Woman's Domain.

YOUNG GIRLS' GOWNS.

A Few Up-to-Date Ideas from Metropolitan Fashions.

The Bee's special fashion correspondent in New York contributes the following information relating to new modes in misses' attire: Of course, they are all as becoming, but nevertheless there is a grown-up air about the new costumes for young girls this sea-

Many young jackets and capes are almost exact imitations of their full-grown relatives. And though school gowns are still moderately plain, as wise school ma'ams exact they should be, young girls' carriage and promenade tollettes are works of art. There are monster velvet sleeves, and real lace berthas, and chiffon waists, and passementerie, and choux, and every here and there a crinolin skirt. Indeed, such extravagance for young children was never seen

First in the list of winter things to be considered for the maid of 16 come school gowns, which should be of simple make and material. Scotch tweed, plain, checked, or speckled like a bird's egg, in any of the sunset or moorland tints now shown, is a stylish and wearable stuff for one frock. Another might be made of French poplin, or the less expensive and equally effective alpaca, which likewise neatly sheds the dust

And the third could even take a hint from the mother's wardrobe; in fact, no less than a smart little black silk, moderately flared and stiffened, and worn with a dainty silk or pongee blouse. Of this last garment there are many models, blouses for comfort and

blowes for discomfort-so it would seem! One lately seen on Fifth avenue was of surah in cerise red, that youngest of reds In this case the huge sleeves were ballooned with crinoline, and then surmounted by a butterfly effect, the whole being formed by long, unshaped lengths of the silk. A nar-row belt of dead gilt finished the round, gathered waist line; and the collar, chiffones with side and back rosettes, was banded to quite stiff heights. This very precocious gar ment was for a young lady of 16, and was as the affable clerk remarked, a "dear thing." though in more senses than one

A modest affair of China pongee in a frosty robin's-egg blue inspired approval. und, shirred yoke of this comfortable the loose bishop sieeves, was shirred and deftly herring-bound with silk of the same shade. This shirring continued to the top of the unstiffened, moderately high collar and an easy lining in warm flannel added to the charm of the whole.

After school frocks comes her street jacket which should always be a serious considera

An effective, as well as a comfortable and sensible coat, might be copied from the accompanying sketch, which is of light biscuit cloth and seal-brown velvet. The three frogs that cross the pointed crepe, and hold the jacket at the waist, are of brown silk galloon, over large pearl buttons. The front dart seams are stiffened, as well as those of the side and back, and the Medici collar is stiffened to stand firm and high about the throat. This jacket, which brings with it is breezy whiff of boulevard chic, is the fav orite out-door rig of a Parisian demoiselle who has lately come to New York to be with her ambassador father.

A FULL DRESS AFFAIR. The very stunning full dress tollette seen the picture was also taken from a gown in the same wardrobe. This very elegant yet dashing little gown, was adorably beher demure gray eyes. But it would also serve as a good design for any slight, wellcarried type. Its materials were mouse-col-ored cloth, hunter's green velvet, lizard passementeric and figured silk, in which a pallid

The evening costume on the tall girl, with French, after all, can so combine simplicity with air-but it was of that very durable and splendid English stuff, liberty satin. rdeon pleat chiffon, butter white, like composed the pointed entredeux or the full circular skirt. The baby bodies, puffy sleeves and little hip paners are also of the same, the dark garniture being of velvet ribbon in a burnt orange tint.

The small lady beside this very fine young person wears an afternoon frock of mixed wool, in colors green, bronze, red and blue, woven in a rich Persian pattern. The rever effects, back and front, of the bodice of this are made of bronze velvet, edged with mink. The blouse and sleeve caps are of heavy

white corded silk. Here the materials used are a shade too magnificent for ordinary wear, but the farseeing eye will find for a girl of 10 many practical possibilities in this elegant little

NEW STAGE TOILETS.

ich and Effective Costu mes Worn by Well Known Actresses.

For a dashing blonde some of the best exponents of the season's modes are exhibited by Miss Elita Proctor Otis in a new American society drama, writes The Bee's New York fash on reporter. First in evidence is a smart tea gown, an

immensely chic creation for a hostess during afternoon calling hours. The foundation is that of a peculiar green-blue tint which has reappeared under a distingue French cognomen, but which is really our old friend robin's egg tint, in a shimmering satin that also has a fanciful name by which no one ever refers to it save the makers of Persian sample books.

The fitted bodice at the back melts into a

demi-trained skirt, the edge of the short bodice being outlined never so slightly in order to destroy the sweeping effect of the



inex that give height and slenderness to the figure, and outline that most beautiful of all curves of the feathsine body, the one from the armpits to the ankle.

There is a voke of white thread lace gath-

bodice under the lace ends in a shallow point at the waist. The sleeves are very large single puffs to the sllow. Epaulettes for the sleeves, ornaments from the edge of the yoke and a border for the foot of the skirt are medallions in different sizes made from the satin embroidered in gold spangles and bullion. There is a puffing of the satin all its phases. She is a member of the American association for the advancement of physical education and in correspondence with various celebrities in foreign lands on this topic. pendents.

AN AFTERNOON TOILET.

For an afternoon reception toilet nothing could be more striking than a combination of turquoise and orange. It is made of moire antique in orange that shows glints first of pink and then of green as it catches the light, thanks to a weaver's secret that the looms have divulged this season for the first time. The skirt is plain and gored, flaring while the saleswoman lifted to the counter about the foot; just in front and on each front the prettiest lamp shade in a window, filled side gore there are large bows of turquoise velvet. These are made of web vivet, with two strapped loops extending sidewise and placed at the very foot of the skirt, and two

pointed bat's wing ends set toward the waist. The bodice has only under-arm seams, the place of blases and back side forms being taken by a few tiny plaits taken in above the waist line back and front. The waist merely meets the skirt band, under a girdle made of a narrow twist of turquoise velvet. There is a crushed stock of the same, and a deep cape heavy creamy lace. This is plain from shoulder to shoulder back and front, and is gathered over the top of each sleeve to make

set out smartly over the full elbow poufs. With this gown Miss Otis wears a necklace of nearly a dozen strands of turquoise forming a jeweled collarsite over quite half the lower one of lace, a gold comb and a gold chatelaine holding vinlgrette, et al.

The hat is a "picture" affair with a skeleton frame rather large of cream velvet; the open spaces, which are practically all the



A CALLING GOWN.

brim space, are filled in with insertions of the lace. A huge bow of turquoise velvet and some black ostrich feathers falling hither and thither make the chapeau as smart as the dress.

FOR A DAY FUNCTION. For a day wedding an elegant gown for a her straight, ink-black hair arranged in the latest mode, was a new relation of the two preceding confections. That is to say, it was a French inspiration—none but the close fitting, and without a seam save under the arms and on the shoulders. About the neck is a crushed collar of white chiffon with rosette under each ear, and below on the waist itself is a trimming of black cut jet in long and very slender Vandyke points that ray out to meet the sleeve seams. The elbow sleeves are again single large puffs. is a corselet of the let in longer Vandyke about the waist, the slender points reaching nearly to the bust and radiating to show the white silk beneath. A gold comb and two long loops of black velvet ornament the hair, the loops of the velvet ribbon being pulled straight out a la Alsace. The fan is of white gauze ornamented with black thread lace

MUSICAL DRILLS.

One Woman Whose Inventive Genus Has Added Something to Gymnastics.

There is absolutely something new under the sun. It is a dumb bell, that like the malden of happy nursery rhyme makes music wherever it goes—rather a misnomer then, is it not, to call it dumb? But that, however, is neither here nor there.

The child who is not possessed of one of these musical instruments has much to complain of; they are, however, in quite general use in all public and private "gyms" where children are instructed in the athetic ways in which they should walk.

The bells have the distinction of being the

The bells have the distinction of 500 pieces only gymnastic apparatus—out of 500 pieces only gymnastic apparatus—out of 500 pieces now in use—invented by a woman. Miss Ellen LeGarde, a name familiar in the gymnastic world—both as educator and writer—conceived the happy idea of athletic drills with musical accompaniment, aside from a piano—in which each child should have the pleasure of making her own

The ordinary child, as everyone knows, takes kindly to anything that furnishes a noise, and when this noise revolves itse f into harmonious sounds his delight is manifest in face, voice and act. Drills, with this form of bell are learned quickly by children because they like them. They are doing something and doing it notsily.

Each instrument briefly described consists of four highly finished and nickled bells.

connected by a polished wood handle of the usual form for a dumb bell. The bels have a clear, sweet note that is very pleas-ing, particulary when used by a number of pupils at one time.

In winter the drills with musical bells are particularly appreciated: they afford enume

In winter the drills with musical bells are particularly appreciated; they afford amusement as well as exercise and reconcile children to a recess spent indoors when the weather will not admit of outdoor sport. They are practically intended for use in the ordinary school room, where there is no piano; when used in connection with one any accompanium of can be played the router. any accompaniment can be played, the pupils

keeping tim with the bells.

The peculiar value of the musical bell lies in the necessity for sharp, energetic action at the end of each movement to produce sound, which everyone using them will want to get, thus forciably exercising the muscles brought into action. To prove this — with the bell in the right hand, grasp the forearm muscles with the left, turn the bell outward forcibly to make it ring and note the hardening of the muscles.

Miss Helen Barnjam of the Montreal university gymnasium is an enthusiast on the subject of musical drills and she has originated a series of set exercises.

I will give one or two, with her permission, for use, if one wants to practice at home.

The position is much the same as described above—heels together, with the feet forming a right angle, the hands at side of the che t holding the halfs is forming a right angle, the hands at side of the che t, holding the belts in a pe pendi ulir position. If the exercises have piano accompaniment waltzes and marches will be found best.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHADES.

One of These Will Be a Birthday Gift to Mrs. Vanderbilt.

"Please send that lamp shade to Mrs. Vanderbili's address. It is for her birthday-and be sure to send it on the right day. The speaker hurried out to her carriage, with marvels of the shade makers' are.

"I am glad, of course, to make the sale, said she, "the figure you see in \$40. But I must say I hate to let this shade go. It dressed up the whole window.

The lamp shade referred to, which is to be a birthday present to some one of the ladies of the house of Vanderbilt, was of plak material. That is, its general effect was such. It was round and as large as a bushel basket. The background seemed to be a delicate chiffon hanging straight. Over this there was a very deep divince of lace buried beneath clusters of the flowers and the rather stiff leaves were softened by being wisted in some mysterious way beneath the The saleswoman said that there was little

profit upon a shade like this, as the flowers were imported and made with the rubber stems so much liked in America. The most delicate pink chrisanthemums had been chosen, as if they were the first blooms of the season, and when placed over an electric light for a moment a vision of the coming flower show flashed across the eyes of the spectator. The shop woman smiled as she took it off. "I knew this shade would go inside of an hour," said she.

Another one, likewise immediately sold, had lovely pink ostrich tips in bunches along ts upper edge. From the ostrich tips hung real lace, which spread out in some way, known only to the makers of lamp shades, until it covered the delicate green founda-tion. The tips were pink, the lace white

A very trim and beautiful shade was one esigned for a Louis Quinze boudelr. was as plain as the plainest bit of white furniture ever made. A wire shade had evidently been covered with white silk. Over the silk there fell, without even a trace of loop or festoon, a deep ruffle of richly em-broidered white chiffon. It was of the finoroidered white chiffon. It was of the fin-est silk embroidery and the effect was as tranquilizing as the white gown of a de-butante. Around the upper edge where the chiffon went on and where it would show to good effect, in the upper rays of the to-be-covied lamp, there was a "collar" of chris-anthemums. "Later there may be holly and mythete mut on for the the holidary." and m stletoe put on for the the holidays,

xpt ined the shop woman.
"Are these shades expensive?" asked a imid little woman, putting only her head in The one with the ostrich tips is \$60." said the shop woman. "The plain one in chiffon is \$25—and a bargain. And then we have some in wild roses over China silk

LITTLE EVA.

Mary Banton of Kentucky the Child Evangel Who Was an Angel to "Uncle Tom." She was born in Lancaster, Ky., October 17, 1811, and was the daughter of John Ban- being displaced by heavier fabrics of warmth ton and Elizabeth Campbell, who were both and color. The woman who takes special children of heroes of the war of the revolu- pride in selecting and superintending her tion. Her grandfather, Captain Samuel home furnishings is at present deeply en-Campbell, was a Scotchman, and lived near grossed in the subject. stripes about three inches wide of lustrous white satin and black moire. The skirt is gored and demi-trained, and without a vestige of decoration. The bedice is high in the neck and made of white moire antique, perfectly and made of white moire antique, perfectly for his day, and possessed many slaves, and without a seam save under the stripes and stripes and without a seam save under the stripes and stripes and without a seam save under the stripes and stripes are stripes ar

among whom was a handsome quadroon valued slaves Captain Campbell owned, and white she was much liked by all she was an especial favorite with Mrs. Campbell. When the war of 1812 commenced he went to the front and left his wife and children at home with an easier mind knowing Letitie's faithfulness and capability as a house

Letitia was brought into even closer rela tion with her mistress because she was an unusually expert seamstress as well as an adept in spinning. Nowadays, when we neither spin, nor card, nor weave, nor even knit, it is difficult to comprehend the im-mense responsibility of every mistress, in those days, who had to grow, spin, weave, cut and make each garment worn by every man and woman slave employed about the house, the garden, the dairy and the fields. In those days it was found most expedient

to engage the services of a professional weaver who went from place to place in the neighborhood in turn. Whether it was because of the well known superiority the Scotch in this direction or whether was because Captain Campbell, being wealthy man, attracted to himself his humbler countrymen, the weaver employed by this family was a Scotchman named Clark. But I dare say the captain was canny and simply employed the man for his skill. When the master went to the war his wife managed here large interests with the assistance of Letitia, the trusted house servant, who was of course, frequently thrown with the weaver in a year the captain came home for visit and it was sad news he heard from the anxious wife. Well, the upshot of the mat-ter was that the master ordered Clark off the place and lectured Letitia and took an oath that he would do awful things to them if they dared bring a scandal on his name. In a little while he returned again from the for a visit and found the weaver still on his estate.

Then there was another scene and he threatened to cowhide Clark, who bade him do as he pleared, for he loved Lettia.

"Hoot, toot, man!" exclaimed Campbell.

"You're a grand fool. Do you suppose I want a lot of white negro children on my place? And don't you know your children will be my slaves—that I will put them in my poket—that I will sell them?" my pocket—that I will sell them?" But nothing daunted Clark, and he married

Letitia, vowing her master would never sell her children for he would make them the most humble and valued slaves on the plantation. And it is but truth to say this pledge was kept.

Letitia and Clark had a son named Lewis

the was an unusually bright child and who was given to the captain's daughter-brilliant and accomplished Betsy Campbell—when she married John Banton, the son of a revolutionary officer, who left a leg on the field, but brought his head home in such good condition that his chief diversion was learning to memorize the whole of the new testament. And they had a daughter, Mary Ann, with whom Lewis Clark was raised in the house, neither of them then little dreaming that she was to be immortalized as "little Eva" and he as "George Harris" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He was an invaluable servant in the dining room and about the house and was trusted with the marketing of all the varied products of the farm and carried large

One unlucky day his master was compelled to mortgage him to a neighbor who would not consider any other slave than Lewis, but who agreed to allow Mr. Banton to redeem him at his convenience. In his new life Lewis was put with the common field hands and harshly treated, and, instead of eating the same that was put on the master's table, he was half starved. The man had cheated Mr. Banton out of the servant as well as the money to take up the mortgage—who was thus unable to buy Lewis back when he was offered for sale—and no continue to the servant as well as the money to take up the mortgage—who was thus unable to buy Lewis back when he was offered for sale—and no continue to the servant as well as the money to take up the mortgage—who was thus unable to buy Lewis back when he was offered for sale—and no continue the servant as well as the more than the servant as well as the servant as well as the more than the servant as the servant as well as the servant as the servant as well as the servant as the servant as well as the servant as well as the servant as the servant as well as the servant as the servant as well as the servant as the servant as the serva figure, and outline that most beautiful of all curves of the feathing body, the one fram the simpliful to the arms had cheated the bells down; on the left foot and thrust the bells down; on the unaccented heat stamp the left foot and strike of chiffon in the tint of the saito, in front, at the back and under each ear. From the edge at the yoke on the bust line fall two unbiers to the foot of the skirt. The state of all open slightly from the edge at the yoke. In sheater of lace like that on the yoke, in sheater of lace like that on the yoke, in the yoke on the bust line for patient of much beauty. The empire fronts of lace laid under a satin skirt. The

had given her, but she expressed her regret and Irish points, that he had said such harsh things of those. The heavy cur

near and dear to her.

Mary Banton was not the typical goodygood child, but she was a warm-hearted, affectionate little girl, who, while full of life and fun, was noted as a peacemaker and was truly pictured by Mrs. Stowe, who says:
"The gentle Eva * * * is an impersonation in childish form of the love of Christ."

Swiss; the embroidered Gregorian curtains; and, last of all, but most popular, the Irish It seemed to be her especial care to shield the servants, to comfort them in their troubles, which she did in a bitthe, happy way that knew no touch of sanctimonious

Physically she was exactly as Mrs. Stowe

Kentucky, where many of the scenes are lished the "Key." Her scathing pen was merciless, indeed, friends of the persons at whom her satire was directed burned the "Key" in a spirit of kindness that sought to spare the families of these people. it came about that the veritable "Eva" never read it, but as the years passed she heard that it contained a most flattering picture of some of her family. As she never saw the this there was a very deep flounce of lace put on in the usual full manner. And then came the real beauty of the shade. It was a new the real beauty of the shade. It was any one entertained for a moment the false covered with chrisanthemums. The flowers were put on in bunches. The stalks were daughter of Captain Campbell. In her interidea that Lewis Clark's mother was the daughter of Captain Campbell. In her interview with Clark he reiterated that he owed was-his success and reputation-to "Miss Betsy," whom he said was a stric but always good mistress. In his lectures in Stanford and the surr unding country he made the same statement and said a mistake had been made for which he was not responsible. Mrs. Logan and her family have always held Mrs. Stowe blameless

It was not until six or seven years after the interview with Lewis Clark, when the newspapers had wearled of the story of the man's life and she had ceased to regret those things that wounded her, that she could be persuaded to see the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In the scene where Eva crowns Uncle Tom with flowers her eyes filled while she smiled at the recollection of herself—a mischevious, lovable, little hoyden bedecking old Uncle Yammer, a slave of her father's She declared afterward she was glad she went to see it, but it would take her many a day to forget how odd she felt at the death and the foundation pale green—a very lovely combination of color and one much liked by ladies who are furnishing their bouldours in see Mrs. Stowe and tell her of it, but learn ing the brilliant writer's mind had somewha yielded to the strain of emotion that fired he pen, she postponed the visit-preferring to remember her as a gifted woman at her ber She, whose personality inspired the char

ecter of "little Eva," died in Elizabethtown Ky., August 6, 1888, and Hes at rest in Louis ville's beautiful Cave Hill, on a gentle slop that catches the first glint of the morning sun before it spies out the lake that flows peacefully below at the foot of the soldiers graves. The heroine of the book that war nore instrumental than any other thing is bringing about the slave war lies facing the north and the federal dead who fell while fighting for the abolition of slavery. She sleeps and they sleep, like the issues that were buried with them, and when this story like good wine, can show a respectable age their children will seek out her children, and they will speak together reverently of her.

WINTER DRAPERIES.

Gold Embrolderies a Notable Feature and Oriental Effects Will Predominate. A transformation is going on in every

household. The airy, gessamer draperlethat have floated in the summer breezes are

among whom was a handsome quadroon work be light far better effects are produced by warmer rose and yellow tints, with the valued slaves Captain Campbell owned, and Select all of your colors with a view to the sunlight. Unless you are furnishing a room that will be used only occasionally have an



EFFECTIVE CURTAINS.

effect that will admit of the bright afternoon You will have but little difficulty in deciding upon the material. There are any number of beautiful fabrics at reasonable prices, the most popular being those which suggest Turkish or oriental effects. The French silks are woven in to stimulate them and others show the fine tapestry weaves

The velours are better adapted to warmth and weight where little draping and striking results are sought for. They may be the treed by bands of gold embroidery. Richer materials are the heavy Spanish satins, the damask brocades in large, flower effects, and the material known as Bolton. Derby satin, a combination of silk and linen, makes exquisite panel hangings. But the economical and tasteful home decorator will

There are just as many varieties in the There are just as many varieties in the lighter fabrics. Chameleon silk, with shot and irridescent impression, drapes beautifully and can be made to subdue and harmonize conflicting tints. There are also the light Japanese cloths—crepe and shiftu— Japan and India silks, the new Morris cretonnes, and, if all else falls, the accommodating and softly falling Madras. The Japanese materials are especially good, for they are woven in beautiful oriental designs. in well chosen tints, and give the slight barbaric touch which our modern civilization

seems to yearn for. Gold embroideries promise to become a great feature in winter furnishings. And this is not to be wondered at-for they suggest sunlight and brightness when combined with the dult tints of velours and tute. They are done in final threads of gold, in heavier bullions, or in combinations of yellow

to Stanford, Ky., to see Mary Banton, his tains. Sometimes there are two sets of these treated quite differently. The same drugs tates to give it to a child because its re playmate, and the daughter of his mistress.

—a curtain of rich material, and one of now the widow of William G. Logan. And then it was he told her that "little Eva" sash curtains are made in simple Swiss, was the same Mary Banton he loved so dearly finished with a small ruffle and are of pure. as a child. She was surprised, amazed, but thanked Lewis for the lovely character he are more expensive lacey materials—guipures

The heavy curtains for the inside come in the materials already mentioned—jutes, velours, tapestries and the like. Where only the lace curtain is desired there are the tam bours and brussels varieties; the ecru laces-

In the matter of portferes, the home dec orator has an infinite number of styles; or she may make her own, always remembering that the long lines produce high effects, and that the simple folds are most restful. An easy describes her except that her lovely, rosy drapery is the straight valance, with the complexion was of the healthy, enduring kind sides caught back simply and trimmed with hat outlived more than three-score years and plain bands of braid at the sides. A lighter Those who have cherished her as a drapery has the valance slightly caught up beautiful ideal will be glad to know she was at each corner, in a puff, and long cords, always a gracious and a handsome woman, as her photograph at 74 shows. sides (as shown in the sketch). Half way down each side, another and a larger puf "Uncle Tom's Cabin" created such intense down each side, another and a larger p excitement in the south, and more especially is made, catching the material so that falls in an easy fabot at the bottom. All mantel draperies are very light. Noth



WINDOW DRAPERY.

carf is employed. So far as walls are conerned, panel hangings and drapertes are very

Where draperies are employed, satins, fine lamasks and tapestries are the materials. But the flat panels admit of almost any maorial one cares to employ, barring, of course, he excessively light and dainty ones. Tapestries woven to closely resemble the hand-made gobelins, made large enough to stretch n entire wall, and representing some beautil group or scene in nature, are coming to more and more fashionable. More modes coration reproduces this fancy in panels nly; and these panels, banded with plush, make admirable portieres which promse to be very fashionable.

Most excellent effects are produced from or dinary burlap, in its natural tint, stretched icross the wall, and painted with stenciled conventional designs in warm tints. This naterial comes also in dull Venetian red, making excellent panel effects. A beautiful

with this ordinary burlap, in both tints, Where the piano stands in a position that exposes its back, it should be hung with an mobtrusive material that blends with its wood; and if lounging chairs or a couch can be placed just below the drapery, an effective background is thus secured and the awk-wardness of the flat back done away with.

CELERY.

varied and Valuable Seccipts for Preparing This Fine Esculent.

Celery is fast taking a prominent place mong our vegetables, but even yet does not receive the attention that its merits demand. As an article of food for those who suffer from rheumatism, nervousness and some forms of dyspepsia it is invaluable. t is one of our finest esculents, and, once its merits are fully known it will become a staple instead of a luxury upon our tables. No part of the plant need be wasted.

CELERY CATSUP. Bruise one ounce celery seed, one teaspoonful white pepper, one teaspoonful salt, one half dozen oysters in a mortar. Rub through a sieve, add one quart of best white vinegar and bottle for use.

CELERY GREENS. Wash the blanched and unblanched leaves celery and boil in salted water until der. Drain, press and chop lightly. Season with butter, pepper and sait and send

CELERY CREAM SOUP. Boil one cup of rice in two pints of sweet mik and one pint of cream. Rub it through a sieve. Grate the blanched parts of three heads of celery and add it to the rice and milk. Add one quart of white stock and boil it until the celery is tender. Season with salt and red pepper and serve hot. STEWED CELERY.

Cut blanched or unblanched colery into sch pieces; boil in salted water until tender. Thicken with a little flour rubbed smooth in cold water, season with butter, pepper and salt if needed and serve hot. CELERY TOAST.

Cut the celery in small bits and boll until tender. Drain off the water and mash the celery. Put in the sauce pan with two tablespoonfuls of butter, heated; season with pepper and salt. Put a spoonful on each square of toast and send to table hot, with thickened milk in separate dish. CELERY PICKLES.

Two quarts chopped celery, two quarts hopped cabbage, one-half ounce crushed ginger root, one-half ounce turmeric, one-quarter pound white mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls salt, five tablespoonfuls white sugar, three quarts of vinegar; put all in a porcelain kettle and cook slowly until cabbage and celery are tender. Keep in an earthenware jar, closely covered.

CELERY SALAD One hard boiled egg, one raw egg, one tablespoonful olive oil or butter, one teaspoonful white sugar, one-half teaspoonful Skin silk, a reversible material, is very reasonable and can be draped with excellent effect, since both sides can be utilized. These have large, splendid armonial and heraldic designs.

The velours are better salt, one-half tesspoonful pepper, four table-spoonfuls vinegar, one tesspoonful made mixture, as in all salad dressings. Chop the white of the egg and add it to the celery, which should be choped or shredded. Pour the dressings over it and serve at once.

CELERY MAYONNAISE. Cut the celery into inch bits and these nto strips. Put in a salad bowl and pour over it a plain salad dressing of vinegar and oil. Drain this off and cover the celery with mayonnaise sauce as follows: Two eggs, one-half teaspoonful raw mustard mixed with vinegar, mix in all drop by drop until the mixture is thick. Add the yolks of get wonderful results from ordinary jute and two eggs well beaten and the juice of one tapestry cloths, that cost less han \$1 a lenon and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Keep on ice until ready to serve, then pour it over the celery and send it to table at

> Slice boiled beets, chop celery and add a little finely minced onion. Sprinkle with salt and pour over it a dressing of oil and vinegar. Serve at once.
>
> Celery should lie in cold water three or four hours before using, to crisp it. It should be served with bread and butter, and with cut cheese in a small dish, garnished, if desired, with parsley. It is said that the odor of onions may be removed from the breath by partaking of raw celery; and from the hands by rubbing them with the leaves

CELERY SALAD.

or stalks. CATCHING COLD.

Simple Rome Remedies for Treating In-

are not given in both stages.

The first intimation of a coming cold is as all know-an unpleasant chilliness, so times a desire to sneeze and always a dry-ness about the upper air passages of the throat. Where it has been caught or how it is as useless to inquire as who struck Billy Paterson. No physician has yet discovered a "cold-in-the-head germ," so contagion is not fully decided upon.

ten grains of quinine and twenty drops of chloranodyne. After the bath insist upon smart rubbing down or massaging, then taken.

Rhinitis, by the way, is one of the many new treatments for a cold, but it cannot be castly obtained. It is a private formula, containing camphor, quinine, belladonna and strychnine. It is administered in pellets at short intervals and its effects are wonder.

mixtures is a preparation that any woman One-half cunce of oil of tar, and and onebalf ounces of giverine, two ounces each of alcohol and camphor. This should be taken in one-teaspoonful doses every three hours.

OPIATES FOR CHILDREN.

Danger and inbacquent Evil of Quieting a Restless Child wi h Urags.

Love of stimulants is inherent in very few children, but is taste inculcated during infancy, and not elone by nurses, but by mothers, who, through ignorance or indifference, run terrible future risks for sake talian room, done in the grays and pinkish of a little present quiet. It is in the medi-reams and Venetian reds, has its walls hung one that the harm lies. No matter what the allment may be the remedies are near kin, drops, cordials, paregorie or laulanum, given with the intention not so much to cure as to soothe the child and induce sleep. The prime factor of all these compounds s opium. Now, opium itself is a wonderful medicine, but a skilled practitioner hesi-

suits are impossible to foresee. When ten drops of laudanum scarcely affects one child,

it might and often has killed another.

Paregoric is lauduanum and camphor with
two other ingredients, and while not so dangerous, yet it possesses great possibilities for evil. Drops and cordials are much like paregoric, only stronger, and soothing strups also contain oplum in some form.

I do not imply that these medicines should

The first period is the time to take a Turkish bath, first dosing one's self with ten grains of quinine and twenty drops of edy. But it takes a mighty sensible mother edy. But it takes a mighty sensible mother or nurse to tell when it is necessary to be taken. To put a child's crying down to a smart rubbing down or massaging, then retire, next morning repeating the dose of quinine and chloranodyne. If it is possible to stay in bed all day do so, for the functions are then in no danger from exposure.

Turkish baths, however, are not always accessible. Then the old-fashioned remedy of a hot mustard foot bath, a hot rum punch after and the new remedy of chloranodyne and quinine added is a good substitute. To get one's self in a groups prescription of the nursery that has survived many a better theory and but has has survived many a better theory and but has survived many a better theory and lasting cure for unexplainable tears. Bables, as a general thing, do not need and nutritious food.

The only time a mother is really excusable that has survived many a better theory and but has survived many a better theory and but has survived many a better theory and lasting cure for unexplainable tears. Bables, as a general thing, do not need and nutritious food.

The only time a mother is really excusable.

of a hot mustard foot bath, a hot rum punch after and the new remedy of chloranodyne and quinine added is a good substitute. To get one's self in a profuse perspiration, whether from our grandmother's advice of wrapping in blankets or the fin de siecle method of athletics, is always proper. Perspiration carries away many evils.

After this quinine should be kept up every four hours.

All doctors advise now large quantities of milk to be taken while suffering from a cold. They say one must drink a glass of hot milk before rising and keep this up every few hours in the day. Nothing warms and tones the food you are capable of, for no new doctor is so progressive that he banishes the old axiom "starve a fever, feed a cold."

After all our grandmothers knew a thing or two. The only time were administered. Then one had onlens fried in sugar and mixed with honey for hoarseness, now one takes a delicate lozenge. Then a big, nauseous dose of castor oil, followed by hot sassafras tea, was considered best, now thinitis is given in tiny pellets alternated with antipyrine.

Rhinitis, by the way, is one of the many

warm bath on retiring and a dark, cool room

ort intervals and its effects are wonder- and the system seems invigorated. A mod-Every one should own a small atomizer for the notrils. It is effective when filled with a 6 per cent solution of cocaine sprayed to clear the air passages of the nose. to clear the air passages of the nose.

The simplest of all home remedies is to gargle the throat with ten drops of carbolic acid dropped into one pint of water, which clears the tubes of the throat very thoroughly. Oil of pine needles, bengine, oil of eucalyptus and menthol, mixed in equal parts, is one of the finest of the new presciptions. Another is of camphor, chlorate of potash and murate of ammonia.

One of the new and quite efficient cough mixtures is a preparation that any woman

The End of All.

He was plunged into the vortex of perplexity, and the girl was standing resolutely upon the brink, gazing down at him. He looked up at her helplessly, says the Detroit Free Press.

"And you object to my calling so fre-

uently?" he said. "Yes," she nodded. "And I am not to be your escort on all ccasions, as heretofore?" *

"Nor call you by your first name?"

"Nor think of you any longer as my sweetheart?" "No."

He gazed upon her as one standing upon he shore gazes upon a receding ship. "Well," he groaned, "the end of our romance has come and we must get married."
The light that shone in her face gleamed in

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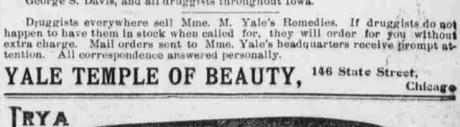
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