimming, never breaks

chimneys, never smells; no gumming up, no leaks, no sputtering, no climbing of the flame, no annoyance of any kind! And then think of having besides all these advantages, a light of pure white brilliancy, of 85 candle power—10 to 20 times the size and brightness of the light of the best ordinary house lamp.

The "GLADSTONE LAMP" is made of high-grade hard rolled metal, with heavy base and handles, and in an elegant design, as the above engraving shows, the body of the lamp being wrought in repousse;—the whole making a rich and beautiful ornament for Parlor or Dining Table. It is finished in either Rich Gold Bronze or Antique Bronze; the gold finish being the color of rich gold, and the antique made of bronze metal, is the shade of copper, or dark bronze. The Nickel and Gold being heavy Electro-plate they will wear for years without change. Customers may select either style or finish.

OUR PRICE for the Gladstone Table Lamp with handles, finished either in Gold or Antique Bronze, with Shade Holder, Chimney, and Decorated Porcelain Shade, complete is \$5.00. (Price without Porcelain Shade, \$4.00.)

This is \$2.00 less than the price named on the manufacturers circulars.

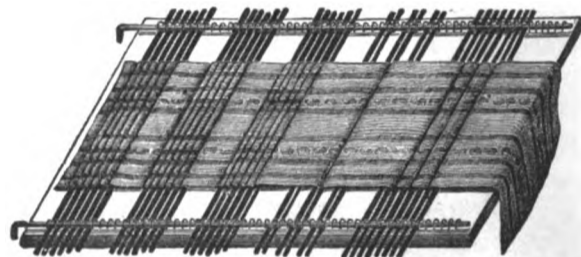
**85
Candle
Power**

THE MAGIC PLAITER.

A USEFUL PREMIUM FOR EVERY WOMAN.

Given for only 6 yearly subscribers; or, for only 4 subscribers and 25 cts., extra; or for only 2 subscribers and 50 cts., extra.

The Magic Plaiter, wherever known, is acknowledged to take the lead of all others in convenience and quality of work combined. With thin steel plates forming both edges of every plait, and securely held in place until the work is finished and pressed, there is little possibility of poor work, and without these features, found only in the Magic,



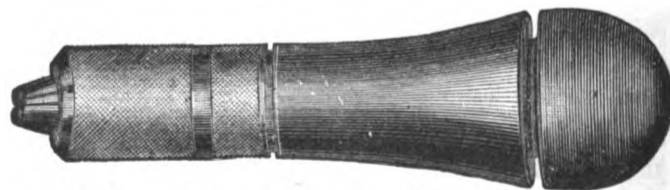
there is little probability of good work except perhaps in very expert hands.

With this plaiter anybody, even a child, can make all kinds of plaitings, more beautiful than the best of hand work. It has 84 needles, is equally useful for side or knife plaits, box plaits, narrow or broad, uniform or varied, or in groups with spaces, either single, double or treble in all the styles made by hand. Does as well on all materials, thick or thin, woolens, silks or muslins.

Price \$1. Postage and packing always 50 cents extra. Can be sent by express for probably less, if not too far distant.

HANDY TOOLS FOR THE HOUSE.

Given for only 8 yearly subscribers; or, for only 6 subscribers and 25 cents extra; or, for only 4 subscribers and 50 cents extra; or, for only 2 subscribers and 75 cents extra.



A most convenient and useful article for wives and daughters, as well as for the men and boys.

These Tool Handles are made of Rosewood, with Lignumvitæ Cap, highly polished and of beautiful appearance. The ferrule and jaws are heavily Nickel-Plated.

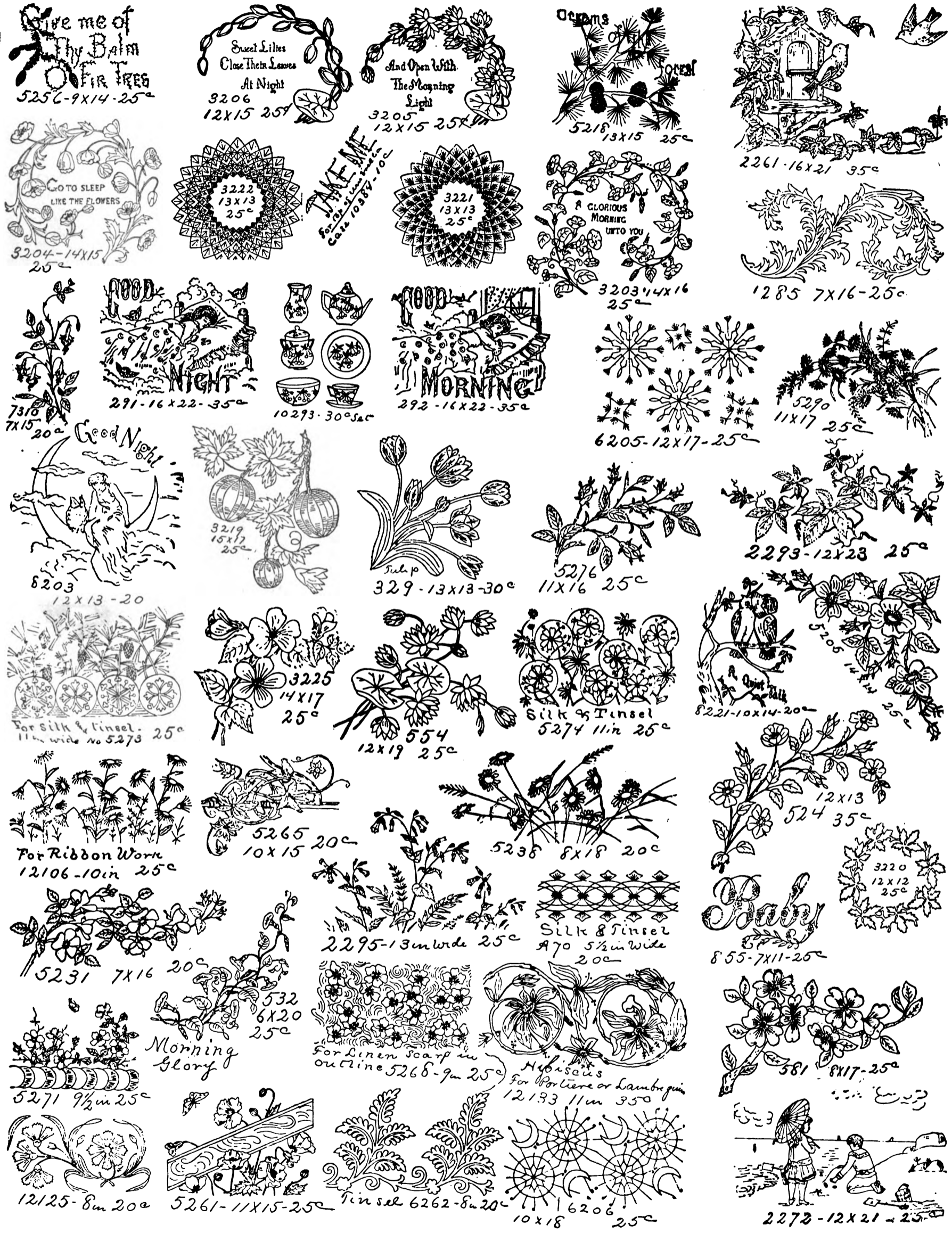
The Steel jaws will hold perfectly not only the Tools contained in the hollow handle, but all other things from a needle to a mill file. No other Tool Handle in the market will do this. It answers the purpose of a small Hand Vise.

These Cuts are about one-half the size of the Handle and Tools which they represent. The Tools are made from Steel of the highest grade, tempered by men of great experience, honed to a fine cutting edge, and are all highly finished. They are made for service, and will give the greatest satisfaction. The Jaws in the handle shut over the shoulders of the tools (as seen in the cuts), so as to make it impossible to pull them out when in use.

No. 4 Handle and 10 Tools, \$1.00. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

STAMPING PATTERNS OF CHOICE DESIGNS. FOR EMBROIDERY AND PAINTING.

ANY TWO OF THESE STAMPING PATTERNS GIVEN FOR ONLY TWO SUBSCRIBERS AT 50 CENTS EACH PER YEAR.



We have sold so many hundreds of thousands of our stamping outfits to our subscribers during the past two years, and have taught ladies so thoroughly that they can do their own stamping, that we have created an immense demand for single patterns of new designs, different from those found in the outfits; this demand we have heretofore been unable to supply. Now, however, we have made an arrangement with our manufacturer, so that we can sell single designs for any class of work desired. This we think our subscribers will appreciate when they see that they can buy a stamping pattern for just what they would have to pay for having the stamping done. We give on this page illustrations of nearly fifty very choice designs, suitable for the popular kinds of fancy work of the day. It will be noticed that the number by which the pattern can be ordered, the size of the working pattern and the price (**prepaid by mail**) are given under each design. Any one ordering one of these patterns who has never learned to do stamping may secure printed instructions with the pattern if she so desires. If we find that these patterns are appreciated, as we have no doubt they will be, we shall from time to time offer pages of illustrations of new work in embroidery and painting. In addition to offering these patterns for sale to our subscribers we make the following **very generous offer**.
We will give 2 stamping patterns of any of these designs illustrated for only 2 new subscribers to the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL at 50 cents each per year.

(FOR THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL.)
BATHING AND BRUSHING.

BY JEANIE DEANS.

As years go by the skin and hair tell the story of care or neglect.

Every intelligent mind understands that a bath at least once each week is essential to health therefore happiness, but all may not know that a rough skin is greatly improved by more frequent ablutions.

It is said attendants in bath houses have skins as smooth as satin—Doubtless they learn and practice the art of keeping the skin clean and healthful.

The amount of time and labor for this simple hygienic performance is not great, but the thing that is difficult is to establish the habit of daily bathing and friction. This done the greatest obstacle is overcome.

The custom of a cold sponge bath on rising followed by brisk friction besides increasing beauty, goes far to sustain health and ward off disease. The vigor and elasticity thus imparted are known only to those who practise it, and the habit once well established will not easily be relinquished. A word of caution may be necessary, as it is not wise for all people under all circumstances to strictly adhere to this rule.

But for the well, the moderately well, and the semi-invalid beginning with warm water if necessary and gradually reducing the temperature to cold, good results will surely follow.

As a preventive against taking cold, cold bathing is excellent.

Jenny June says a warm sponge bath at night, and a cold sponge bath in the morning has been her custom since eleven years of age, and to it she attributes much of the good health that has been hers to enjoy.

The many little arts to keep up the complexion, to give a soft youthful glow to the skin were better laid aside—or never commenced—and the baths I have mentioned substituted.

Good sense is always on the side of a sure foundation, and it is better to build upon what is truly our own, securing beauty, or retaining it by natural methods than use artifices often more or less questionable.

The hair as well as skin should receive attention if we would keep it soft and glossy. Although there is great difference in hair in these respects, brushing will help much.

I have heard the rule, an hour a day for brushing the hair, but I think a persevering practice of half that time will not disappoint one.

"Too much time to use in bathing and brushing?" "What that we value is acquired without time, patience, and perseverance?" Answer please, besides do not forget "The Man Wonderful in the House Beautiful," and the personal responsibility thereby, that rests with every one.

BONED WITH
BALL'S KABO



Warranted not to break or roll up with
ONE YEAR'S WEAR.
If they do we will cheerfully return the money paid for them, if the Corset is not

CORSETS

Satisfactory in all respects
After Three Weeks Wear.
It may be returned to us and money will be refunded.

CHICAGO CORSET COMP'Y,
Chicago and New York.

TERRORS OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Largely removed by use of Florence Dental Plate Brush. Gives comfort and cleanliness, will outwear three ordinary brushes. Circulars: FLORENCE MFG. CO., Florence, Mass. Kept by all dealers. Endorsed by all Dentists



OF the contents of a package of "Cerealine Flakes" costing twenty cents, a cook in a private family of six persons, made puddings five times, waffles twice, muffins three times, gridle-cakes five times; used "Cerealine Flakes" in soups twice in place of sago and barley, and added some to six bakings of bread. Buy a package of Cerealine Flakes of your grocer, and try how far you can make its contents go yourself.

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

COLGATE & CO'S
PERFUMERY
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

Among our unrivalled assortment of Perfumes Toilet Articles and Superfine Soaps, will be found suitable gifts for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

LABLACHE
(TRADE MARK.)
FACE POWDER.
—BOSTON—B. LEVY.—MASS.—

EVER BLOOMING. EVER YOUNG.

ZELIE DE LUSSAN,
The Charming Prima Donna
Boston Ideal Opera Co.
HOTEL RICHELIEU, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. BEN LEVY & Co., Boston, Mass.

Dear Sirs—As I have been using your beautiful LABLACHE FACE POWDER for a long time, I am firmly convinced that it has not its equal in this or the old country; you will therefore allow me to offer you my best wishes for its future success. Believe me, Very truly yours,
ZELIE DE LUSSAN.

The Lablache Face Powder
Is the purest and only perfect toilet preparation in the market. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 2-cent stamps.
BEN LEVY & CO.,
French Perfumers, 34 West St., Boston, Mass.

DR. WILBOR'S
COMPOUND OF
Pure Cod Liver Oil And Phosphates

OF LIME, SODA, IRON.

It has required much experience and care to enable the proprietor to combine the Oil and Phosphates so that they would become thoroughly efficacious together, and he has the only recipe by which this can be accomplished. Another important advantage which the Pure Cod Liver Oil possesses prepared in this way, over the plain cod liver oil, is the fact that besides adding largely to its medical qualities it preserves the oil pure and sweet for a longer period than it can be done in any other manner. This fact alone would recommend this form of using the Oil even if the phosphates did not also add vastly to the healing qualities of the preparation. The perfect incorporation of the phosphates with the cod liver oil has only been accomplished by the adoption of the most perfect rules of chemistry; and a medicine has been produced which while it is so efficacious is also perfectly

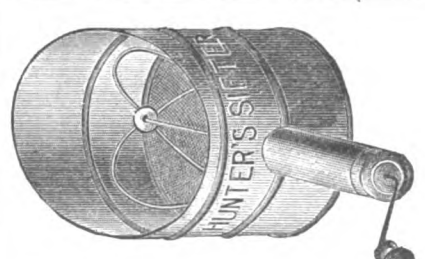
CURES
CONSUMPTION,
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, DEBILITY,
WASTING DISEASES, and all
SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, become very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system,

FLESH, NERVE, BLOOD, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by **DR. ALEXR. B. WILBOR,** Chemist, Boston, Mass. Send for illustrated circular, which will be mailed free. Sold by all druggists.

Palatable and pleasant.



The Hunter Sifter combines twelve kitchen utensils in one. It is a Mixer, Scoop, Measure, Weigher, Dredger, Rice Washer, and Tomato, Pumpkin, Starch, Wine and Fruit Strainer. It is the most useful kitchen utensil made.

For sale at stove, hardware and house-furnishing stores.
A toy Sifter, the size of the above cut, which shows how the large Sifter works, and which will afford amusement to any little girl, will be sent free to any one who will mention where this advertisement was seen, and enclose two two-cent stamps for postage, to

THE FRED. J. MEYERS MFC. CO.
COVINGTON, KY.

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

TRADE MARK
DUTCH JELLY
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT
CREST AND SIGNATURE
K. van Arnhem
KEEP THE LID ON THE POT

If you want a beautiful complexion and a perfect skin, use **DUTCH JELLY.** No tan, freckles, no patches, pimples, black heads or wrinkles. No coarse, rough, greasy, chafed or chapped face, being a handsomely prepared, absolutely pure, vegetable compound and void of all mineral properties; contains no grease or oil, and after its application the most delicate fabric can be shaved without soiling. Gentlemen use it after shaving. **DUTCH JELLY** is not a cosmetic, but rather a skin tonic and has the highest medical endorsement. One trial will convince the most skeptical. Ask your druggist, or send 50 cents in stamps or Postal Note for Sample Jar. Address,
DUTCH JELLY CO., 60-62 Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

COIN BOOK, 10 Ct. ILLUSTRATED. Buying Colonial Coins, Notes, Currency, value of all current Gold and Silver Coins of the world. **A. M. SMITH, 249 Henn Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.** Price, 10 ct.
BONE MEAL for Poultry, Granulated Bone and Crushed Oyster Shells. Send for Price List. **YORK CHEMICAL WORKS, York, Pa.**



THE WHOLE ART OF WAR.

The attack; repulse; re-inforcement; flank movement; sortie; Sally to the front; double quick; charge-forward! hand to hand conflict!! and—smack—Victory!!!
The Boy in Blue got there as usual. Sally makes up for lost time by the liberal use of **SAPOLIO** and bivouacs on the remembrance of the conflict.

THE IVORY SOAP WATCH CHARMS.



A miniature fac-simile of a cake of Ivory Soap, with a gold-plated ring to attach it to the watch chain, or may be tied to the button-hole with a piece of ribbon, and used as a badge for a club, society, etc., etc.

HOW TO GET ONE FOR NOTHING

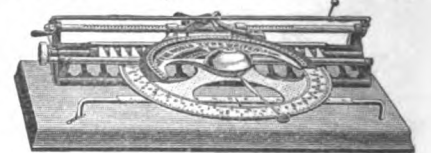
Save the outside wrappers of Ivory Soap, and when you have twelve, cut out the center piece of each wrapper and send them to us (as per directions below), and we will send you, by mail, one of the Watch Charms. If you are not now using Ivory Soap, buy twelve cakes, and you will get full value for your money in soap, and the watch charm for nothing.

FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS.

Cut out the center piece of each wrapper and put them in the envelope with your letter, saying what you want, and give your address in full. No attention will be paid to requests for Watch Charms unless the twelve (12) center pieces are in the envelope with the request.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
(Please mention this paper.)

WORLD TYPEWRITERS.



Thoroughly Made, Practical, Rapid, Business.

Single Case, \$10.00; Double Case, writes 72 characters, \$15.00. Walnut Case, \$2.00 extra.

CATALOGUES FREE. AGENTS WANTED.

Typewriter Dept., **POPE MFG. CO., 79 Franklin St., Boston; 12 Warren St., New York; 291 Wabash Ave., Chicago.**

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING
—FOR—
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
Beware of Imitations.

MYRRH TOOTH SOAP.

THE SECRET OF PEARLY WHITE TEETH
Cures SORE GUMS, REMOVES TARTAR. A Gem for the Toilet. Try it. Sold by druggists or postpaid receipt 25 cents
WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Detroit, Mich.
ESTABLISHED 1801.

Barry's Tricopherous FOR THE HAIR.
No composition yet discovered for the growth and beauty of the Hair, has met with such signal success as **Barry's TRICOPHEROUS.** It is universally used throughout the world, and all speak in praise of its great worth. It is very pleasant to use, and gives the Hair a peculiarly rich gloss, entirely preventing baldness.

BARCLAY & COMPANY,
41 State St., New York City.