

FOR WOMEN AND HOME

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

**Gown of Gray Cashmere**—A Pretty Dinner Gown—A Good Woman's Hero—The Small Belongings of Dress—Our Cooking School.

**Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.**  
(Old Favorite Series.)  
I wandered to-day on the sea shore,  
The winds and the waves were low,  
And I thought of the days that are gone  
Maud,  
Many long years ago;  
Ah! Those were the happiest days of all  
Maud,  
Not a care nor a sorrow did we know,  
As we played on the white pebbled sand,  
Maud,  
Gathering up the shells from the shore.  
Oh, don't you remember the day, Maud,  
The last time we wandered on the  
shore,  
Our hearts were so joyous and sweet,  
Maud,  
For you promised to be my bride  
more;  
Then the shells they were whiter than  
ever,  
And the bright waves were lovelier than  
before,  
The hours were but moments to us  
Maud,  
Gathering up the shells from the shore,  
But now we are growing up in years,  
Maud,  
Our locks are all silvered and gray,  
Yet the vows that we made on the shore,  
Maud,  
Are fresh in our memories to-day;  
There still is a charm in those bright  
shells,  
And the sound of the deep ocean's roar,  
For they call back the days that we  
spent, Maud,  
Gathering up the shells from the shore.  
Anon.

**A Good Woman's Hero.**  
Lucky is the man, writes Margaret  
Hannis, who is some good woman's  
hero. It may be that his worshiper  
is mother, wife, sister or sweetheart.  
It matters not which, the conscious-  
ness that he is great in her eyes must,  
if he is worth one atom of admiration,  
inspire him to dare and do. But whether  
you are mother, sister, wife or  
sweetheart, remember that it is not  
an altogether impossible thing for your  
hero to be just human. And remember,  
too, that other folks do not look at  
him through your eyes so do not let it  
break your heart when somebody intimates  
that there are, to their thinking,  
other men quite as good and great. At  
any rate, do not expect them to bow  
quite as low as you do. Carlyle has  
said, and I know if you have thought  
about the matter at all you have learned  
just what he did, and believe just  
what he prophesied, that: "Hero wor-  
ship exists, has existed and will for-  
ever exist, universally among man-  
kind." Of course, this means that men  
do and will worship heroes as well as  
women do and will, but there is, as I  
have told you, a point or two of differ-  
ence in a man's and a woman's hero.  
A man worships his hero for what he  
has done; a woman worships her hero  
for what she believes he may do.

**The Small Belongings of Dress.**  
The minor accessories of dress go  
far toward making a complete costume  
and form the finishing touches of what  
the French call harmonious dressing.  
A well dressed woman need not neces-  
sarily be expensively dressed. She is  
the woman, the various articles of  
whose attire are becomingly and suit-  
ably, as well as fashionably chosen,  
harmoniously combined, carefully put  
on, and who realizes the value of hav-  
ing the little details of dress correct.  
A Worth gown, a diamond stomacher,  
or a sable wrap cannot atone for a  
torn corset cover, a frowsy petticoat,  
a torn glove or a pair of crooked heels.  
There is an old saying that a lady may  
be known by the gloves and shoes she  
wears. That most women are very  
particular about the shoes they wear,  
and expect great things from the mer-  
chants who cater to their needs is evi-  
dent in the extensive, varied and  
choice selections of footwear from  
which women may choose what pleases  
them best.

**Uses of Glycerine.**  
Besides applying it to chapped hands  
and taking it internally for colds, there  
are many other uses for pure glycerine.  
For laundry purposes it is invaluable,  
especially in the washing of blankets,  
flannels, and, indeed, all materials for  
which softened water is imperative;  
the quantity to be used for such pur-  
poses is practically infinitesimal, so that  
it is not extravagant; for instance,  
a tablespoonful of the pure article in  
a large bucket, in which such large and  
cumbersome things as blankets would  
be washed, will prove exceedingly useful.  
Applied to boots, leather gaiters, etc.,  
when these have been impaired and  
hardened by damp, wet or mud, it pre-  
vents cracks and untimely signs of  
wear; it should be put on with a rag  
over night and wiped off before the  
blackening is applied in the morning. A  
teaspoonful of the same substance added  
to every pound of flour used in bread  
and cake making is a great im-  
provement. Both doughs will be  
"shorter," and the articles when baked  
keep fresh much longer. Finally, a  
tablespoonful of glycerine to every  
pound of fruit used in making jam  
will often do away altogether with the  
early crystallization which is the bane  
of the thrifty housewife.

**When Not to Take Medicine.**  
It is a mistake to fly to the medicine  
chest directly one feels a little out of  
sorts, although of course in serious  
illnesses drugs are invaluable. If the  
nerves are out of order through worry  
or overwork, rest and quiet are the  
best doctors, with light, amusing liter-  
ature and recreation. A warm bath  
may be taken at night and a cold  
sponge in the morning. Light, nour-  
ishing food and as much sleep as pos-  
sible. Many are afflicted with weak  
circulation and suffer severely from

GOWN OF GRAY CASHMERE.



The skirt slightly gathered at the  
sides and back. Stock-yoke and bolero  
of heavy ochre gimpure lace in large  
and showy design. This bolero is  
pointed in the center of the back, and  
is unlined. Strands of chiffon meet at

two points in front, finishing by two  
chous. The belt is of suede, with a  
buckle of colored gold. The hem is a  
series of three deep tucks. The gray  
chip hat has pink roses and gray chif-  
fon for decoration.

the cold. Flannels should always be  
worn next the skin, good nourishing  
food is indispensable, and a tepid (not  
cold) bath taken every morning with  
a vigorous rubbing with a rough towel  
afterwards. Out-door exercise in the  
warmest part of the day, and a course  
of cod liver oil is usually beneficial.  
For those who suffer from derange-  
ment of the stomach or a sluggish  
liver a different treatment is neces-  
sary, but it is a mistake to be con-  
stantly taking salts or pills. Very  
often abstinence from any but the  
plainest food, plenty of outdoor exer-  
cise and an occasional Turkish bath, is  
all that is needed.

Concerning Hats.

All hats fit close. Fruit is to be  
much used for the trimming of hats.  
Grapes are especially modiste. Cher-  
ries are also popular. Morning hats  
for summer are to be trimmed with  
foulard scarfs to match the gowns, a  
quill or wings being added to set them  
off. Hats made entirely of leaves of  
different shades, with a bunching of  
roses at the left side, are a new and  
fetching fashion.



A Pretty Dinner Gown.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

**The Family Roast.**  
Roast meat, although one of the  
commonest modes of dressing it, is by  
no means an easy task. Roast mea-  
t is too often sent to the table nearly  
raw or dried up till there is scarcely  
any gravy in it. Now, good roasting  
consists in dressing the joint thor-  
oughly and yet retaining its juice. The  
fire should be prepared some time be-  
fore the meat is put in the oven; it  
should be so good as not to require  
making up while the joint is roasting.  
A great deal of the success in roas-  
ting will depend on the fire. The meat

should be basted from the first to shut  
in the juices. The fat of lamb or veal  
should be covered with a piece of pa-  
per tied on with twine. The meat  
should be basted very frequently, for  
the more it is basted the better it will  
taste. When nearly done the paper  
may be removed and the joint lightly  
dredged with flour in order to give it  
a savory brown appearance, some-  
times called frothing. When ready to  
dish sprinkle lightly with salt. The  
usual time for roasting is fifteen min-  
utes for each pound of meat. Brown  
meats, however, require less time than  
white meats. When it is dished the  
fat which is left in the pan may be  
poured into a basin previously dipped  
in cold water. If removed the next day  
there will be found beneath the fat  
a fine meat jelly for gravies or soups.  
The cake of fat should be melted and  
strained into cold water, from which  
it can be removed and kept for future  
use.

**Sauce Flamande.**  
Put four yolks of eggs beaten, juice  
of half a lemon, a little grated nutmeg  
(a season, not enough to be detected),  
a tablespoonful of vinegar, and a good  
sized piece of butter into a saucepan;  
set it on a gentle fire, stir well, but  
do not let it boil.

**Pea Soup.**  
To two quarts of split peas put two  
gallons of water, handful of parsley,  
a little cayenne pepper, salt and celery  
seed to suit the taste. Put the peas  
in soak the night before, and after  
boiling pass through a sieve; then add  
a large lump of good butter.

**Some Home Notes.**  
White corsets when they become  
soiled may be cleaned by being brus-  
ed over with a strong brush dipped in  
a mixture of soap, water and am-  
monia.  
When dampening clothes for ironing  
the water should be as hot as the hand  
can bear. It is not necessary to use  
as much water as is needed when it  
is cold.  
Candles should be bought in the win-  
ter months. It is best to buy a large  
stock at once, and keep them stored  
in a dry, cool place until wanted for  
use.  
Beat a carpet on the wrong side first,  
and then more gently on the right  
side. Beware of using sticks with  
sharp points, which may tear the car-  
pet.  
A simple cement for broken china or  
earthenware is made of powdered  
quicklime sifted through a coarse mus-  
lin bag over the white of an egg.  
When buying carpets for preference  
select those with a small pattern, as  
they are generally more closely woven  
than those with larger designs.  
Coal dust mixed with salt and water  
and made into good sized lumps is  
excellent to back up a fire for the  
night.  
When a fire is nearly out it may  
easily be induced to burn up brightly  
by sprinkling a little sugar over it.

**An Ill Wind.**  
"What paper do you take?"  
"It depends a little on which way  
the wind blows. Sometimes I take  
Brown's; sometimes I get Smith's."

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

**Rapid Ice Cream Freezer**—Platinum  
Electrode Arc Lamps—The Heat of  
Stars—The Accuracy of Modern In-  
struments Is Used in Ascertaining It.

**The Heat of Stars.**  
Some scientific measurements of the  
heat of stars in recent years, while  
giving somewhat unsatisfactory results  
as regards the direct purpose of the  
tests, have shown the exceeding deli-  
cacy of the instruments now em-  
ployed for indicating heat effects.  
Prof. Boys describes his attempts to  
detect heat radiations from the stars  
by means of an exceedingly delicate  
radiometer, used in conjunction with  
a sixteen-inch reflecting telescope. In  
spite of the fact that his apparatus  
was sensitive enough to show the heat  
equivalent to that of a candle 1.71  
miles away, no effect whatever could  
be obtained from Venus, Jupiter, Sat-  
urn, Mars, Arcturus, Capella, Vega or  
any of the numerous bright stars said  
to have been obtained many years ago  
by Huggins and Stone with compar-  
atively insensitive apparatus. Further  
investigations were undertaken by  
Prof. Nichols at the Yerkes Observa-  
tory, Wisconsin. The tests were made  
with an improved radiometer of re-  
markable sensitiveness. The radio-  
meter, stably mounted on a heavy  
pier in the heliostat room of the  
observatory, was effectively  
shielded from air currents and other  
sources of disturbances. The instru-  
ments consisted of a suspension  
system formed of two mica discs, each  
two millimeters in diameter, blackened  
on the face and supported on a light  
cross arm on either side of a thin  
glass staff, hung by an extremely fine  
quartz fiber in a partial vacuum. Both  
vanes were exposed to the radiation  
of the sky, at the focus of a silvered  
aperture and eight feet focus. Rays  
from the star were reflected into the  
concave mirror by means of a sidero-  
stat having a large, plane mirror of  
silvered glass. The rays entered the  
radiometer through a fluorite window.  
With this apparatus a deflection of 0.1  
millimeters would be given by a candle  
thirteen miles away. Prof. Nichols'  
radiometer is five times as sensitive as  
that used by Prof. Boys, and the area  
of his telescope mirror is 2.4 times  
that of the mirror used by Boys. Seven  
determinations of the heat vari-  
ations of Arcturus gave a mean deflec-  
tion of 0.60 millimeters. Vega was  
also observed on seven nights, and  
gave a mean deflection of 0.27 milli-  
meters. The results appear to be  
trustworthy, and establish the fact  
that the heat of some stars may be de-  
termined with a fair approach to ac-  
curacy, although many sources of er-  
ror exist, the actual value of which has  
not yet been established. The test,  
however, may reasonably be consid-  
ered to show that we do not receive  
from Arcturus more heat than would  
reach us from a candle at a distance  
of five or six miles, no account being  
taken in the latter case of atmosphere  
absorption.

Platinum Electrode Arc Lamps.

An entirely new departure in the  
construction of arc lamps is disclosed  
in a recent patent granted to an in-  
ventor of New York. This lamp com-  
bines the essential features of the in-  
candescent lamp and those of the fa-  
miliar arc lamp, the exhausted inclos-  
ing globe of one and the arc sprung  
between two electrodes of the other.  
The electrodes are composed of plat-  
inum and gold, fused together in a  
manner described by the inventor, and  
these are supported by magnets and  
plungers so as normally to remain in  
contact with each other when no cur-  
rent is passing, but to automatically  
strike an arc when the lamp is thrown  
onto the circuit. The peculiar hori-  
zontal arrangement of the quadant-  
shaped electrodes is shown in the  
illustration. The chamber in which  
the arc is maintained being highly  
rarefied prevents the oxidation and  
consumption of the platinum electro-  
de, so that they are non-consum-  
ing, the same as an incandescent lamp  
filament. The high melting point of

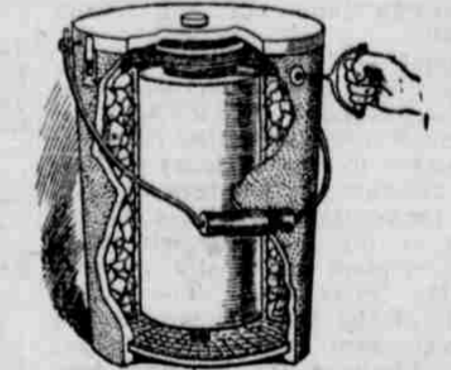


the platinum prevents their being  
fused by the heat of the arc. This ar-  
rangement permits the retention of the  
high illuminating efficiency of the arc,  
together with the advantages of the  
incandescent lighting—viz, great  
steadiness of the inclosed light globe.

Rapid Ice Cream Freezer.

The prime requisites in ice cream  
freezers, from the housewife's point of  
view, are the rapidity of the operation  
and the ease with which the freezer  
may be rotated. Usually the longer  
it is operated the harder it becomes  
to turn it. With the can illustrated  
herewith, however, the inventor as-  
serts it is so harder to rotate the can

at the end than at the beginning of  
the process and that the freezing is  
much more rapid than with ordinary  
freezers. The inventor hails from the  
Nutmeg state, and gives Middletown as  
his residence. The advantages are ob-  
tained simply and cheaply. The usual  
receptacle to contain the cream to be  
frozen is mounted on two bearings,  
inside of the usual can to receive the  
ice, so that it can be readily rotated.  
About a pulley at its upper end is at-  
tached a chord, chain, or flexible strap,  
provided at its end extending through  
the cover with a convenient handle.  
The ice is kept from touching the in-  
ner can by means of a wire netting  
closely enveloping but not actually  
coming in contact with it. When the  
flexible strip is unwound by a pull on  
the handle from the pulley the inner  
can being free to revolve about its  
axis, does so, unwinding the cord.  
When the cord is all unwound the  
can still continues to revolve in the  
same direction, thus rewinding the  
cord on the pulley, but in the opposite  
direction, which operation may be re-  
peated as often as necessary. A freez-  
ing mixture is placed in the bottom  
of the outer can, and being able to  
readily pass through the netting is  
thrown up and around the freezing can  
by the rotary motion. The contents of  
this can by the same motion are  
caused to be in a constant state of  
effervescence, so that no scraper or



mixer is necessary to prevent the half-  
frozen contents from adhering to the  
sides of the can.

Fireproof Cloth.

In order to prevent the rapid spread  
of flames in theaters and places of  
residence some attempt has been made  
to substitute draperies of asbestos for  
those usually employed as curtains and  
decorations. The weight and cost of  
that material, however, to say nothing  
of other objections, have inter-  
fered with its use for this purpose.  
And a wish has long been entertained  
for a method of rendering ordinary  
materials fireproof that shall be sim-  
ple and inexpensive, thus making pos-  
sible the retention of the silk, woolen  
and cotton fabrics now in favor. Such  
a process is now reported from Ger-  
many. The exact nature of the chemi-  
cals utilized in this operation is not  
made known, but the American consul  
at Freiburg sends to Washington a re-  
port on the subject. Samples of the  
preparation having been procured, the  
consul tried a few experiments. Cloth  
that had been treated with the fluid  
in question and dried was thrust into  
a candle flame. The result was that  
the goods were charred, but they did  
not take fire. Kerosene was then  
poured on a piece of material that had  
been dipped in the preparation. When  
a match was applied to it the oil would  
burn, but not the cloth. A bit of wood  
wrapped in cloth that had been treated  
with the preparation was protected  
from fire when placed on the coals of  
a furnace. When burning or lace cur-  
tains have been impregnated with the  
fluid and dried an addition of less than  
1 per cent of the weight can be de-  
tected. The increase cost amounts to  
about 3 cents a square yard when work  
is done on a small scale and less when  
operations are conducted on a whole-  
sale plan. The strength and color of a  
fabric are said to be absolutely un-  
touched by the process.—Memphis  
Semitar.

25,527 Patents in 1899.

The annual report of the commis-  
sioner of patents for the year ending  
Dec. 31, 1899, shows that the total re-  
ceipts of the office amounted to \$1,325,-  
457, a sum but twice exceeded since  
1836. The surplus for the year was  
\$113,673. The patent office now has  
paid into the treasury \$5,086,649 more  
than it has drawn out. The number of  
patents issued, including designs and  
reissues, was 25,527, a number but once  
exceeded. The number of patents ex-  
piring during the year was 18,135. In  
proportion to population, more patents  
were issued to citizens of Connecticut  
than to those of any other state, the  
ratio being one to every 945 inhabi-  
tants. The commissioner approves a  
bill pending in congress providing for  
the construction of a fireproof build-  
ing for the use of the patent office.  
Congress is asked to amend the trade-  
mark statutes so as to provide for the  
registration of trademarks used in in-  
terstate commerce.

Spectacles for the Blind?

From Russia comes the news that  
Prof. Norbowski has invented an in-  
strument, the principle of which is the  
sensitiveness to light of selenium and  
tellurium, both of which change their  
quality as conductors of electricity  
with a variation in the light to which  
relative meaning only is indicated.  
While their actual vision will be un-  
affected, they will feel the various ef-  
fects of changing light by its action.  
It is claimed that a totally blind man  
has been enabled to find the windows  
in a room, and after some practice to  
distinguish approaching objects. The  
inventor hopes to make the instrument  
so efficient that the blind will be able  
to tell almost certainly when they are  
approaching an opaque or transparent  
substance.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

A Variety of Quips, Gibes and Ironies  
to Cause a Smile—Fitsam and  
Jetsam from the Tide of Humor—  
Witty Sayings.

**Slightly Mixed.**  
"Prisoner," said his honor, as the  
case was closed, "you have been found  
guilty of stealing a pig belonging to  
Col. Childers. Have you anything to  
say before I pass sentence?"  
"I has, sah," answered the prisoner,  
as he rose up. "It was all a mistake,  
Jedge—all a mistake. I didn't dun  
reckon to steal no pig from Kurnel  
Childers. What I was arter was a  
hawg belonging to Majah Dawson, an'  
how dem two animals got mixed up  
and de constable found de meat in my  
cabin an gwine to bodder me 'till I  
come out o' jail an' lick de ole woman  
fur not keepin' better watch at de  
doah!"

**She Was So Surprised.**  
"I've something impawtant to—ah—  
say to you," began young Cholly Sap-  
wit, who had determined, at length, to  
propose, "something which—ah—may  
suppwize you. I think—ah—Miss  
Peppwey—"  
"Well, well," exclaimed Miss Pepp-  
wey. "That certainly does surprise  
me."  
For once Cholly thought also, and on  
second thought he decided not to  
propose.—Philadelphia Press.

**Disabled.**  
"There's a man I'm sorry for."  
"He does seem to be in a pretty bad  
way. Paralyzed, isn't he?"  
"Yes. Paralysis is bad in any case,  
but it affects him more seriously than  
it would most people."  
"Why so?"  
"You see he's been a teacher of  
French. Now he has had to quit it.  
He can't wiggle his shoulders."—Chi-  
cago Times-Herald.

**To Be Tried Again.**  
The thief had been caught, red-  
handed, but he feigned innocence nev-  
ertheless.  
"Ha!" exclaimed the policeman,  
"you're around again, eh?" I thought  
they put you away."  
"No. The judge said he give me an-  
other trial."  
"Oh, he did? Come along then; we'll  
let him keep his word."—Philadelphia  
Press.

**Got Out of It Cheaply.**  
"You saved my life, and whatever  
you ask for I'll give you!"  
"Thank you, sir! I'm a poor man,  
and if you help me with \$15 I should  
be greatly obliged."  
"You value my life at only \$15? Clear  
out, you shameless fellow! I won't  
give anything to any one who would  
insult me so!"

**Returns Came in Early.**  
Husband—"Er—my dear, there is go-  
ing to be a very important—er—elec-  
tion at my club to-night, and I may—"  
Wife—"Very well. I'll wait up to  
hear the returns."  
"Um—er—are you interested in the  
returns?"  
"Yes—your returns."—New York  
Weekly.

**Helping the Heathens.**  
Bred Williams, I thought you said  
de collection wur tuck up fer de starv-  
in' heathens?"  
"So I did, sah—so I did; but I been  
wraslin' in pra'r 'bout it ever since, en  
it's now my opinion dat dem heathens  
is chock full, en any mo' would give  
'em de indigestion!"

**Well Defined.**  
A little boy was asked the other day  
what was meant by sins of omission.  
He astutely replied, without any hesi-  
tation: "Those we have forgotten to  
commit." This almost equals the little  
girl's definition of faith as "believing  
something we know isn't true."—  
Household Words.

**A Cheerful Soul.**  
Farmer—See, here! You've been  
loafing round here half a day!  
T. amp—Well, a half a loaf's better  
than none, ain't it?—Puck.

**Faulty Construction.**  
"De Smithers says he is the architect  
of his own fortune."  
"Yes, but it's probably lucky for  
him that the building inspector didn't  
happen around while he was making  
it."—Puck.

**An Instruction.**  
"Somebody wants to know why wo-  
men fall in love with inferior men."  
"Why don't you try that conundrum  
on your wife?"—Cleveland Plain  
Dealer.

