FOR HOME AND WOMEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Imported Street Gowns—Dainty Home Bodice—The Right Kind of Wife—She Is the Companion of Her Husband—Our Cooking School.

The Love Knot.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in;
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wind comes blowing merry and chill;
And it blew the curls, a frolicsome race,
All over the happy, peach-colored face,
Till, scolding and laughing, she tied them in,
Under her beautiful dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuchsia's tossing plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
That ever imprisoned a romping curl,
Or, tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill;
Madder, merrier, chillier still
The western wind blew down, and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

O western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he as gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and her dimpled chin?

Ah! Ellery Van, you little thought
An hour ago, when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What perilous danger you'd be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

—Nora Perry.

The Right Kind of Wife.

Many persons unable to read that most interesting book, "The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton," may like to see the rules she wrote upon her marriage in her diary for her own guidance in the new relation—rules to whose observance she believed much of her subsequent happiness was due: First—Let your husband find in you a companion, friend and adviser and confidante, that he may miss nothing at home. Second—Be a careful nurse when he is ailing, that he may never be in low spirits about his health without a serious cause. Third—Make his home snug. If it be ever so small and poor, there can always be a certain chic about it. Men are always ashamed of a poverty-stricken home, and, therefore, prefer the club. Attend much to his creature comforts; allow smoking or anything else, for if you do not somebody else will. Make it yourself cheerful and attractive, and draw relations and intimates about him, and the style of society (literati) that suits him. Fourth—Improve and educate yourself in every way, that you may enter into his pursuits and keep pace with the times. Fifth—Be prepared at any moment to follow him at an hour's notice and rough it like a man. Sixth—Do not try to hide your affections from him, but let him see and feel it in every action. Never refuse him anything he asks. Observe a certain amount of reserve and delicacy before him. Keep up the honeymoon romance, whether at home or in the desert. At the same time do not make prudish bothers, which only disgust, and are not true modesty. Do not make the mistake of neglecting your personal appearance, but try to look and dress well to please his eye. Seventh—Perpetually work up his interest with the world, whether for publishing or for appointments. Let him feel when he has to go away that he leaves a second self in charge of his affairs at home, so that if sometimes he is obliged to leave you behind he may have nothing of anxiety on his mind. Take an interest in everything that interests him. To be companionable a woman must learn what interests her husband, and, if it is only planting turnips, she must try to understand turnips.—Philadelphia Times.

A Room That Is Original.

The brown earthenware jugs that certain brands of whiskies and cordials are put up in have been made into very effective mantel and sideboard ornaments by a young woman with artistic instincts. The labels have been washed off and the jugs splashed with yellow oil paint. They tone in with the oak woodwork of the dining room. There is no combination prettier than blue and yellow, and as the walls are blue there is a dash of this shade in some of the jugs. At any department store or china shop the flower stoppers can be found. That is a Dresden china flower on a large cork, which is to be utilized when the cork of a bottle is drawn. It is very rare that the cork that comes in the bottle can be used after it is pierced with the corkscrew. In the yellow jugs the stoppers are yellow chrysanthemums and blue morning glories. They give to the room that touch of originality and individuality that every woman strives for. The curtains are white net appliqued with lace bow knots and are looped back with ribbons, upon which are embroidered in chenille chrysanthemums and morning glories. In one corner of the room hangs a gilt canary cage occupied by a sweet voiced bit of yellow fluff. To protect the walls from being splashed when Mr. Canary takes his morning dip the lower part of the cage is draped by a gathered curtain of the net, which is drawn under the cage and tied with ribbon that matches that on the curtains.

Expedients in the Sick Room.

Where no regular system of ventilation exists the windows may be raised several inches, resting on a board made to fit the window, thus forcing an indirect draft over the top of the sash. An adjoining room may be well ventilated, and then the doors opened into the sick room. In warm weather a screen may keep the draft from the bed, and plenty of air be admitted. When a sick person begins to count the pictures on the wall paper, following the designs with eye or finger, it will waste the flagging energy as almost nothing else will do, says the Woman's Home Companion. It is time then to cover the wall with a curtain or cheese cloth, or even a sheet, hanging a favorite picture for a central object of vision, to be replaced occasionally with a fresh one.

IMPORTED STREET GOWN.

Made of mastic venetian cloth over linings of the same shade. The decoration is composed of brown mohair braid. Heavy ecru lace and white cloth. The turban is made of caracule, with a huge rosette of pale blue chiffon for decoration.

Dainty Home Bodice.

In gray chiffon, with lace and velvet applique, and purple chiffon rosettes and drapery.

The Practical House Gown.

Few women realize the comfort that can be gotten out of a practical little house gown. Of course I am not alluding to the luxurious tea gowns or to the dressy gowns woman dons on her at-home day. The house gown is essentially an every day affair. With just ever so little pains it can be made a charming toilet dress, combining a rare amount of chic with a certain dainty picturesqueness, says the Philadelphia Times. How often a last year's tailor made skirt and a passe silk blouse usurp the place of this pleasing little cashmere house gown. But the makeshift cannot bring the peace of mind that possesses a woman who is becomingly gowned, no matter at what hour the pop caller descends on her. A gown of periwinkle blue cashmere illustrated so well the wonders that are wrought by a novel trimming of velvet. The skirt was made with a double tunic suit in Vandyke points around the bottom and edged with a narrow bias fold of black velvet. It was close fitting over the hips with the flare commencing just half way down. The corsage was a blouse of the cashmere fastening at the left side in a slanting line of Vandyke points. It was covered all over with appliques of black velvet forming discs an inch and a half in diameter. These were ornamented with steel threads, which formed also little dots between the discs. The short basques of the blouses were formed by overlapping Vandyke points of the cashmere bordered with a narrow bias fold of black velvet. The velvet bordered also the points on the upper part of the blouse, and those that fell over the tops of the sleeves. The high collar was of black velvet.

Caring for Veils.

The beauty and freshness of a veil can be preserved for a long time if it is properly cared for. After wearing it should be smoothed out carefully and rolled between paper or over a rod. A piece of broomstock makes an excellent roller, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. A veil which has become limp can be freshened by dipping it in weak, gum water, and pulling it straight before it dries.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

Sponge Marguerites.

Cut a thin sheet of sponge cake into rounds, by means of a small cookie cutter; spread each round with frosting made of confectioner's sugar, a few drops of vanila, and hot water to make of the consistency to spread. Then use almonds that have been browned in the oven, for the petals, and put a drop of the frosting in the center.

A New Filling for Layer Cake.

Boil a cup of sugar and one-third cup of water without stirring, until the syrup threads. Pour in a fine stream onto the white of an egg, which has been beaten until foamy, but not stiff; add one-fourth pound figs finely chopped and cooked in one-fourth cup of water; then add half a cup of walnuts finely chopped. Beat until cold enough to spread.

Coffee Cream.

This is a delightful addition to "a little supper" table, and is well worth the trouble it entails: You must boil a calf's head till it comes down to a pint of jelly. This you must clear from the sediment. Make a cup of good strong coffee (the berry is better for the purpose than the essence), and clear it with isinglass. Pour it on to the jelly, add a pint of cream, and sweeten to taste; give one boil up, and when slightly cooled off, pour into a glass mold, and turn out when set.

Stewed Ox Tongue.

Where an ox tongue is to be eaten hot, this is the best way in which to cook it: Having washed it, rub it well with coarse salt and a little saltpetre; let it lie for three days, and then boil until the skin can easily be removed. Now put it into a saucepan with a pint of good stock and about half a pint of the water in which it was first boiled; season with black and Jamaica pepper, two cloves, a tablespoonful of mushroom ketchup, a tablespoonful of lemon-pickle, or if not, lemon juice. Stir, without boiling, until perfectly tender; take up the tongue, strain and thicken the sauce with flour and butter, and pour it over—serving at once.

An entire new glass covering has been ordered for the roof of the Crystal Palace, in London. The total glass area to be covered is about fifteen acres.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

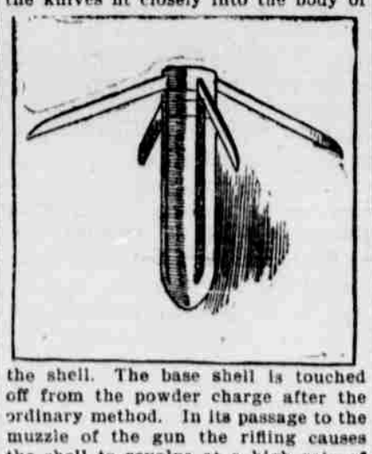
Deadly New Projectile—Rocker and Vehicle—White and Wholemeal Bread—The Prehistoric Tin Trade — The Strength of Aluminum.

White and Wholemeal Bread.

It is commonly supposed that wholemeal bread is more nourishing than ordinary white bread, because it contains a higher proportion of nitrogenous and mineral substances. But as we have frequently pointed out, says the Lancet, the nitrogenous value of a given food is not necessarily indicated by an empirical chemical analysis. Not all nitrogenous substances are feeding stuffs, and, further, it does not follow that the quantity of food partaken of is the quantity of food assimilated. In other words, eating is not necessarily feeding. Whether or not, however, wholemeal bread is superior as regards its nitrogenous contents, it is certainly inferior as regards its digestibility. This may be attributed in a large measure to the fact that wholemeal bread contains comparatively large, indigestible, and irritating particles of husk. There seems, however, no reason for doubting that wholemeal bread would be much more digestible if the branny particles were finely comminuted. We still hold that a more nourishing article, as it is certainly more palatable, is the old-fashioned farmhouse loaf, which presents a gold wheaten color, rather than the blanched appearance which seems to be looked upon as a guarantee of quality in the modern white loaf. Our own laboratory experience, at any rate, shows that probably on account of the increased employment of roller milling processes the important mineral constituents of white bread have very materially diminished. When it is considered that these constituents play a not unimportant part in supplying the bone-forming factors of the organism, this fact assumes a serious importance and may even throw light upon the prevalence of dental decay. On the other hand, wholemeal bread and germ bread contains an enhanced proportion of mineral salts, such as the phosphates of lime and potash, which are necessary in the building up of the entire human frame.

Deadly New Projectile.

Not content with the havoc wrought in warfare by the ordinary explosive shells, an American inventor of Washington city has perfected a new projectile which, in the words of an ordnance expert who has examined it, contains "more potent hell than anything of the like nature ever invented." He calls his invention "the new conical, rotating, ball-bearing, base shell." When ready for firing, the base shell differs but little in appearance from the long, conical shell now in use. Like it it is filled with some high explosive, and carries either a time fuse or a percussion cap. The shell has a base which is separate from but attached to the main body of the shell. This base works on ball bearings and is so attached that while the shell revolves rapidly in its flight the base, working on frictionless steel balls, remains free from any but the forward motion of the projectile. But the distinguishing feature of the base shell, as compared with the shells in everyday use, is this: Attached firmly to the four sides of the base of the shell and fitting in specially fashioned grooves which run the entire length of the shell are four long, murderous-looking steel weapons. In shape and appearance these weapons resemble, when opened from the shell, the American bowie knife. When closed the knives fit closely into the body of



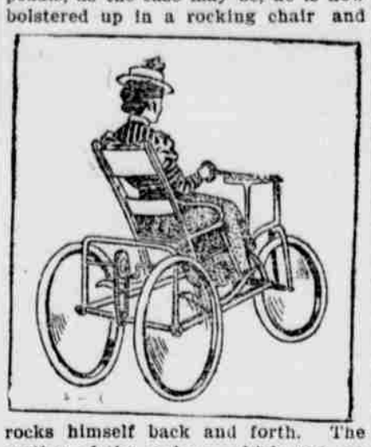
the shell. The base shell is touched off from the powder charge after the ordinary method. In its passage to the muzzle of the gun the rifling causes the shell to revolve at a high rate of speed. Thus, almost at the moment the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun, a set of specially contrived springs, aided by the centrifugal force of the revolving body, causes the knives to be thrown outward and back. A simple mechanical contrivance locks each knife in its place. The four blades held thus perpendicular to the length of the shell steady the base and cause it to come to a state of rest, while the main body of the shell continues to revolve on the ball-bearings. With the four terrible, razor-edged blades locked in its base and covering in an effective manner a space equal to more than twenty-five regulation shells of its own caliber, the base shell plows into the ranks of the enemy against whom it is directed. Its possible execution is something fearful to contemplate. For example, take a five-inch base shell whose length is a little over twenty inches. Add to its base, which is five inches, the projection of two twenty-inch knives. The distance from tip to tip of these knives is forty-five inches. Imagine the shell flying with knives set into the thick ranks of a great army, with its four wings of sharpened steel cutting to pieces everything that stood opposed to its path and leaving within a few seconds a long, clear path through the enemy's lines where fighting men had stood. But when the shell has cut its way through the ranks of the enemy against whom it is directed its work is by no means finished. It has yet to explode, and even in its bursting it will prove more baneful than the ordinary shell, as the four flying knives will be almost certain to strike some one.

Paper That Will Not Burn.

It has been found possible to make a thin, smooth and strong paper of asbestos, which can be employed in the manufacture of paper lanterns and other articles which need to be at the same time light and fireproof. The asbestos paper can also be made waterproof. It is prepared with the same machinery used for making ordinary paper.

Rocker and Vehicle.

The latest idea in tricycles is shown in the accompanying cut, representing a recent patent taken out by a California man. Instead of the rider using his arms or legs to operate levers, or pedals, as the case may be, he is now bolstered up in a rocking chair and



rocks himself back and forth. The motion of the rockers, which rest on springs, is translated into a rotary motion which operates the sprocket wheel and chain and this in turn operates the driving wheels in the rear. The latest achievement of inventive genius will at least aid in developing the abdominal muscles, and, as this is a weak spot in the present generation, perhaps the rising generation in the west will be exhibiting wonderful development in this region.

Tempestuous Jupiter.

Studies of the planet Jupiter during the opposition of 1899 have afforded some new figures concerning its rate, or rather rates, of rotation. These figures do not affect the round numbers in which the equatorial velocity of Jupiter's rotation is usually stated, viz., about 28,000 miles per hour. But they furnish additional proof that the motions visible on the great planet's surface are not uniform from year to year. Since the spring of 1897 the equatorial region appears to have experienced an acceleration of velocity. Relatively to the surface some 30 degrees north or south, Jupiter's equator rushes ahead with hurricane speed, between 200 and 300 miles an hour—in itself a sufficient indication that what telescopes show of Jupiter is not a solid crust but layers and masses of restless vapors.

The Prehistoric Tin Trade.

Recent investigation of the old problem of the diffusion of tin over eastern Europe and Asia Minor in prehistoric times leads to the conclusion that about a thousand years before Christ the tin of the British Isles was carried overland to the Aegean sea. The invention of the anchor led about 2,700 years ago to the opening of a marine route between England and the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and then the Phrygians controlled the tin trade with their ships. The short summer nights of North Britain were among the wonders that Greeks talked of in the days of Homer.

Bacteria as Engineers.

Improbable as it seems, says the London Lancet, it appears to be a fact that bacteria are able to cause the breaking down of stone walls. Recent investigations have shown that nitrifying bacteria swarm in the mud formed by the disintegration of cement in reservoirs, and it is believed that the decay of the cement results from the action of nitrous acid produced by the bacteria. Yet these same microscopic engineers, whose myriads undermine solid walls of masonry, are nevertheless of immense use to man because they are chief agents in the purification of water.

The Strength of Aluminum.

In reply to the question which, it is said, metal workers frequently ask, "What is the strength of aluminum?" the Aluminum World says that cast aluminum is about equal in strength to cast iron in tension, while in resisting compression it is comparatively weak. Under transverse strain aluminum is not very rigid, but it will bend nearly double before breaking. The tensile strength of aluminum is greatly improved by forging and pressing at a temperature of 600 degrees Fahrenheit, and aluminum alloyed with nickel is much stronger than the pure metal.

A Giant Cobra.

Mr. Etheredge, of the Colombo museum, reports the measurement of a specimen of this terrible cobra-de-capello, taken at Jaffna, Ceylon, and showing the formidable length of seven feet nine inches. The measurement was made on the skin of the dead snake. This is said to be by far the largest cobra ever recorded.

Beauty may be only skin deep, but it is nearly always effective.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN

SOME GOOD JOKES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

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

A Humble Request.

"Ma, may I go out to play?"

"No; you must sit still where you are."

Pause.

"Ma, may I go down into the kitchen?"

"No. I want you to sit perfectly quiet."

Pause.

"Ma, mayn't I sit on the floor and play marbles?"

"I have told you twice that I want you to sit just where you are and be quiet, and I mean exactly what I say."

Pause.

"Ma, may I grow?"—Collier's Weekly.

Unnecessary.

Sister—Now when you divide an apple with Willie, ask him to have the largest piece.

Tommy—What's the use of askin' him?

Too Honest.

"He's a very bright young man," said the mother.

"Oh, I know that," returned the daughter. "In fact, he's too honest."

"Impossible!" cried the mother. A young man can't be too honest."

"Oh, yes, he can," returned the daughter. "Of course a young man should be honest enough not to steal the spoons, or resort to prevarication, but when he's too honest to steal a kiss he's altogether too upright to be successful in love."—Chicago Post.

Another Disappointment.

"I came mighty near tryin' to enlist in de Transvaal army," said Meandering Mike.

"You might have ter work," said Plodding Pete.

"Fur a minute I was willin' ter take de chance. I was deceived by a typographical error. De paper said de Transvaal was chock full o' Beers, an' I had ter read half a column before I got convinced dat it only meant Boers."—Washington Star.

Had No Objections.

"We have come," said the spokesman of the delegation, "to ask you to permit the use of your name at the convention we expect to hold next week to nominate a candidate for alderman."

"You are welcome to use my name, gentlemen," replied Mr. Pzhchtouzanszki, the influential Polish citizen, "if you think you can."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Fleeting Regret.

"Don't bother, Henry, because I won't marry you," said she. "There are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

"Better," said he, shortly, as he rose to depart, and for once she wished she had consented to marry him so that she might make him suffer for his horrid remark.—Harper's Bazar.

Industry and Luck.

Teacher—"What is the difference between industry and luck?"

Boy—"One door."

"Humph! How do you explain that?"

"Industry is what you has yourself. Luck is what your neighbors has."—Chicago Evening Post.

A Cutting Remark.

Jones—I wish, my dear, you'd let me have one of those photos you had taken the other day.

Mrs. Jones—Why, of course, dear, I'll put one in a frame, and set it on your study table—shall I?

Jones—No, don't do that. Just bring it to me here. I want it to cut this review.—Punch.

Playing with the Boys.

A small schoolboy who had been sent home by his teacher because his sisters had the measles was noticed by that teacher at the next recess playing with the other children on the school ground.

"Johnny, didn't I tell you not to come to school while your sisters had the measles?"

"Yes; but I'm not going to school. I only came to play with the boys before it begins."—Commercial Tribune.