

FOR HOME AND WOMEN

ITEMS OF INTEREST FOR MAIDS AND MATRONS.

Pearl Gray Foulard with Sash Motif—Blouse of Tucked Coral Taffeta—Training Wives—Few Hints as to Table Linen.

**The Last Links Are Broken.**  
(Old Favorite Series.)  
The last links are broken  
That bound me to thee!  
The words thou hast spoken  
Have rendered me free.  
Thy sweet glance, misleading,  
On others may shine—  
Those eyes beam'd unheeding  
When tears burst from mine.  
The chain that enthral'd me  
In sadness was worn;  
The coldness that gall'd me  
In silence was borne.  
Though sorrow subdued me,  
It did not appear;  
Though thy scorn hath pursued me,  
Long, long wert thou dear.  
If my love was deem'd boldness,  
That error is o'er;  
I have witness'd thy coldness,  
I love thee no more.  
I have not loved lightly:  
I'll think of thee yet—  
I will pray for thee nightly,  
Thil life's sun has set!  
And the form my heart cherish'd  
Still in it shall dwell!  
But affection hath perish'd,  
And, love—fare thee well.  
—F. Stewers.

**A Hint as to Table Linen.**  
The preferred table linen is of fine damask with an embroidered cipher. This device is no longer made very large and conspicuous, and is not much greater for the tablecloth than for the napkins. There is nothing so difficult to judge as table linen; no fabric where adulterations or exact qualities are so difficult to discern. In other than high-grade establishments, where one must depend upon personal judgment for the purity of a fabric, there are a few points to keep in mind. Pure linen is hard and slippery, never soft and pliable. If a moistened finger be applied to an all-linen cloth the moisture will at once appear on the other side, whereas in mixed goods it will appear slowly or not at all. The flax odor is always noticeable in linens, and every woman should learn to recognize it or its absence. Sheets with ruffled tops are again used, after being long abandoned. Sheets and pillowcases, with the bolster cases, if a bolster is employed, are made in sets to match. Yellow or grayish lace, now seen on underwear, is likewise adopted for bed linen. Embroidering is another decoration which is much elaborated with drawn work for bed linen and towels. The laces which are chosen for trimming this class of household linen are Mechlin, Valenciennes and guipure. Bob covers of Richelieu embroidery over a lining of colored taffeta are seen. The most satisfactory ones, however, are those of fine white Marseilles fringed or embroidered around the edge and always fresh by reason of their capability of being frequently laundered.

**Training Wives.**  
One of the most indefatigable advocates of woman's rights used to say that it was the greatest possible mistake for girls to be brought up to regard marriage as a profession. The danger nowadays seems to lie in the opposite direction, and women appear to think that no kind of training is necessary in order to fit them for the duties that will devolve upon them if they do become wives and mothers, says the Ladies' Pictorial. That mothers should train their daughters to snare husbands and to regard matrimony as their predestined end is unquestionably a mistake; but that our modern system does not make for domestic felicity is, unhappily, only too evident. However, we get over all our troubles at this end of the century by the use of serum or by technical schools, and it is therefore not in the least surprising to learn that a training college is in course of formation where girls can be taught their duties as matrons. Naturally, housewifely duties come first in the course of studies, then care of children, then the preservation of personal appearance. And it may be here noted that this is by no means an insignificant subject for wives to study. We know, alas! that the average woman looks older than the average man, who is very susceptible to good looks and that indefinable attractiveness that clothes can give a woman if they are well chosen and well put on. Every wife cannot have unlimited dress money or credit at her modiste's, but she can be careful to keep wrinkles and dowdiness at bay. One can easily imagine that the classes for this subject will be well attended at the school for wives; but it is impossible to imagine how pupils are to be practically trained in tact, which is also included in the curriculum. If the professors can teach this, then future rulers in the divorce court should have a very easy time, and matrimonial misunderstandings become exceptional. But how is it to be done? Can the leopard change its spots or the Ethiopian his skin? And Edwin and Angelina all the world over are daily giving each other all manner of provocation for making those rifts within the domestic lute which so often widen and widen until the music that at the outset of their matrimonial life was so full of harmony becomes altogether mute. When Edwin shows a disposition to seek society away from home, when he grumbles unceasingly and unreasonably, when he flings his relations, so to say, at Angelina; when he sulks; when, in short, he does any of the aggravating things that he always does, Angelina must hit the happy mean that lies between absolute silence—which goads a man to madness—and the addition of fuel to the fire which inevitably results

PEARL GRAY FOULARD WITH SASH MOTIF.



from "answering back" any argumentation. But if women are made so perfect as to hold their tongues when provoked, it is difficult to see where the material for plays and novels is to be found.

**A Bad Habit—Have You It?**  
Again attention is called to those essentially feminine habits of putting pins in the mouth or moistening a pencil with the lips. A pin swallowed means only a surgical case, but the greater danger lies in the contagion that may be lurking in the pin itself. Under the head of the pin, or in the point of the pencil, all kinds of malignant germs may be located, which will be transmitted by the mouth quicker than any other way. It hardly seems possible that anyone needs to be cautioned against holding money between the lips, yet a person can scarcely go a block on a street car without noticing some one indulging in the dangerous habit.

Blouse of Tucked Coral Taffeta.



Blouse of tucked coral taffeta and cream guipure over white taffeta. A broad scarf of black crepe de chine with fringed ends is draped around the figure and knotted at the bust line.

**The Importance of Neat Apparel.**  
The woman who is always well and neatly dressed is able to exercise a greater influence for good than one who is the reverse. The neatly dressed woman is more attractive to the eye, and the eye is one of the main avenues to the heart. Other things being equal, her influence is more potent than her neighbor's, whose reputation of dressing "just as it happens" at home, in some indefinable way casts a shadow over whatever virtues she may possess. A woman neatly dressed is ready for emergencies. The chance caller and unexpected guest finds her ready to

receive them. But, perhaps, the greatest necessity for looking well at home is the home itself. To the members of our own family circle do we owe the first duty. Neatly dressed does not mean richly dressed. A cheap, plainly made gown may be the perfection of neatness, and take only a few minutes to assume after the dinner work is out of the way. A woman in slatternly garments is shorn of her dignity and womanly influence just as surely as was Samson of his strength when betrayed by Delilah. Curl papers and soiled wrappers represent the Delilah of many an otherwise strong personality.

**Hygienic Bathing.**  
An authority on hygiene says that systematic use of salt baths will prevent one from taking cold, and avert chapping and roughness of the skin. A handful of common coarse salt dissolved in a basinful of water as cold as one's vitality permits is sufficient for a sponge bath over the entire body. No soap should be used in this bath. It is better to use cold water for the face and neck, adding a little hot for the remainder of the sponging, if desired.

OUR COOKING SCHOOL.

**Sultana Pudding.**  
In a double boiler scald one pint of new milk. Scrape one square of chocolate and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and just enough boiling water to reduce to a thin paste. When the lumps have been rubbed out add it to the hot milk. Beat two eggs and add to them gradually one and one-half cups of granulated sugar, and when well mixed beat in two level teaspoonfuls of flour and half a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon. Pour the scalded milk upon this, beat a moment, and cook until well thickened. Stir constantly to prevent curdling, and when cold add a tablespoonful of vanilla and a quart of good cream. Have ready a cupful of seeded raisins and chopped dates and stir them into the pudding after it has been partly frozen.

**Fricasseed Parsnips.**  
Two tablespoonfuls of broth, a piece of mace, one-half cupful of milk, one ounce butter, a little flour, pepper and salt, parsnips. Peel and wash the parsnips and boil them in milk till quite soft; drain them and cut them in pieces lengthwise two or three inches long; put them in a sauce made of the broth, milk, butter, flour and seasoning; simmer all together for a quarter of an hour and serve.

**A Cheap Icing.**  
An icing for cake, that will be found inexpensive and good, may be made by taking three tablespoonfuls of milk and letting it come to a boil. Then set it aside and when it is cool add one teaspoonful of vanilla or other extract and stir in confectioner's sugar until thick enough to spread without running.

**Power of Intellect.**  
"What is your idea of an intellectual woman?"  
"One who knows when she is old enough to quit wearing décolleté gowns."—Chicago Record.

The laws of conscience, which we pretend to be derived from nature, proceed from custom.—Montaigne.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

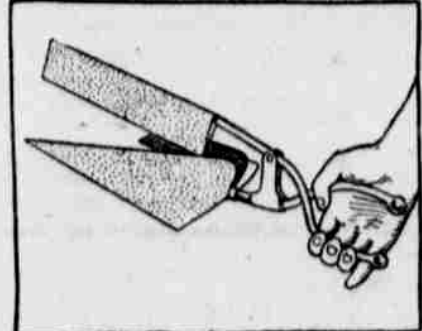
Fire-Escape Easy to Use—Sissors Like Pie Cutters—How Electricity Kills—Curious Results of the Cold—Recent Inventions.

**How Electricity Kills.**  
Although with the increasing use of electricity for power, lighting and chemical purposes the world sees increased precaution against accident, there are occasional exceptions to the general rule of safety, and the question how a powerful electric current acts on a human being is therefore a matter of vital interest. Dr. R. H. Cunningham, who has given this subject a good deal of study within the last five years, recounts in "The Electrical World" experiments which he has made on some of the lower animals. These tests lead him to believe that the first and most immediate effect of a powerful shock is to interrupt the heart beat. It does so by impairing the automatic tendency of the muscles to contract rhythmically and in unison. An effect known to physiologists as "fibrillation" is produced. That is to say, the separate fibres of muscle that should act together fail to harmonize, and thus neutralize one another. One result of the quasi-paralysis is that the cells at the chief nervous centers, where sense and will reside, lose the nourishment which the blood supplies and on which they rely for life. Thus robbed, they rapidly die. Furthermore, the electric current often checks respiration. If the volume is small and the potential (or electric pressure) light, this effect is only faintly observed. But stronger currents, especially if prolonged, interrupt breathing more positively, and thus lead to asphyxia. Convulsions are frequently an attendant symptom. The revival of an animal that had seemingly been killed was effected by Dr. Cunningham in the following manner. He aimed to restore the activity of the heart by two agencies; he injected into the arteries what is called "defibrinated" blood, and at the same time gently stimulated the organ with electricity. So much laboratory preparation would be required to repeat this procedure in the case of a man that it could hardly be employed effectively in cases of pure accident, unless the necessary means were close at hand, in consequence of unusual forethought. It is doubtful whether a central light or power station will ever be equipped with these facilities for restoring injured men, and it would probably take too long to carry one who had received an apparently fatal dose of electricity to the nearest doctor.

**Cheaper Gas in Sight.**  
It has recently been ascertained in Germany that illuminating gas of a low candle-power, when used with incandescent burners, will give extremely good light, and in some cases even better than a richer gas. So extensive is the use of the incandescent mantles that in certain cities, such as Magdeburg, it has been proposed to gradually reduce the candle-power of the gas from 14, the present value, to 10, and then to 8. As the poorer gas contains a considerable amount of hydrogen, it is quite as useful for this purpose, and as there have been devised recently improved methods for making water-gas, which is particularly rich in this substance, it is believed that the cost of gas can be considerably cheapened.

**Novel Motor Carriage.**  
A motor carriage has recently been introduced in France which combines many novel features. It is normally propelled solely by an oil engine, but on hilly ground is helped by an electric motor. The oil engine works at constant speed, and when the vehicle does not absorb all the engine power, the excess drives the motor as a dynamo and charges the accumulators. Then the accumulators are only used occasionally, and they are kept fully charged. The engine is directly connected to the dynamo, which is shunt-wound, and this is in turn used to start up the engine. The changes in speed are effected mechanically.

**Sissors Like Pie Cutters.**  
It is a matter of common experience that it is not an easy task to juggle a piece of cake or pie on an ordinary, or even a pastry knife, particularly if it is



pie. A Pennsylvania genius has devised a very effective pie cutter. As shown in the illustration, it consists of a flat triangular blade for insertion under the lower crust and a sharp knife-blade, supported in a vertical position, with relation to the base piece. This knife blade is manipulated by means of a scissor-like arrangement, and, as both the bottom and the end have cutting edges, it is quite a pleasure to cut through a hard cake or delicate pie crust with this device.

**Mosquitoes and Malaria.**  
The discovery that mosquitoes are responsible for the spread of malaria is giving rise to exalted hopes of banishing one of the most dreaded scourges of the tropics. Maj. Ronald

Ross' researches in India show that this is probably the only source of infection, and give grounds for believing that not all kinds of mosquitoes are dangerous. Thus far the "spotted-winged mosquitoes" seem to be the only offenders, the malaria parasite having been only found in two species of these creatures in India and one in Italy. Their breeding places are rare in India, being only shallow puddles of rain water that do not dry up under a week or more, while the common species find breeding places near every dwelling—the "brindled mosquitoes" in pots and tubs of water, and the "gray mosquitoes" in cisterns, ditches and drains. The problem of dealing with malaria, therefore, is greatly simplified if the present conclusions prove to be correct. It is simply necessary to drain or treat with chemicals the comparatively few pools yielding spotted-winged mosquitoes, and the disease will very soon disappear through the extermination of its carriers.

**Fire-Escape Easy to Use.**  
Most of the fire-escapes installed in hotels and similar buildings, where they are required by law, are simply makeshifts, hardly suitable for women



or children to manipulate, as they usually require some dexterity and considerable muscular exertion on the part of the user. In the fire escape here shown the descent to the ground from a window or other egress opening can be made comfortably and without exertion. All that is necessary is to seat oneself on the bench shown, which has previously been hooked to the window ledge or other convenient point, and to grasp the two handles at the sides. Mechanism concealed in the box underneath plays out the rope from two reels or drums, which are so arranged that the rope on each side will be played out at a uniform rate to prevent the tilting of the box or casing. The gripping tubes at the sides of the box, through which the ropes pass, permit the control of the rate of descent, as any pressure on them acts as a brake to prevent the ropes from being rapidly unwound from the reels or drums. The same object is also accomplished by means of the brake strap, shown as coming out of the front of the casing, and designed to be operated by the foot, which is slipped into the stirrup provided for that purpose. This interesting device, the invention is adapted to be stored away in a compact form, and yet is ready for instant use without arrangement or adjustment, other than fastening to the window sill.

**Curious Results of the Cold.**  
A traveler in Siberia tells of a remarkable occurrence among the frozen regions of that country. In the intensely cold nights, he writes, the silence was sometimes broken by a loud report as of a cannon. This was the bursting of one of the ice bubbles on a river—a phenomenon I had never heard nor read of before. The streams coming down from the hills were frozen on the surface some six to nine inches thick. The water beneath flowed faster than it could escape, and the pressure, on the principle of a hydraulic press, became irresistible. First, the elasticity of the ice was seen by the rising of circular mounds some six to eight feet high. The bursting point came at last, with a report like an explosion. The water escaped, but soon froze again. I have seen scores of these ice hillocks in a few versts of the river.

**Some New Inventions.**  
An automatic disinfectant for closets has a reservoir for the storage of a disinfecting liquid, with a valve having a lever attached to the lever of the water reservoir, to discharge a small quantity of the purifier with the wall.—Patent Record.

An Australian has designed a perpetual calendar which can be attached to any pencil, being formed of a series of metallic tubes, joined together to revolve freely, with the days, months and years cut in the faces, to be adjusted to correspond with the time desired.

The hair can be rapidly dried after washing by the use of a new comb, which has coarse teeth, formed of porous material, capable of withstanding great heat, whereby the moisture absorbed by drawing the comb through the hair is evaporated by holding the comb over a flame.

A newly designed street sweeper has one of the rear wheels replaced by a large drum, with an opening in proximity to the end of the brush, the latter throwing the dirt into the drum, whence it is carried upward by the revolution of the drum, and emptied into the receptacle at the top.

**All Settled.**  
She—"Have you seen my father?"  
Fresh—"There was no need. I had my lawyer look up his standing."—Life.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

SOME GOOD JOKES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

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

**The Selfish Thing.**  
"No, mamma," sobbed the unhappy young wife, "George doesn't love me. I found it out last night."  
"Oh, my poor child," the mother exclaimed, "what has happened? Ah, I see it all! You found a letter in his pocket!"  
"It wasn't that," the miserable young woman answered, "he came home and told me that he had had his life insured."  
"Well?"  
"Well, if he really loved me, wouldn't he have had mine insured instead of selfishly going and having all this protection put upon himself?"—Chicago Times-Herald.



**'Tis Always Thus.**  
"So they locked up the jury all night?"  
"Yes, and if I hadn't given in to those eleven ignorant blockheads I would have been there yet."

**Short of Material.**  
A little 3-year-old boy in North Columbus a few days ago stood by his mother's knee gazing at his baby brother, a few weeks old.  
"Mamma," he asked, "did God make this little baby?"  
"Yes, dear."  
"Did God put on his ears?"  
"Certainly."  
"And make his eyes?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, mamma," after a moment's silence, "couldn't God spare no more hair?"—Ohio State Journal.

**Cure by Proxy.**  
"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise—such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."  
"This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription. "When do I take it, doctor?"  
"You don't take it. Give it to the cat in a little milk."—Tit-Bits.

**Startling Instances.**  
Last week a delinquent subscriber said he would pay up if he lived. He died.  
Another said "I will see you tomorrow. He's blind."  
Still another said "I'll pay you this week or go to the devil." He's gone. There are hundreds who ought to take warning of these procrastinators and pay up now.—Finley Slops.

**Hopeless Bachelor.**  
"What did Mr. Cummings say to you last night, Clara, when he was trying to button your glove?"  
"Why, he said any man who made gloves that wouldn't button easier than mine ought to give up the business."  
"Well, dear, take my advice and don't waste any more time in that direction."—Stray Stories.

**Detected.**  
"It was a clever job," said the chief. "How did you spot him through his woman's disguise?"  
"I happened to see him sit down," replied the detective, "and noticed he gave his rainy-day skirt a little twitch with both hands, as if to keep it from bagging at the knees. Then I nabbed him."—Chicago Tribune.

The Cause of It.



**Old Lady.**—"How did your nose get so red?"  
Tramp—"I wuz floatin' in the surf at Narragansett dis season, and only me nose stickin' out of de water, I guess it got sunburned."

**Not Quite Correct.**  
Briggs—"Do you believe that the world is divided into two classes, those who borrow and those who lend?"  
Griggs—"No, sir! My experience is that two other classes are much more prevalent—those who want to borrow and those who won't lend."—Pittsburg Dispatch.