

THE HOME.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS.

At this time of year there are several annoyances that have to be guarded against as to hands, feet and face. Hard water or a soap not suited to the skin may cause trouble with the hands. Some can use pure glycerine while to others it is almost a poison. Glycerine has an affinity for water which makes it a too drying lotion for most skins. To overcome this get, say, five cents' worth of rose-water and add to it the juice of two lemons. This will keep for any length of time and is harmless to even the driest skin, while having all the healing qualities of the glycerine, as well as the whitening ones of the lemon juice.

In this connection it may not be amiss to suggest to those who have trouble with their hands during the cold weather, that it may be from the effects of wearing woollen mittens. For one, I cannot wear them, and I have known others who found by experimenting that they had no trouble after they quit wearing them.

If the shoes become hard and stiff, from getting wet, a liberal coating of vaseline, well rubbed in with a cloth, is perhaps the best remedy to apply.

If the overshoes leak, buy five cents' worth of red rubber from your dentist; dissolve it in chloroform, color it with a little bit of black paint. Apply inside and out, until the break is covered. If there is only one or two pairs to be mended it is of course easier and perhaps just as cheap to take them to the shop for repairs, but if there are several pairs to be mended during the winter it is surely cheaper to do them at home, and if the work is done at once as soon as a break appears, it can be perfectly done.

A good "lip-salve" is made by mixing half an ounce of spermaceti ointment with 14 dram of balsam of Peru. It is not particularly pleasant to use, but it is very effective, for very few of ten one application will be all that is required.

For camphor-ice, get 4 ounces of spermaceti, 3 ounces of sweet-oil, and 1 ounce of pulverized camphor gum, and melt all together in an earthen bowl. Melt it very gradually, as too great heat is injurious to the quality.

To make a good cold-cream, take 4 ounces of almond oil, an equal amount of rose water, 1-4 ounce spermaceti, 1-4 ounce white wax, 60 drops spirits of camphor, and 5 drops of attar of roses. Put the spermaceti and wax in a thick earthen cup and melt, adding the oil slowly until thoroughly mixed. Take from the fire and add the camphor, but do not add the perfume till it is cold. A very little zinc and tincture of benzoin added to it will also add to its healing and whitening properties. Keep in glass or porcelain.

OVERLOADED MANTELS.

A lady is frequently known by her mantelshelf. One overloaded with articles, however beautiful each may be in itself, is a sign of vulgarity. Nothing is more offensive, too, than heavy objects on a shelf of apparent lightness. A massive bronze on a white and gold shelf gives an involuntary sense of uneasiness. While paying calls with a friend recently we were waiting for our hostess' entrance. During the time my friend strolled to the mantel, put her hand beneath, and then, turning, remarked: "After all, it isn't going to fall, but I've been in fear it would go down with a crash for years." "It," in this case was a bronze Mercury, all out of proportion, apparently in weight to the daintily carved shelf. Bronzes should be placed in a strong light, but statuary, on the reverse, looks better in a half shadow.

ELABORATE SOFA PILLOWS.

Black satin pillows have become, in spite of the somberness, great favorites. They are, however, elaborately embroidered in yellow silk or with gold thread. The design is either some conventional Japanese pattern or chrysanthemums—great, yellow ones—are scattered over the tops of the pillows. They have one merit over all others and that is, they do not soil easily. Black silk, too, is used extensively, although it is not quite so pretty as the glossy satin. A handsome circular pillow has a wide puff of yellow silk all around it. On the upper and under sides are sewed round pieces of white linen, having prettily scalloped edges buttonholed with white silk, and embroidered sprays of rich yellow roses are scattered over them.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Bird's Nest Pudding.—Pare and core eight apples but do not break them. Arrange them in a good sized pudding dish and fill the places where the cores were with sugar. Then with one and a half pints of milk, three ounces of flour and four eggs make a batter. Pour this over the apples and bake till the fruit is done. For the sauce beat one-fourth of a pound of butter very light, and half a pound of powdered sugar and one-fourth of a pint of cream. Stand the bowl containing the mixture in hot water and stir till it is creamy, which should be in about two minutes.

Chocolate Pudding.—Put a pint and a half of milk in a basin and let it heat. Mix four tablespoonfuls of scraped chocolate in a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and four of sugar; when the paste is smooth and glossy pour it in the hot milk. Mix four tablespoonfuls of corn starch with half a pint of cold milk, add a scant teaspoonful of salt, pour in the boiling milk and stir a few minutes. Pour into a fancy mold and let it stand forty-five minutes.

Cream Pie.—Mix half a pound of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, a quart of milk and the yolks of five eggs in a sauce-pan; flavor with a little

grated nutmeg and lemon or vanilla extract. Boil the mixture twenty minutes. Line a deep pie tin with rich pastry, bake till partly done, fill up with the cream, then bake till quite done. Make a meringue of the whites of a couple of the eggs and a little powdered sugar, pour it over the pie and return to the oven to brown slightly.

Mrs. Royer's Whole Wheat Bread.—Mrs. Royer's favorite recipe for whole wheat bread calls for one or two cakes of compressed yeast. To a pint of milk, add a pint of boiling water, when lukewarm add a teaspoonful of salt and the yeast. Add sufficient whole wheat flour to make a batter that will drop from the spoon. Beat fifteen minutes; the harder you beat the lighter the bread. Let stand in a warm place two and a half hours; then add sufficient flour to make a dough. Take out on the board, knead lightly and make into loaves. Let rise in a warm place one hour, and bake thirty minutes.

SCRIPTURE CAKE.

A new variety of cake which is very popular just now, is known as Scripture cake. At a church fair held before the holidays slices of the cake, with the recipe written upon large decorated cards, were sold for twenty-five cents, and though the ladies had prepared what they feared was an over-abundant supply of both cake and cards, both were exhausted some time before the fair closed. The recipe was legibly written upon the cards, with the name of the cake in fanciful letters of gold and crimson or gold and blue at the top, with a deft little snow scene sparkling with mica powder in the upper-right-hand corner. Each card was slipped in a large envelope which was tied with narrow satin ribbon, with a sprig of berried holly thrust under the double bow knot. The examples of the cake were ample demonstrations of the excellence of the cake, which takes its name from references to passages of Scripture containing allusions to the ingredients. The directions are as follows:

One cup of butter, Judges, 5:25.
Three and a half cups of flour, 1 Kings, 4:22.
Three cups sugar, Jeremiah, 6:20.
Two cups of raisins, I. Samuel, 30:12.
Two cups of figs, I. Samuel, 30:17.
One cup of water, Genesis, 24:17.
One cup of almonds, Genesis, 43:11.
Six eggs, Isaiah, 10:14.
One tablespoonful of honey, Exodus, 16:21.
A pinch of salt, Leviticus, 2:13.
Spices to taste, I. Kings, 10:10.
Two tablespoonfuls baking powder, I. Cor. 5:6.

Follow Solomon's rule for making good boys (Proverbs, 23:14) and you will have an excellent cake. Housekeepers hardly need reminding that the raisins should be seeded, chopped and floured, the figs chopped and the almonds blanched and cut fine before using.

A HAPPY HUSBAND.

A happy husband is he who has a loving and contented wife. How grand and beautiful is a life of honest toil when it is crowned with love.

When a husband comes home after a toilsome day to a bright, happy home, (neatness and love—not wear—are essential to a bright and happy home); when he is met with a kiss and smile from his wife, glad calls of joy from the little children, can he be otherwise than happy? No matter what trials with which we had to contend during the day he will lay aside worry and be happy in the love and cheerfulness of his home. Teach the little children to love, honor and obey; teach them to meet their father with a kiss and words of love.

A wife is intended for a home; her province lies in gentleness, in the management of domestic concerns, in caring and teaching the little children, in brightening her husband's life with love and kindness. She is not expected to take part in politics and it is out of place for her to try; her interests should be domestic. The science of government should be transacted by our husbands, fathers and brothers. We should take no part in it, but make their homes grand with love and purity when they return. Look on the bright side of life; try to make others happy.

A kind and loving disposition is one of the most valuable attributes a wife can have. The possession of such a virtue not only makes the wife herself, but makes everyone around her happy. It gilds with sunshine the humblest home, it keeps husband's love true and pure and lasting. Ah, if all our wives would try to retain the love their husbands had for them at the time of marriage, what a grand world we would have! It would draw our souls so near to our omnipotent Father.

True, there are exceptions; there are husbands that cannot be recalled. We hope they are few, but many and many a home is lost, many a family scattered from the lack of love, lack of interest and lack of faith on the part of the wife.

A DEFECT.

My dear, Mrs. Chatt's husband remarked, there seems to be but one end to your conversation, and that is the beginning.

HE COULD TELL.

See that young couple, said the doorkeeper at the theatre. Yes. They've been married a little over a month. I don't know their names, nor where they live, but I can tell that much about 'em? How? They used to come every week and sit in the orchestra chairs. Now they come every other week and sit in the balcony.

A WOMAN'S REASONING.

He—Lot's wife showed to what length woman's curiosity will lead her. She—And yet Lot's wife became one of the salt of the earth.

HEALTH.

LATE SUPPERS.

Every now and then we hear of some old-fashioned notion being exploded in the light of modern scientific knowledge and experience. It is a good thing. One of the best things that is being accomplished in this way at present is the accurate dissemination of facts that are breaking down the old fallacy of its being injurious to health to indulge in late suppers. That it impairs digestion and shortens life. Bah! Stuff and nonsense!

Of course, if one will eat before bedtime, regardless of the most simple rules of dietetic common sense, to be sure suffering must follow. So it will at any time. If you eat during the day time that which is unsuitable, you will be more apt to groan with indigestion. Why? your naturally say. I will tell you.

You can eat with greater impunity at night than you can in the day-time, especially if you are at all a busy person, because your mind is at absolute rest; there are no worries, no disturbing emotions or thoughts. To offset this somewhat, it must be admitted that the respiration is reduced, and the blood circulation is much slower, but assuming that you have been discreet enough to eat such foods as are easily assimilable, the digestive process will go on at night slower, but much more healthily than during the day.

More than half the troubles of impaired digestion come from eating too heartily and improperly in the day-time. It should be remembered that an active mind requires all the blood that can be spared during its use. Neither violent exercise nor brain work of any kind should be undertaken immediately after eating. Try to compose the mind to thoughtlessness if possible for at least a half-hour.

Much of the insomnia that is prevalent is from no other cause than the cravings of a half-starved stomach, people being led to the belief that it is injurious to eat at night. Why should a person fast during ten or twelve hours of the night, and eat three or four times during the day? The better plan would be to eat two meals during the day, and an extra one at night. It must be born in mind that we do not advocate at any time, any person, however healthy or sturdy, partaking of heavy or indigestible meals, or of over-loading the stomach. But there are few, if any, especially among the more nervous women, who would not find a positive benefit from the use of some nourishing food at bedtime.

(And the best that could be recommended would be some light well-cooked gruel.)

TOO SOLID FLESH.

A great many women, convinced that flesh is inimical to beauty—is the "death-blow of grace," as an arbitrary critic puts it—injure health in the endeavor to reduce weight. They put themselves to great trouble and inconvenience, swallow all sorts of preventives and remedies in order to get thin, and then stands aghast at the spectacle of their wrinkles, flabby faces and throats, the result of the falling away of flesh under the elastic skin. As a matter of fact, a number of the notable women of the world, famous not only for their beauty, but for the rarer charms of intellect and subtle fascination, women who have helped to make history and been a power in their day, were of distinctly generous proportions.

Cleopatra, she whose "infinite variety" of charm and temper could win stern-hearted warriors to forget their ambitions, was small and stout.

Marie Antoinette was of the pump order, though tall and of fine bearing, and, to come down to the present day, view the widowed Victoria, sovereign of the "United Kingdom"; the increasing proportions of Queen Margherita of Italy and the generous outlines of Queen Isabella of Spain. It is worthy of note that most of the great interpreters of song are stout, or bordering on that condition, and there have been lights in the literary world decidedly fat, whether tall of stature or the reverse. George Sand was fat and small and likewise Mme. De Staël.

Fashion's votaries will doubtless continue to strive after the slenderness which seems so desirable. For those willing to sacrifice the promptings of appetite for the desired aim, an authority recommends that they should regulate their days as follows: A tumblerful of hot water must be taken on waking in the morning. Rise early and have a tepid bath, with vigorous rubbing afterward with a flesh brush. Avoid drinking at meals and only have three meals a day. Take one small cup of tea at breakfast, some dry toast, boiled fish or a small omelet, and a baked apple or a little fresh fruit.

At dinner, which should be at mid-day, take white fish or meat, dry toast or stale bread, vegetables and fruit, either fresh or stewed. For supper, toast, salad, fruit and six ounces of wine or water. Hot water with lemon juice is good for supper.

FOR HOME MANICURE.

Many women who are obliged to do work that injures the delicate appearance of their hands, and who are yet unwilling to lose one of the most distinctive marks of refinement, find that they are quite capable of doing their own manicuring, and that the practice pays. Amateurs are usually astonished to find that manicuring is so simple and that the following directions suffice: Pour some warm water in a bowl, unfold a small towel and lay it over a knee; take the right hand and proceed to cut the nails in a semi-circle; then file the edges, and steep the right hand in the water; then take the left hand and steep in its turn. Having carefully dried the hands, push

down the skin round the base of the nails with an ivory instrument; brush the nails over with some red pomade, wipe it off, and then polish with a plain chamomise-covered pad, rather small in size, using particularly fine polishing powder, till they shine. Then, to crown all, sprinkle on the hands and wrists and rub in some deliciously scented sue de camelia, which will at once make the skin look white, smooth and soft.

WHISTLING AIDS DIGESTION.

"Whistling for half an hour after meals is," says Mrs. Alice Shaw, the lady whistler, "the best possible aid to digestion. It is, weak-chested, slender-throated, tryers mine, and profit by my experience."

WALL PAPER.

The Latest Decrees of Fashion Regarding Mural Decoration.

The spring designs in wall paper are out, and very pretty they are. Purple as a ground color is repeated in many shades, from heliotrope to royal purple, the scroll work in gold. The purple papers are new and pleasing. The papers of Turkish design in scarlet, green and gold, and those in Persian mixture, are bold and effective. In all these the arabesque is used in preference to floral patterns. Egyptian and imperial red are noticeable colors. Ombre shading is employed, and shading in stripes by difference in finish. The pure white grounds with blue bells in natural color and the striped silk patterns in white and palest green are dainty. A design for a frieze has great scarlet poppies on a white ground with gold relief. The most notable among the new papers are those imitating onyx. The reproduction of the onyx veining is true in line and color, and is particularly lovely.

Black paper figured in slate color is mourning paper in Canada, the French Canadians placing it upon their walls when in mourning for a relative.

Wall paper, as we know it, was first used in the reign of Queen Mary II. and William of Orange, when it was hung upon the walls of Kensington Palace. Its use by royalty gave it wide advertisement, and thus a new industry was created.

Until recently this trade has withstood the encroachments of machinery, but at last a papering machine is in use. It runs up the wall from the bottom, guided by an operator, takes its paste along, pastes on the paper, presses it down with a roller, and cuts off the strip at the top. The earliest wall papers used, preceding those of William and Mary, were maps of the world. They were bordered by pictures of the inhabitants and the animals of the countries outlined upon the map. These old papers offer good suggestions for modern nursery and school-room papers.

HER PIQUANT SLANG.

That slang is sometimes much more expressive than the queen's English is an undeniable fact, and the temptation to use it in moments of emergency is thereby greatly increased. It goes without saying that men are the chief offenders in this respect, but women are likewise open to reproach, though in a more limited degree. Indeed, it is only in the matter of chiffon that women's slang becomes at all apparent; and then it does not sound so very dreadful. Indeed, then, it has a piquancy and flavour all its own, and is no more to be identified with common slang than swearing in a court of justice is to be confounded with profanity.

One very favourite feminine term of approval is "tricky." No mere man could half comprehend the significance of this very delightful adjective. It combines jauntiness and elegance, with a soupçon of sauciness, and an underlying element of deceptive demureness. What other word in legitimate English could express one-half so much?

Then, again, there is "fetching," although that is claimed by the masculine creatures as well. But, whereas, a man applies it to a woman, the woman herself applies it to an article of wearing apparel, which is totally different. A woman would never describe another of her sex as "fetching," but she would have no hesitation in applying the term to her garments. To say that a hat looks "a treat" expresses volumes. It means suitability as to shape, size, garniture, general style, and, in fact, anything; while to say that it is only "becoming" is very faint praise. It reminds one of the story of the little girl who was reproved by her mother for saying, "awfully jolly cake," and told to say "very nice cake" instead. "Poof," she exclaimed in disdain, "you might as well be talking about bread." So "a treat" transcends "becoming" as much as one star differs from another star in glory. If a garment is described as "killing" it indicates ridicule of a very subtle kind, and can only be used by an adept. "A sight," "a fright," "a guy," "a love" and "a dream" can hardly be called slang terms, although possessed of all their flavour.

But there is one direction in which woman's slang never strays, and that is in expressions pertaining to money. Women never speak of "spondulicks," or even of "the dust," "the ready," "the needful," "the pieces," or "the shekels."

It is very rarely, indeed, that a woman descends to slang outside such facilities as hats and frocks. Beyond these she takes refuge in strong hyperbole, or in adjectives which may be described as powerful. During the hot weather one very impetuous damsel gave out that she meant to pray for a "good banging thunderstorm and showers of cats and dogs," yet when a delightful shower came on she anatomized it as "fiendish and ghastly," besides other vituperatives of a more or less pronounced character. Innocent slang in the matter of clothing need not be objectionable, but care must be exercised in other directions, lest it degenerate into hopeless vulgarity.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record.

A few days ago a Jeffersonville, Ind., convict, who for five years had feigned to be a deaf mute confessed his imposture.

King's Daughters of Bedford County, Va., received from a coal company a gift of a carload of coal to be distributed among the poor.

Wages in the lumber country of Monroeville county, Mich., have fallen to the lowest figure recorded there, \$12 to \$15 a month.

On five and a half acres of land a Bath county, Ky., man raised a crop of tobacco which he sold for five and a half hundred dollars.

An aged inmate of the Sioux Falls, S. D., poor house, who has been blind for seven years, has had a return of vision sufficient for him to distinguish things near at hand.

Judge Buckingham, of Shelby county, Ind., has been applied to for an injunction to restrain all clergymen and magistrates from marrying the son of one Snodgrass to a girl neighbor.

Farmers around Vermilion, S. D., are annoyed by wolves and are complaining about it. In Wisconsin, near Superior, the Chippewa Indians are slaughtering wolves at \$10 a scalp.

One citizen of Atchison, Kan., found himself the other day a party to three lawsuits in as many different courts at the same time, one of the cases being a divorce action brought by his second wife.

Large shipments of eggs are spoken of more commonly as coming from the Northwest, but that Kentucky does a share toward supplying the markets was shown by the shipment by one firm at Lancaster of 13,050 dozen in one day.

Church congregations of Portland, Me., in the event of a pastor's illness could easily have a sermon by borrowing the Y. M. C. A.'s graphophone, which is charged with sermons of a preacher known from Brooklyn to Jerusalem. It contains also several hymns.

A pig jumped in front of a B. and O., train near Jeffersonville, Ind. The engineer saw it and sighed for one farmer's loss. But when the train got to Watson, five miles away, the porker was found on the pilot of the engine, a little bruised, but not otherwise injured.

Driving with her children late on Christmas eve to her home on the Petersburg turnpike, near Manchester, Va., a woman was held up by a negro. Seizing a big tin horn she had bought for a present, she so belabored the highwayman that he retreated, and the family got home safely.

At Hagerstown, Md., a bank clerk was found lying on the floor of his bedroom, unconscious with a fractured skull, one morning by his brother. A big bureau from which one drawer had been taken had fallen over and hit him in the temple. He was in a critical condition. It was conjectured that he had tried to get at some medicine in the dark.

Some farmers in Polk county, Fla., an experiment last spring sent for some Cuban tobacco seed and planted it. When the plants had grown they got Cuban experts to cure the leaves, and the results have been so good that the farmers feel themselves assured of a successful new industry.

Thieves crawled under the floor of a warehouse at a distillery at Foltz, Md., and, boring holes through the flooring into the whiskey barrels got large quantities of liquor, with which they made off.

Rabbits which have overrun Kentucky this fall and winter have damaged young trees in Breckinridge and Meade counties; and in the district known as the French Lick precinct they have eaten all the grass in one pasture.

One brilliant Western woman living at Forest Heights, near Minneapolis, should not die unsung. Having ordered some provisions to be sent home in the afternoon and finding that after all she wanted to go out she pinned a note on the door to inform the delivery man where he could find the key. When she got home there were no groceries there; neither was there any silverware or other easily portable valuables.

Dr. William Eberd, who was one of the pioneers of Madison county, Ind., died lately at his home near Frankton. The sermon which was delivered at his funeral he wrote himself three years ago for the occasion. Besides being a farmer and practising as a physician he was an Adventist preacher. In recent years he had suffered persecution from some unknown foe who burned his barns and wrote threatening letters to his family.

There are more breweries in California than there are in Illinois; more distilleries in Massachusetts than there are in Kentucky, and more cigarettes manufactured in New York State than in all the other States of the country combined. In November the internal revenue receipts were \$7,857,203, an increase of \$117,670 over last year: from tobacco \$411,325, a loss of \$160,362, and from fermented liquors \$2,318,144, a loss of \$139,302.

Silverites of Delphi, Ind., have inaugurated a new fashion in basket parties, to which the girls take baskets of good things covered with white or yellow napkins, according to their political preferences. At the party the men select baskets according to their preferences and must pay for them according to the weight, not of the basket, but of their owners, who thereupon become the purchasers' partners for the evening. Each buyer lifts his girl to the scales and those of the white cloth get sixteen kisses to the gold men's one.