WOMAN AND HER REALM.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE GENTLER SEX.

Gowns for the Holidays—Buying Meat for Two—How She Kept An Umbrella—How Shall a Woman Speak of Her Husband.

Gowns for the Holidays.

Satin striped moires are fashionable fabrics for gowns to be worn at country house parties during the holidays, and in town also. For the afternoon and for family dinners black moires are chosen with bright satin stripes of one color (red, yellow or green quite far apart), or else with closer double stripes of three or four light colors, pale yellow, mauve, turquoise, and the faintest rose shade. White lace and sable together are the novel trimmings for some of these gowns, while others have colored chiffon with velvet and jet for their garniture. The simplicity with which such dresses are made is in striking contrast to the richness of the fabrics of which they are composed. They have a round belted waist, large sleeves, and a demi-trained bell skirt. The front of the waist has a deep fall of white lace, or else a guipure plastron, edged with brown fur, or the moire is turned back in revers from a full chemisette of chiffron of the color prevailing in the stripes. The sleeves are large and long, and the belt is of fur, or else of wide ribbon tied to fall low at the back. The bell skirt has a twisted puff of velvet and fur at the foot, or some gathered velvet frills, or else one or two very narrow borders of fur.

For Christmas dances and New Year's balls are gowns of white moire striped with green, gold, blue, or pink, or else the moire ground is of a pale tint striped with black or white, while still other moires are of two changeable shades, as pale pink and green, or yellow with mauve. A gown of white moire with blue stripes has its peasant bodice edged with gold trimming and black velvet ribbon, and the bell skirt is similarly finished. White chiffon is gathered full above the bodice, and the sleeves are high puffs of chiffon. Other ball gowns have the low corsage and front of striped moire with a demi-train of tulle the color of the stripe in one or more layers over satin. This is lovely in white and Nile green moire with green tulle demi-train, the waist having a corselet of moire filled out with spangled tulle.

Buying Meat for Two.

Almost all young housekeepers find it hard to make economical and satisfactory purchases of meat and fish, writes Maria Parloa in her department in the January Ladies' Home Journal. They should understand at the outset that it is impossible to save in the same proportion as one who buys for a large family. Another point: it is wiser to get only the parts and the amount actually wanted than to buy large pieces simply because they are cheaper by the pound. A roast, particularly of beef, can be indulged in only on rare occasions, when the family is small.

Broiling meats is the most expensive of all methods of cooking, but, to my mind, the most healthful. When a housekeeper really can afford to follow it she should do so. But in time one tires of even the most delicious broiled meats and fish. When planning to roast or broil a piece of meat, its adaptability to being made over into various little dishes should be considered. Pork is the least desirable of the fresh meats for these purposes. For warming over in various ways the following named meats are the most valuable: poultry, veal, lamb, mutton and beef. The white meats are better than the red for this purpose. This is also true of fish, the white, dry varieties being much better for made-over dishes than the dark, oily kinds. Here is something that one can buy in a small quantity and use to advantage: A short porterhouse steak will answer for two dinners. Cut out the tenderloin, broil it and serve with a good sauce. If the weather be cold the remainder of the steak can be used two days later. In hot weather it must be cooked for dinner the following day.

How She Kept Her Umbrella

A young woman who had half a dozen times either misslaid or been robbed of her best umbrella, finally concluded to try an original way of identifying herself with the silken shield against the weather. She had a new one made and mounted on an ivory topped stick. Then she had the heavy piece of ivory carved into an excellent counterpart of her own head and face.

No one looking at the bit of ivory work for an instant could mistake the likeness between the owner and the head on the handle. Her friends predicted that the beauty of the handle would only add to the inducement to steal—for the head and face were exceedingly beautiful, and the shrewd young woman knew perfectly well that they were, when she ordered it. But the strange part of it was that it didn't. For six years the owner has carried that umbrella, through, rain or shine, having a new cover put on when necessary, and only once has she missed it. That time she left it standing in a shop, and before she had made the rounds of the place a polite floor-walker had returned it to her with a smile.

"I can keep my umbrella just as well as that and not have it cost me half as much either," said her best friend when she saw the new umbrella. "I can be ingenious too, and I'm not proud." So just inside her new umbrella she cut a round hole as big as a half-dollar. It didn't hurt the usefulness of the article the least bit in the world, but it did impair the desirability of it sufficiently to keep the other members of the family from carrying it off, or from the mistakes of the casual person in the shops. This ingenuity excited much curiosity, but the young woman found it so effective that she carried the umbrella until little was left but the hole.

Wall Papers and Hangings.

There should be no striking contrast between carpet, wall paper and hangings. They should be rather quiet in tone, reserving bright colors for the smaller pieces—table covers, lambrequins, cushions, picture scarfs, ect. Soft shades of brown, warm grays, ecru and the various tints of olive are good colors for the grounds of carpets, brightened by arabesque designs in old rose, old blue, pale yellow, shrimp pink, dull gold or light red. Avoid floral patterns which are conspicuous and harmonize with nothing. Many people like a plain carpet, with a figured border; but whatever is chosen for the center, the border should be dark and richer in tone, while the hangings and wall paper should complete the color scheme of the room.

Several bright colors may be used in a room, if not allowed to touch each other; for the various hues will melt into one harmonious whole, if separated by neutral tints. Rich golden browns and blues, bright yellow, so suggestive of the warm sunshine, and the cheery shades of red—colors which are not seen to any extent in summer furnishings—are especially welcome during the winter months. A red rug in front of an open fire gives a delightful glow to the room, while in summer the effect would be unbearably warm. A yellow silk curtain across an open bookcase, or a piece of ruby-colored plush behind a hanging cabinet for bric-a-brac, also give cherry touches to a room.—Good Housekeeping.

How Shall a Woman Speak of Her Husband.

In speaking of her husband a woman never makes a mistake if she calls him "Mr." or "my husband." It is sometimes difficult to decide when the husband has a title just what the wife should do with it. This is the severest rule. In speaking of her husband she should not say "General A." or "Doctor B.," but "Mr. A." "Mr. B." No matter what he is—judge, Governer, captain—to her he is and should be plain "Mr. A." Mrs. Grant never even when her husband was President spoke of him as other than Mr. Grant, though it is the custom of the President's wife to speak of him as "the President."

The one exception to this rule of ignoring her husband's official or professional titles is when the wife presents him to any one else. Then she says, "my husband, Senator Smith," or simply, "Dr. Jones." The reason for this is evident. It gives the proper clue to the stranger, who would wish, of course, to address the new acquaintance with the proper title.

Last of all, let any wife take heed how she wears her husband's title and allows herself to be spoken of as "Mrs. Governor Jones," or "Mrs. Secretary Smith." No matter what title her husband has, she has no more right to wear it than she has to wear his shoes.

Recipes for Those Who Cook.

CANNED CRANBERRIES—Cranberries are excellent canned alone, with a little sugar, for pies and puddings. It is better to put them up early in the season, as there is likely to be more waste later on.

TO BOTTLE CRANBERRIES—Pick the cranberries quite clean and put them in clean bottles; fill the bottles with cold water that has previously been boiled; cement the corks, or cover them with thin paper rubbed over with white of egg, and keep them in a cool, dry place.

TO PICK OVER CRANBERRIES—Pour boiling water over the cranberries. This instantly swells all the good ones and makes it easy to pick out decayed ones. Stew the fruit until soft in a very little water. When soft add sugar to taste.

STEWED CRANBERRIES—To a quart of cranberries allow one quart of water and nearly a pound of sugar; let the water heat while you wash and look over the berries; drop them in the water and let them cook for twenty minutes, then add the sugar. After it is dissolved let the sauce come to a boil, then take from the stove. Some cooks strain the juice to make it clear.

BOILED TURKEY—When it is trussed boil it, breast downward, for an hour and a half, or longer if it is large or old. It is much better flavored if it is boiled in the stock pot rather than in plain water, but in any case a few vegetables should be added, some spice, herbs and a little salt. If it is to be eaten cold it should be slightly undercooked and then left to get cold in the saucepan, as by this means it cannot drain and become dry. The water should boil when it first goes in, and simmer afterward.

CRANBERRY SAUCE—To one pound of cranberries, after they are picked over and washed, allow one pound of granulated sugar and half a pint of water. Put the sugar and water into a porcelain kettle and let it come to a boil; then put the berries in. After they begin to boil, allow full ten minutes for boiling. Then pour all into a mold, which you have dipped into cold water; this will prevent the jelly from sticking to the mold. Let it stand all night, or longer; it will then turn out like jelly, and it will be found to be sweet and yet tart. A larger quantity may be prepared, as it will keep as well as any jelly.

ROAST TURKEY—Clean the turkey and stuff with stale baker's bread crumbs highly seasoned with sage thyme, salt and pepper. Moisten the stuffing with one-half cup melted butter and a very little water; add one beaten egg. Put the turkey on the rack in the pan; rub well with butter, and dredge with salt, pepper and flour; put in a hot oven, and when the flour is browned reduce the heat, and add a pint of water. Baste with butter until nicely browned, then with the fat in the pan. Baste often and dredge with salt and flour after basting. Allow three hours for an eight-pound turkey. Cook till the legs will separate from the body. Serve with cranberry sauce or currant jelly.

DID NOT LIKE THE TEST.

An Optician Insulted His Customer By Asking Him to Read.

An old man, dressed poorly but cleanly, entered the store of an optician in Forty-second street the other day and stared about in a vacant way at the boxes of spectacles, the opera-glasses and the magnifying lenses. He was particularly well fitted for taking in a good deal at one glance, says the New York Tribune, for one eye had an outward cast to it that swept the horizon due east, while the other was looking due north.

"What can I do for you?" asked the optician.

"My eyes are acting contrary," was the reply, as the customer fixed the shopkeeper with one optic, and with the other followed a nurse-maid that was wheeling a baby past the window.

"I should think they were," said the optician. "You want a pair of glasses, I suppose?"

"Yes, I do, if you can give me a pair that will make both my eyes see the same thing at once."

"I could give you such a pair," was the answer, "but I don't think they would help you any, on the whole. The lenses would have be of such a nature as to draw the focus of your straight eye half way around to that of your crooked one, which in turn would be forced over to meet the former. This would so strain your eyes that you would not see any better than you do now with the straight one alone."

"Well, if you can't fit me," said the visitor, "I'll go to some who knows more."

This irritated the optician a little, and seeing that he had a cranky customer on hand, he quickly set up his card with letters and figures of various sizes on it, and asked the man if he could read the top line on it.

"Yes, I see it," said the customer.

"Read it aloud, please," said the optician.

"I tell you I see it all right."

"Perhaps you only think you do. Read it aloud, please."

"Do you think I don't know what I know?"

"I want you to read it aloud."

"I won't do it."

"Then I can't fit your eyes."

"Then I'll go somewhere else (rising). I didn't come here to be insulted."

"My dear sir, I didn't insult you."

"You did, sir."

"How?"

"You tried to make a fool of me."

"How?"

"By askin' me again and again to read that sign."

"I don't understand."

"I can't read, you idiot," and the victim flung himself out of the shop, while the optician collapsed.

HERE'S AN IDEA.

Housekeepers Advised to Have Their Kitchen Tables Covered With Tin.

Housekeepers who have never had a tin-covered table for kitchen use are still unacquainted with one of the most valuable articles of domestic economy. It is never too late too get one, however, as an ordinary kitchen table takes kindly to the metal cover. Get the tin-smith to fit a sheet of tin on the table and perforate the edges for tacking. The tin should cover the thickness of the board top, that it may be tacked on the under side of the table.

A table so covered needs no scrubbing, is impervious to hot kettles, sheds grease as the proverbial duck's back does water, and in fact cheers the heart of the kitchen maid more than anything on earth except her wages and her "company." The woman who does her own work should not let another dawn find her without one, if she is not at present rejoicing in it. Said a wise family man the other day, "Anything which simplifies the domestic labor of the household should be regarded as of distinct benefit to mankind," and he was speaking of a tin-covered kitchen table upon whose virtues his wife was dilating.

A fair and cheap substitute is found by covering tables with the marble cloth sold sometimes for washstands and children's bibs. It was Mephistopheles himself who designed kitchen tables out of soft pine boards. With their absorbent and spreading qualities a tiny drop of grease is quickly converted into an unsightly blotch, and a hot handle or kettle sears its indelible mark across their surface. They were made, certainly, to be covered.

Another good use of marbled cloth is for the floor of closets. It is easily put down and fitted. Many closets are seldom stepped into, and as there is hardly any, or at least but trifling wear, its durable qualities are not tested. Closet floors so covered may be easily wiped over with a damp cloth every morning, thus securing all loose dust and preventing any injury from it to clothes that may be piled or hanging within.—Chicago News.

Streets in London.

Kate Field found something to complain about in London. She didn't like the method of naming, numbering and lighting the streets. She says: "Few people in the metropolis dream of having the number of their house painted upon the glass above the door where the gas may shine upon it and enlighten the inquiring mind. In the present chaotic condition of numbers even this inexpensive reform would be a boon. I have myself counted twenty-six King streets, sixteen Queen streets, thirteen Duke streets in this town. The same name will repeat itself in street, road, place, crescent and square, upper and lower, east and west, until the brain begins to soften. We spent more shillings in directing cabs to Gloucester Something-or-other, when we ought to have gone to Gloucester Something-else, than I dare tell."

A Mosquito Protector.

Equatorial Africa promises another treasure to civilization. It is a musk-scented plant, the branches of which carried about the person will frighten away mosquitoes as certainly as a collection plate will disperse a street preacher's congregation. The smell of this plant is neither unpleasant nor unhealthy, but no mosquito will venture within its range. New Jersey should be planted with it.

Bella—"Estelle is such a lucky girl. She was born with a gold spoon in her mouth." Nell—"Yes, and it must have been a tablespoon, too, I should judge."—Somerville Journal.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

A Demand for More Money Which Must be Met.

The present pressure and stringency emphasizes the demand for the sub-treasury for farm products. The limited currency of the country is only sufficient to keep the manufactories and mines employed. All of it is demanded by these creators of wealth and to meet the demands of commerce. With the cotton, wheat, corn and tobacco crops to be marketed and bought, there is demand for at least five times the usual amount of currency. It can not be taken from the manufacturing and mining centres, nor be withdrawn from the channels of commerce for the usual and ordinary demands of trade. This is an extraordinary demand. It must be met. The currency in circulation is wholly inadequate, says the Alliance Herald. If the sub-treasury was in existence, sufficient products would be stored and drawn upon their value to supplement the volume of circulation to make it come up to demands of business. This money would meet the exigency and supply the demand. As soon as the emergency had passed, when the needs of those who stored the products would compel them to sell, this sub-treasury money would be returned to the government and as consumption would take them, the normal condition would at all times be maintained. These depressions and stringences would be obviated. The country would be the beneficiary. The government would be taking no more risk in advancing to these farmers than business men now take; for anybody can get 80 per cent of the value of cotton, corn, wheat or tobacco advanced. It is no risk. It is nothing unusual for it to be done. The only difference is in the cost of storing and holding, and the relief from or continuance of stringency. The syndicates and combines might complain; but no man engaged in legitimate business would be damaged or lose by it. On the contrary, all would be benefitted by destroying the abnormal stringency and strain which is annually made upon every business in meeting an extraordinary exigency caused by the want of some automatic means for relieving the pressure, when intolerable, and returning to the normal when storing would cause an unusual volume of currency which would inflate prices. No such condition as now exists could be possible with the sub-treasury plan in force. Its purpose and object is to remedy and prevent such conditions as now exist. No other plan will accomplish it.

But a number of wiseacres, who have never examined it or investigated its merits, claim that it is impractical. How impractical? Is not the same thing done by an English syndicate on the Union Pacific every year on grain? Is not a combine every year engaged in the same effort in regard to cotton? They have demonstrated its practicality; for both have robbed the producers of millions every year. Last summer the English syndicate that bought corn at 12 and 15 cents, and sold it on the same spot for from 50 to 65 cents, demonstrated to the sorrow of the consumers, the power and efficacy of the plan for speculators. How are these exploiters to be handled? No combine, in competition with them will be formed; for all will have the same purpose. But the government could come to the rescue of the farmer at the time of a glutted market, and tide him over the few months until consumption would demand his products. It would be equally in the interest of the consumer, who would be protected from the robbery perpetrated by the combine price which is every year fixed and enforced. With the power to store and draw, a uniform price would be established, which would assure profit to the farmer and a reasonable price to the consumer.

But it would be unconstitutional. Of course, that plea may be always expected. It is no use to argue what is settled. The subtreasury for farm products is modeled after the plan for relief to the distillers, which has been declared constitutional by the supreme court of the United States. The bill that will be introduced in the present congress will pattern after that bill in its essential features with the decision of the supreme court as a chart to keep inside of the established constitutional lines. The whiskey distillers were in distress from like causes and were in a similar condition to the farmers, when that measure for their relief was adopted. It has worked admirably for their interests and has not been expensive or damaging to the government. Surely the farmers of the country are entitled to as much protection and to equal consideration to that extended to the distillers.

While Money Is God.

While we have women forging chains, children making matches, broken laborers spending their last days in the poor house, honest men and women unable to get bread, hundreds of thousands of our brothers and sisters robbed and killed prematurely by factory owners and landlords; while money is our god and the usurer is considered more worthy and more essential than the craftsman and the artist; while competition and the survival of the fittest have their grip upon the throat of the masses, we shall remain a nation sordid, vulgar, brutal and hopeless.—Knights of Labor Journal.

The Home Sentinel: How much more of our products will the dollar of to-day buy than the dollar of twenty years ago? How much more of your debts, your taxes, your officers' salaries, your interests, your mortgages, or your doctor or lawyer fees will it pay? That is the way to look at the financial question. Look at the relation that you have to sell, as producers, sustains to what you have to pay for the items which enter into your daily and yearly expense account. Have salaries decreased? Has interest been reduced? Are taxes lower? Have mortgages been curtailed. How does the price of land, of wheat and corn, of cotton, of everything you raise, compare with the value of the purchasing agent, money? Interest, taxes, mortgages, salaries and professional fees are as high as ever; while wheat, corn, cotton and all other agricultural products are from 100 to 200 per cent lower.

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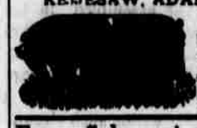

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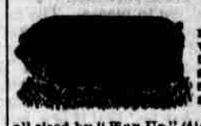

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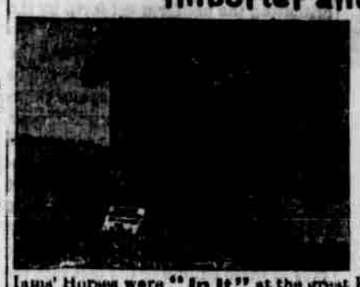

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I have on hand large, stylish, heavy boned Shires with plenty of quality and action, horses which have demonstrated their superiority in the show yards.

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My Hackneys are large, showy, handsome animals, good individuals, heavy bone and fine action, in fact the coming horse of their class. In order to make room for

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EVERY HORSE GUARANTEED

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O. O. HEFNER.