WOMAN AND HOME.

VALUABLE POINTS AS TO THE MAN-AGEMENT OF A HOME.

The Face on the Dollar -Lace Schools of Venice-Run by One Woman-Learn to Take the Pulse Borns Has Many Cres-Laundering Corsets.

No more desirable accomplishment ex-Ists than to be able to keep house well. Management, tact and knowledge make the wheels of the household run smoothly. turns home into a little domestic heaven that means comfort; in fact it is the spot where a man turns to when the world goes hard and trials press heavily upon his overburdened shoulders,

A well directed, well managed home is the acme of enjoyment, just as a disor-dered, untidy one is just the reverse. But oh, young bride, in your new nest that is all your own, do not let your desire to have things neat drive you into a morbid state of disagreeable fussiness that will make your life a burden and turn your home into an abode that is too good to be used. It is not necessary to be careless, but let the glorious light of day come in through the tightly closed shutters. It will not fade the new carpets if excluded when the cays are strong. Let your tired husband spread out his weary limbs upon the couch when day is done or on those occasions when toll doss not call him forth from his

Suppose the cushions do not set up quite so stiffly after be has finished his nap, can they not be easily straightened, and will he not appreciate the feeling of "homeyiness" that permits him to do as he likes under his own roof instead of being obliged to sit up in a straight backed chair in just such a spot in the carpet, with a nagging voice crying, "Look out for that headrest; you are mussing the ribbons?" What are headrests and ribbons to him? He can be trained to be careful, but do not make his home life miserable by continually finding fault with him. Visitors will soon cease if they learn that they ruffle the temper of the hostess when they turn up the fringe on her rugs, if they accidentally get a drop of water on the tablecloth or do not leave the shades exactly on the same line.

A young housekeeper whom we know has a pink bathtub in her beautifully ap-pointed bathroom, but does she or her hus-band ever indulge in a good plunge and every morning bath as such luxury would indicate? Not a bit of it. Tub, douches and all the other etceteras of this complete apartment are kept for share. The room is darkened, the towels are nong with the initials she has embroidered turned primly out and no drop of water is ever allowed to defile the pink sanctity of this bathroom that is too good to use. There is a wide difference between carclessness and such overfussiness as this. Use your furniture, your carpets and all else in your posses-sion, but do not abuse them, and you will be rewarded by a sense of comfort that no other place can ever afford.—Philadelphia

The Pace on the Dollar.

Anna Willess Williams, the original of the face of the goddess on our silver dollar, was born in Philadelphia during the civil war. Her mother was of southern birth, the daughter of Dr. Arthur H. Willess, a wealthy slaveowner of Maryland, who, while his daughter was still unmarried. suffered financial reverses. When nineteen she married Henry Williams, of Philadelphia, and removed with him to his native city. Mr. Williams soon became affluent, but through some mismanagement he lost the youngest of nine children, was born under most adverse circumstances. While she was still but a child her father died. bearing his widow, authough in the health, with the strongest determination health, with the strongest determination and it to care for and educate her children, and it was entirely through the endeavors of her mother that Miss Williams received her

Early in 1876 the treasury department secured the services of Mr. George Morgan, an expert designer and engraver, who had previously been connected with the royal mint of England. He was assigned to duty at the Philadelphia mint upon the design for the new silver dollar which was soon to be issued. He gave his attention first to the reverse side, for which a design of the American eagle was afterward se-lected, hoping that a suitable idea would occur to him for the head of the Goddess of Liberty, which it seemed proper should be used as the principal figure on the coin.

After considerable delay and frequenchange of plan it was decided that if poble the head should be a representation of some living American girl. In the pur suit of his duties Mr. Morgan had been thrown into the society of Mr. Thomas Eakins, an artist of considerable reputation, and the similarity of their interestbecame the foundation of a warm friend ship between them. It was through Mr. Eskins' fuffuence that Miss Williams, a friend of his family, was induced to posfor Mr. Morgan for the designs of Goddess of Liberty.—Alice Graham Mc Collin in Ladies' Home Journal.

The Lace Schools of Venice. The lace of Venice, like her glass and mosaics, is a traditional monument to her ancient industrial greatness. Venice is the earliest home of lace, and from her hands it was introduced into other countries. The first lace was made by nunwithin the walls of convents for ecclesia-

Venetian republic the convents were closed and this graceful industry was lo-

for an entire century.

In 1870 the Princess Margherita, now quees of Italy, determined to revive that and provide employment for Venetian women struggling in the throes of powerty. To her is due the credit of the origin and endowment of the existing schools. These schools are subsidized by the Ratinu government and are under the direct con-trol of a company of which the Chevalier Jesurum is at the head. There are now seven schools in full and active operation in Venice and her surrounding islands. The principal building juts up against the time colored walls of San Marco, and from this picture sque spot, under the very wing of the cathedral, issue some of the most exquisite patterns of lace that the world

I walked through the various rooms of this school and saw the women absorbed in their tedious work. They were of all ages and sizes, from the soft eyed girl of twelve to the gray haired woman of sixty Each sat on a low stool and held a plump square cushion in her iap. On this cushion was pinned a strip of paper marked with the pattern to be followed, and into this pattern the nimble fingered worker sticks glass headed pins and twists her thread out them. From twenty to fifty shuttle-

the keys of her machine. The pins were constantly withdrawn and replaced as the threads advanced along the pattern. The process is so simple that it looks like play, but the lace produced represents thousands of hard gold dollars.—Venice Cor. Merce:

Run by One Woman.

One of the most flourishing exchanges for woman's work is established in an inland city, and is in many ways unique The enterprise is owned and controlled by one woman, without the usual committees and board of managers. No fee is re-quired of those entering their work, except the usual to per cent, on sales, nor are there many rules and regulations. One question always asked of intending de positors is, "Do you need the proceeds of this work!" The exchange counts over five hundred depositors, and work is sent

from nearly every state in the Union. Among the articles not usually kept at exchanges are toilet articles of all kinds, cements, a Japanese jelly for cleaning woolens, velvet and plush, and linen fringe brushes. In the infants' department are "Jedediahs," and in the cake list two sweets, new to me, called "yule bables," which are sold by the dozen, and "peach blossom," which is sold by the pound. Fifteen per cent, is charged on the price received on ordered work.

If unsold at the end of one year, goods must be withdrawn, in which case one-half the 10 per cent. paid at their entrance is refunded. If re-entered, one-half of the paid per cent, otherwise returned may be applied toward the new entrance fee. Only those not engaged in business can become beneficiaries of the exchange, and all work received must be approved by the manager. All kinds of work is done by specialists, from "weaving rag rugs to cleaning and repairing laces." Menu cards and every requirement for a dainty luncheon are furnished.—New York Post.

Learn to Take the Pulse. Every mother should know how to take her child's pulse, and this is easily accomplished by passing one or two fingers down on the front of the arm from the base of the thumb to a little below the wrist. With some practice there is no danger of mistake. Take the number of beats for the entire minute, for frequently there is an irregularity that can be discovered only by careful observation.

The respirations can be obtained by watching the rise and fall of the chest; if that is not sufficient, by placing the hand there. A self registering clinical ther mometer is necessary for taking the tem-perature, which is generally obtained by placing the end of the tube containing the mercury under the tongue and keeping is there with the mouth closed from three to

five minutes. From 98.4 to 99 degs, is a normal temperature; 100 degs, or over indicates fever; perature; 100 degs. or over indicates lever; 101 to 103 degs. is fever to a moderate amount, while 105 degs., except in rare in-stances, is dangerous. In childhood the pulse varies from 120 in early infancy to 90 in a child 8 or 9 years old. In middle life it ranges from 65 to 75, and is apt to be more rapid in women than in men. In infancy respirations are often 30 or over; in children, from 20 to 23 or 24; in adult life they are quite constant at from 17 to 20. For an adult the proportions are: Temperature, 98.6 degs.; pulse, 75; respiration, 18.—Christian Union.

Boraz Has Many Uses.

As a destroyer of insects, borax is especially useful. The common cockroach may be successfully banished by this means. providing common cleanliness is also exercised. There is no possible excuse for the croton bug or the familiar water bug. which disgraces so many kitchens by its ence. If the precincts of the kitcher and all the surrounding closets and pant ries be cleared of their contents, systemat ically cleaned in every nook and cranny. thoroughly dried, and every shelf be sprinkled with borax and lined with clean paper, the most pest ridden kitchen will be immediately and effectively rid of these insects. A simple use to which borax is put is to remove the fuzz which gathers in a teakettle when the water is hard. As a medicine, more or less, borax pos-

sses considerable power, and for that reason it should not be taken internally without a physician's order. It is a valuable disinfectant at antiseptic. It is sometimes used with ... yeerin or honey for affections of the throat. There is a certain form of boracic acid which is used to preserve fish and meat, and even milk and butter. It would be very unsafe, however, for any one not acquainted with scientific methods to make use of borax in any such way. Borax is also said to be of us in making fabrics fireproof, being superior to alum for this purpose.—New York Tribune.

Laundering Corsets.

We were speaking of corsets recently, my friend and I. Imagine my surprise on being told by my friend that she always consigned hers to the rag barrel as soon as they became much soiled. She said she did not like to do it, but she could not bring herself to wear a badly soiled gar-ment. When I asked her why she did no clean them, she said she had no idea how it could be done. This, too, surprised me. I can readily understand how hard it must be for one of her economical disposition to throw away that which is really good. Perhaps there are others who do not know that a correct may be laundered so nicely as to be almost equal to a new one. Those stiffened by tampico, or any other hempen substance, do not launder as well as those in which bone or horn is used; yet, with care, they will in every case pay for the

The method of laundering is optional. I prefer a washboard to a machine for the purpose of cleaning. Before hanging the article to dry, it should be starched in thick boiled starch. When thoroughly dry, restarch in thin boiled starch, made quite blue. Model the corset into its original shape as nearly as possible, and endeavor to retain the shape while ironing. If any repairs are needed make them be-If any repairs are needed make them be-fore laundering the article.—Cor. House keeper.

An Interesting Bit of Furniture.

Quite an old institution is the easy chair -I mean the chair that is easy only in name. The really comfortable chair is quite a modern thing: it is only just coming into fashion. The only easy chair known till now by this generation is a springy trap for the unwary. If you throw yourself into it with a warry feeling it and yourself into it with a weary feeling it sendyou bounding ceilingward, and if you don't come down on your feet and seat yoursell more gingerly you may come down in the chair again, and so be kept in perpetua motion. But the new easy chair is a chair you can fling yourself into with perfec-safety and a certainty of finding comfort It has got a name that suggests this-it i called the grandfather's chair.

It is roomy and soft, and on each side depended from all sides of the cushion. the top has two projections, something and these were thrown across and back like the peaks of a Gladstone collar. These with the rapidity of a typewriter handling | form cozy corners to settle your head in

for a map. The grandfather's chair is per- WOMEN JOURNALISTS. fect for those whose want to take the pleasures of life drowslly. Comfortable seats have other uses than to lure to sleep. There is a "courting settee," which is really two grandfather's chairs rolled into one. They supply, in the stereotyped phrase, a long felt want, for sitting on A Pertinent Question—Are Women Writthem the most timid and halting lovers must feel at easc.—Miss Mantaline in Pall Mall Gazette.

Quiet Service.

The keeper of a first class private boarding house in one of our great cities recently gave this reason for discharging a waitress: 'She was neat, prepossessing and honest. said this very efficient woman, "but after laboring with her for a whole month to impress upon her mind that the people in my house must not be subjected to the crash ing and banging of china and glass, which she would not take the trouble to handle

noiselessly, I had to discharge her." This lady had learned the important les son that, though a gentle tinkle of disheis grateful to the ear of a hungry man. when this tinkle is carried beyond the point of absolute necessity it becomes a offense. It is a mark of vulgarity, and forms a sufficient excuse for leaving a otherwise satisfactory boarding place. The efficiency of any housekeeper may almost always be gauged by the amount of noise which she permits among her servants during the performance of their duties Kate Upson Clark in Food.

Woman's Conservatism.

Women pride themselves on the exclusivenesss of their clubs. They wall then about with what they are pleased to ca conservatism.

Not many months ago at a business meeting of the foremost woman's club it. the world the name was proposed for membership of a woman desirable in everway. Her one incapacity was that she was not known. A member of the club who devotes her time and money to philan thropy and good works generally, and who desires to be known as a helper of women. rose and said: "All this stated regarding this lady may be true. But we do not know her, and I cannot see why we should admit to our club any one regarding whom there is the slightest shadow of doubt."

The name did not pass.—Margaret Man ton in New York World.

Housework as an Exercise.

To keep the complexion and spirits gowi. to preserve grace, strength and agility of motion, there is no gymnasium so valuable. no exercise more beneficent in result than sweeping, dusting, making beds, washing dishes and the polishing of brass and silver. One year of such muscular effort within doors, together with regular exer cise in open air, will do more for a wom an's complexion than all the lotions and pomades that were ever invented. Per haps the reason why housework does so much more for women than games is the fact that exercise which is immediately productive cheers the spirit. It gives women courage to go on living and makes things seem really worth while.—Medical

A Tribute to a Mother.

In a book on "Woman Through a Man's Eyeglass" the author pays this beautiful tribute to his mother, to whom he dedicates the volume: "When one has reached middle life and the wheels of existence need oiling with the encouragement of affection; when one is wounded and weary he seeks again the steady starlight of a nother's love. For a man who is growing old, with neither wife nor child to bring him greetings on his birthday, I can conceive nothing more awful than to have no nother who shall say, 'Bless you, my while in so doing she happily remembers, in a gentle autumn mood of love, all that full, flowering summer love with which he greeted him on that first birthday."

Pressure a Cure for Headache.

Dr. Heinrich Weiss claims to have dis sovered an unfailing cure for certain forms of headache. The treatment consists in the application of pressure with the hand for a few minutes on the great inferior artery between the sternum and the navel. which causes an alteration in the distribution of the blood. This treatment was ap plied to twenty-three female patients suf fering from violent headaches, with immediate relief in each case. In most of the cases the attack did not recur, but in a few it returned in milder form, ultimately disappearing on the treatment being repeated. The discovery was made accidentally. -Jenness Miller Illustrated.

Cream and Chicken Salad.

Take half a pound of ham and chicken paste, rub it through a hair sieve and raix with half a pint of whipped cream fla-vored with a few drops of sherry, salt, etc. Place this on the lettuce leaves and stitch into rolls with threads of lean ham or chicken. Brush the leaves over with white of egg, powder with the bruised yolk of a hard boiled egg that has been rubbed through a hair sieve, set on a bed of fine cress and serve. Three or four of these rolls are sufficient for each guest.

The Choice of a Dressmaker.

A woman who has given the subject consideration says always choose a dress maker in your own style. If you are thin choose her who is spare and meager; if you are stout, choose her who is well covered. It is she alone who can enter into your feelings, realize your difficulties and ner . and clothe you not only fashionably. but with that sympathy which should a! ways exist between a woman and her clothes.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Of late it has been the custom among la dies who were handy with the needle to make anniversary and wedding presentof some dainty bit of decorated table lines. A hemstitched cloth and napkin, teacloth. traycloth or doilies make a most appropr. ate gift for any of these occasions.

Sweet oil is a good remedy for poisonou bites and must be taken internally (a half cupful), and bathe the wound externally with it. For a horse give one-half pint to one pint internally and apply externally as well.

Wormwood boiled in vinegar and applied hot, with enough cloths wrappe around to keep the flesh moist, is said to be an invaluable remedy for a sprain or bruise.

The serious work of the Vassar graduate in the higher walks of life has silenced the gibes of masculine colleges and cripple the jingles of the funny man.

Mrs. Cecil Samuda, sister of the lat-Countess Annesley, is said to be the belady swimmer to England.

Only a few women can choose a perfecshade in red, and those are, as a rule, uo the women who wear it,

DO THEY TEND TO LOWER THE DIGNITY OF THE CALLING!

ers to Blame for All the Silly Stuff That Appears in So Called Society Papers?- A Good Word for Them.

Those who look upon the present condition of the press with unalloyed satisfaction, and who consistently maintain in the face of anything in the way of proof or evidence that the influence of women in journalism, as in everything else, is necessarily a good one, will probably regard the situation from the optimistic point of view only

Those, however, who prize that vigor and virilty of sentiment and writing which characterizes the best masculine pens; who deplore the personalities, gossip and feminine tone which find so prominent a place in many of the papers; who value style and scholarship and humor, all of which stand a chance of being neglected, if not lost, will see reason for regret that so much of the literature of the day is written by women. Nowhere, in the opinion of the present writer, can this deteriorating and demoralizing influence be seen to better advantage than in the society pa pers, which, however, it is only just to say, are as much read by men as by women.

There are a large number of so called high class society periodicals, the greater part of which consists of the vulgarest gossip and personalities about the conversation, mode of life and movement of persons who are in no sense of the word "public," who have distinguished themselves in no legitimate way, and often in no way at all outside existing, and whose "smartness" or fastness or money alone makes them the object of this rubbishing tittle-tattle. While, however, a good portion of this literature is as harmless as it is stupid, the same cannot be said of the very latest development of feminine enterprise in the press which seems likely to have a flourishing existence before it.

This takes the form of a "lady's letter,"

and is written ostensibly by a lady of fashion whose fastness not only goes to the verge of disreputability, but some way beyond it. She purports to give an account of her week's doings, which generally include visits to music halls and other places not usually considered classic ground for decent women. Somewhere or other there is one "Charlie" or "Jack" in tow, and this accommodating husband invariably figures in the description so as to give the thing presumably an air of propriety. Let any impartial person peruse some of this bare, flippant, worthless stuff now becoming so general and ask himself whether it can have anything but a vicious effect on the brainless young persons (it is to be supposed they are young) who read it every week.

But even if these society papers are left out of account it must be apparent to any one who has an intimate acquaintance with current newspaper literature that the ewig weibliche strain is far too predominant, and that the hysterical and emasculate attitude taken up in some quarters on certain social and other questions is a direct result of this feminine influence. Of course a large amount of respectable journalism is done by women, and is read by women, and the proof of this is to be found in the existence of well written and ably conducted papers, and in the successful launching of the new paper for women, which has papers on purel; literary topics written in excellent style.

But (with the exception of a few individual women who have made their literary reputation elsewhere) the better sort of newspaper work, which includes leader writing, reviewing and miscellaneous lit erary articles, is not in the hands of women at all, whose main business is concerned with paragraphs and articles about social functions, the shops, fashions, cookery, home decoration and reports of lectures, meetings, weddings and so forth. To write successfully upon cookery and art decora-tion requires a certain amount of technical knowledge, and women who are well up in these subjects find a ready market and very good prices for their literary wares.

Carried on legitimately-that is to say, without puffs and bribes-this seems a very suitable and desirable field for the feminine pen. But-and this brings me to the second part of my inquiry—can much be said in praise of the work of the ordinary lady journalist, which involves the con-stant wear and tear of reporting, night work, severe physical strain; which necessitates, if she is to get on, an astounding exhibition of audacity and push, and which perpetually compels her to place her na tural impulses of reserve and unaggressiveness in the background; which includes the interviewing of persons who are not gentlemen and the formation of promiscuous acquaintances, and which, above all. forces her to write about worthless trivialities which, if she have any better sort of aspiration or literary taste, she heartily despises?

As a setoff against these disadvantages it must be admitted that a woman possessing but average intelligence and quickness, even if her education be of the most limited kind, can make a very fair living out of this sort of journalism, while a woman with moderate ability, with good education and a facile pen and a quick eye, can make double the income earned by her scholarly sister, who has graduated at Newnham and become a high school teacher-which is only another way of stating that journalism is the one profession, vocation or trade, or whatever its enemies like to call it, in which the work of men and women is paid for at precisely the same prices.

So far as I know, the real genuine life of the woman journalist has yet to be writ ten and would afford interesting and fresh ground for a female Thackeray, if she ever arises. What a pity it is that some enterprising press lady does not herself give us her experiences and "betray the se-crets of the prison house!" We might then get a solution of the problem that has puzzled a good many of us, as to the rea son that certain ladies, whose scholarship is as little evident as their shyness, are it the happy position or realizing large in comes.—Author.

Cheap Picture Frames. A wise young woman who was the for

tunate possessor of more good pictures than she could afford to frame bought a sheet of pulp board at a printing office and made a mat about five inches wide for a charcoal picture. She cut the board very carefully with a sharp knife, and after tacking the picture on the wall the mat was put over it and secured with a small tack at each of the four corners. To relieve the plain look she fastened a red ribbon across one lower corner with brass headed tacks and slipped five or six photo-graphs under the ribbon and the edge of the mat. The cost was only ten cents and the effect remarkable. A steel en-graving may be framed in the same way. —Chicago Herald.



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