A Kentuckian has just married the ing that in his case the triumph of hope over experience is an assured victory every time.

The young "society" girl who had parattin injected into her nose to improve its shape and suffers in consequence from necrosis of the masal bearhas learned that "one must suffer to be beautiful."

A gavel made out of a piece of the old mulberry tree which stood on the bank of St. Mary's River, and under which Leonard Calvert held his first conference with the Indians, has been presented to the Maryland Chapter of too Daughters of the War of 1812.

A freth Ami-Kissing bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature. It prohibits unmarried persons between the ages of fifteen and seventy-live from publicly indulging in osculation. The members of the lower house regard the measure as a huge joke, and they have passed it unanimously.

When diseases are studied and classified, and new names given to specific varieties, some people fancy that we have new diseases. But discase is not increased by the new knowledge, states the Christian Register, and is likely to be lessened when we learn just where such disease is located and what caused it.

Nicotine interferes with growth, and its effect in that regard is very measurable, says the World's Work. At Yale during the four years' course the non-users of tobacco, although tailer when they enter, gain 21 per cent. more in height and 26 per cent, more in girth of chest than do the habitual users. Doctor Hitchesek, of Ambress College, found even greater differences, The difference in the imag espacity is very striking in the two classes, and has been noticed by all observers, It shows the effect of tobacco on the respiration, ulcotine being a potent

This is what Motoring, an English publication, says of the automobile industry of the United States as that compared with England: "The United States thoroughly grasps the importance of the automobile industry. At Columbia University a course of motor engineering has been inaugurated which includes not only motors, but designs and principles applying to running gears, transmission, bodies, etc. Our own universities, so far, have not even acknowledged officially that such trifles as motor cars exist. Onford and Cambridge youths are taught that athletics-including ping pongare the first essentials of 'a gentleman's education.' The marvelous mechanical, scientific, literary and artistic achievements of the French are doubtless due to the fact that compulsory athletics have no existence in their public schools. The muddled oat is unknown across the Channel."

The world of human life and activity has become so great and so diversified that most of us create within it a little world of our own, and perhaps finally become so nearsighted by fixing our gaze on that, that we can see very little beyond its boundaries. This little world of our own creation may not only be small, but also very selfish and artificial, exclaims the San Francisco Chronicle. It is very easy to set up such a world. Let any one by choice or by neident, devote himself to one single variety of work or play, of study or of action, he will find all ready for his use everything necessary to engage and hold his attention. On any given subject there is enough talked, written, published and transacted every day of every week of every year to engage the whole attention of any one who gives his mind to it. The world is so large and its happenings are so many that whoever gives his attention to any one phenomenon finds it repeated everywhere. Any disease or trouble, however new and surprising at first, soon calls the attention to a whole world of people who are suffering the same things.

It would be a most interesting work to follow the subject of women's sports throughout the ages. The idea is apt to prevail that men have always enjoyed a monopoly of athletic pursnits, and that the participants of women is a feature due to the enlightenment of these superior modern days. Without going so far back as the Greeks, whose women attained glorious physical development through their attention to athletic pastimes, one need merely to glance at the "spacious times of Queen Elizabeth." One of the greatest educators of her day was Richard Muleaster, supposed to be the prototype of the pedantic Holofernes in "Love's Labour's Lost." In his work on teaching, discovered in the Bollelan Library a few years ago, he laid great stress upon the value of physical culture for women. After the manner of literary men of that period, he addressed "Queen Bess," "known to confain all perfections in nature," as an example of what attention to outdoor sports could achieve. But his idea of athletic exercise must have been a peculiar one, for he assorts that weeping, as an exercise is incideactous,"

same wife the third time, thus testify-POSSIBLE THE BEEF TRUST

Development of the Chicago Stock Yards == More Than a Billion Pounds of Dressed Meat Leave the Windy City Annually.

what more than a score of years ago. The Capital Union Stock Yards Transer Company was chartered in 1865 and it soon grey to be an institution been more than a slaughtering place and market for Chicago and a belearing house" for live eatile destined for | yards, other markets save for this invention.

A steer weighing 4200 panuls can

talus about 880 pounds of useful peodfreight on the whole 1200 p ands. Abitthe freight on 600 pounds gave the Western man an advantage the Masterners could not meet. The attack Boston. That city was roon won over entirely to the Western backers. Then sells on before the drop comes. New York was invaded, and after that the rest of the world was beerght into line. The Chicago slaughter houses were doubled and doubled again. Aere after here was covered with new buildlugs designed for use in the industry, Thousands of men were put to work at construction in Packingtown, which was built on the western edge of the stock yards. Cther thousands went to Work in the cities which the packers invaded, building storage houses and wholesale markets, first in the big cities, then in the smaller ones, until wherever one goes to-day he finds the Chicago dressed beef s,orehouser close beside the railread. And near scores of lakes in Southern Wisconsin may be seen the girantic lechouses in which ice is stored in hundred thousand ton loss to ald the refrigeration.

There are many trunk lines of tailroad running east from Chlenge, and no one of them could afford to brist and own enough refeigerators to earry the output of the big packing houses The leading packers built the ears for themselves, and, having the cars, were able to ship by what line they would, and charge the railroads a stiff price for the rent of the curs. Competition was found to be a useful means of Reeping down freight rates, and the packers used it freely. To-day more than 20,000 refrigerators are in use carrying ment products from Chicago, and nearly all of these belong to the planeers in the field-"the Big Six." Armour & Co. own more than 10,000 of them. Swifts more than half as many. Lipton, the Anglo-American, Hammond, Libby, each concern has its own. There are others owned by the railroads and by the smaller houses and by special companies, which necommodate those who have not cars of their own. There are more than 100 firms engaged in the business of packing meat about the Union Stock Yards, though the six blg ones have the bulk of the business.

30 CHICAGO'S GREATEST INDUSTRY.

Thus it is that of all this bear shows tered in this country more than forty per ceni, -nearly cone-leaff, in factis killed in the packing houses about the Chicago Stock Vards. In 1901 more than 3,000,000 cattle were shipped | pen till it has been behended, iming up thither from every State in the Union, and of these nearly two-thirds -a little less than 2,000,000-were slaughtered and dressed in the yards. Eight million hogs of 22,000,000 killed in the whole country and 4,000,000 sheep four every minute. Hogs are killed shared their fate, as did nearly 200,000 and dressed more quickly than cattle. calves. A single railroad brought 67. 000 earloads and others nearly as

These millions were not the lank, long-horned Texas cattle, that formerly met their death in Chicago, but blooded stock, mostly hornless, though numbering many fancy short-horn, and they reached the yards fat and sleek from the feeding farms of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and, in fact, from nearly every part of the country.

Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas raise corn by millions of bushels. The greater part of that corn they feed to the cattle from the grazing country. These corn-fed cattle have made Amerfean beef famous. And in the dressing and shipping of that beef at Chicago centres the labor of not only the herders of Texas and the short-grass country-all of Western Kansas and Nebraska-but the corn raisers as well, who form middlemen between the plainsmen and the packers.

The farmers are swiftly learning that corn in the shape of good beef is worth more than corn on the cob. So not only from the West, but from the South and even from the East, fancy cattle go to Chicago. It is not uncommon for a blooded cow or bull to bring \$2000 at the stock yards. Farmers who ten years ago had not a beef animal on their ground now number their herds by hundreds, and have found that a small herd of fancy stock can be raised and marketed profitably where the long-horn of happy memory would have been an utter failure. Ten years ago the action of the President would have affected not a tenth of the men and women who are reached by it

FIVE HUNDRED BUSY ACRES. This meat trade of the country cenres not only in Chicago, but in a restricted area in that city, in the old town of Lake. In that area, where last year forty per cent, of the cattle and a third of the hogs of the country were marketed, there has been a stock yard for thirty-seven years. In those years the \$400,000,000 of stock that has been marketed there has aggregated the stupendous sum of more than \$6,000,-000,000, and that is merely the raw material that has come there to be manufactured into meat. The value of the manufactured product is incalculable. The stock yard company's original

stock of \$1,000,000 was quickly subscribed. The yards, as opened in December, 1865, occupied 300 acres of marsh land on Halstead street-the present site. At first the cattle came depends upon the amount of money rade cars, crawling over

Chicago's meat industry had its real pails from the West, to be unloaded. origin in the refrigerator car, some fed, watered, test of and sold at the yards, thence to be alspatched East or slaughtered for local consumption. The value of the cattle handled incrowsed in eight years from \$10,000,000 of magnitude. But it could never have to three times that sum. Last year 15,060,000 animals, with a value of 3283,900,000, were handled in the

To-day the cattle, sheep and hogs travel Chiengoward at express schedules, in "palace stock cars," and it is net. Only about 600 pounds of this is no repertitible achievement for a man directly salable as meat. In shipping to land a herd of 2000 animals in the cattle on the boof it is necessary to pay yards in a single day, so that they may be disposed of at once at ticke top ity to slaughter in Chicago and save of the marke.." The old way of sendion in cratic and taking the best price obtainable has passed. To-day the turner watches the price of beef, and on the Eastern ampket was begun in when it goes up rushes his exitle at limited tenin speed to the yards and

For the hamiling of these entile the riginal 200 acres has increased to 500, 450 neres of which is paved, most of it with brick. In these clean, brickpayed pens (which number 15,006) here are twenty-five miles of water rough. There are 250 miles of railand track in the yards, four miles of salsading platform with chutes, twenty-five miles of street, ninety miles of water and fifty of sewer pipe, 10,000 hydrants and a water works having dx arcesian wells running down 2250 feet into the earth and supplying 6,000,000 gailous of water a day.

FOUR STEERS RIGHED EVERY MINUTE. The day has gone when the leading ackers are willing to give our figures s lifelt will show the extent of the enornotes husiness which they are energing Refrigerator cara are expensive. on. The matistles which follow, however, are from a recent authority, and openeent the second largest of the establishments making up the so-called "Big Sim." The buildings occupied by be firm, and which are in the heare of "Packingtown," cover sixty-five acres of ground. They range from operatory sheds to eight-story smokehouses and warehouses, and aggregate 470 aeres of floor space. This company employs (8.43% men, to when is paid a weekly wage of more than \$200,000,

In one year this tirm handled in Chiago 1,437,844 cattle, 2,658,951 sheep and 3.928,659 hogs. Much of the product of these was consumed in Chleago being carried our from Packingtown in the endless string of wagons which run from the wavehouse to the city by day and night. One hundred and seventy thousand six hundred and eighty-four carloads of dressed beef and other meat products were shipped from the city, much of it for Eastern consumption and export. Nearly 200 carloads a day were shipped by this me firm of the Chicago packing houses. The targest single day's killing by this firm was 55,140 animals-10,973 cattle, 16.944 sheep and 27,256 hags. In the enormous cold storage house which adjoins the abattoirs is room for the car-15,116 cattle, 18,000 sheep and 47,460 hogs.

The complete slaughter and dressing of a steer in this house-from the time it is knocked in the head in the by the heels, skinned guided, split, washed and rassed in to the cooler takes thirty-nine minutes. Cattle are skutghtered in the ordinary course of business at the rate of 240 an hour, or From the time that the porker is shackled by the hind legs and hoisted on to the trolley till he has run by the sticker, been cleaned, dipped in scalding water, split and trimmed till he is in a temperature of thirty-eight degrees and slowly hardening is only thirty-two and a half minutes. From 600 to 700 hogs are slaughtered every hour at Swift's. Sheep take two min utes longer than hogs for killing and dressing, and 620 are handled every sixty minutes.

As the business of pork and beef packing has increased the tendency has been to narrow the work of each man down to some single act. Time was when the butcher stuck the knife in the pig's throat, hung him up, gutted him, and by deft strokes of many kinds reduced him to marketable shape. Today ever hog passes 150 men, each of whom has one thing to do in the process of dressing. One cuts away the hench bone, another odd bits of hair, and another the "leaf." Another splits the back bone, another divides it into halves and another washes it with hot water. This single firm sells annually more than 9,000,000 hams, most of which are from the Chicago house. It kills a small proportion at Omaha, drawn and destreyed. Kansas City and St. Joseph.

A Hero Destined to Be Unsung.

Thomas Kelly, who rode a mile on horseback to give an alarm of fire which saved the village of Luxembourg from destruction, is a hero who is apt on account of his name. Hie has already been likened to Paul Revere, and, like that gallant rider, he deserves to be made famous in verse, but in the first place there is no Longfellow o celebrate his deed in heroic metre. and then minor poets would find It most difficult to construct rhymes for "Kelly." If Revere had been named Kelly instead of his own euphonious patronymic, he would have been comparatively unknown. It would not sound a bit heroic to say, "Listen, my children, and I will tell 'ee, the midnight ride of Thomas Kelly." Or, if we attempted to describe the manner of his riding, we should have to say something profane or anatomical, which might be embarrassing. We are sorry for Mr. Kelly, but if he wants a poem written about his exploit he will have to petition the Legislature to change his name.-St. Louis Globe. Democrat.

The length of a honeymoon generally you start out will

WOMEN IN THE POSTAL SERVICE. Their Important Part in Uncle Sam's

Greatest Business Enterprise. The following is copied from the Spare-Time Study:

Women play a most important part in the administration of the affairs of Uncle Sam's greatest business caterprise. In no other field of Clovernmental activity ner in no private industry are there employed anything like so many members of the fair sex as now help to conduct the United States Post Office Department. The women engaged in the great public communicative system and those who are dependent upon them for support would form a good-sized city. Moreover, no other sphere open to reminine Workers embraces so completely every portion of the domain beneath the Stars and Stripes. There are hundreds of women employed in the immense building at the Nacional Capital, which constitutes the headquarters of the postal system, but they have co-workers in almost every town and village and hamlet in the land, and within the past few months the field of operations has been broadened and postwomen are now penetrating the rural districts, carrying letters and papers and parcels to country residents previously so isolated as to have been practically beyond the reach of mail privileges,

Some of the highest salaried women employed in the world are in the service of the Post Office Department at Washington. More than a third of these women are past middle life and fully one-fourth of them are over fifty years of age. Indeed, toiling six and a half hours each day in the structure which forms the heart of the postal system, are a number of women each over seventy years of age, who receive salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1600 a year. Included in this army of women, however, are some of the most skilled workers of either sex to be found anywhere in the world-the famous "blind readers" of the Dead Leiter Office.

The experts at the Dead Letter Office at Washington-and they are almost without exception women-perform some of the most difficult and most interesting tasks in the whole range of human endeavor. It is their duty to take charge of the six million pieces of mail matter which every year go astray because improperly directed, or for some other similar reason, and see that these waifs of the mail bags get to their proper destination, or, if that be impracticable, to return them if possible to the senders. To decipher addresses that would be absolutely unintelligible to the average person and supply deficiencies where insufficient or wholly erroneous addresses are given, requires talent of the highest order, combined with experience, and some of the women who are employed in this wonderful identification bureau are as nearly indispensable as it is possible for any worker to be in this world.

The principal expert in deciphering tangled chirography and putting misdirected letters on the right track is Mrs. Patti Lyle Collins, of Mississippi, and she has as first assistant Miss Caroline Childs. So great is the skill of these two women that they handle all the particularly difficult specimens. Naturally, in view of the great quantity of stray pieces of mail which ceme to them they cannot do more than glance at each address and if its interpretation does not suggest itself promptly, the waif is put aside for investigation at leisure. All the women engaged in this line of work must of necessity possess some knowledge of almost all language, for foreigners very frequently embody fragments of their own languages in the addresses of their letters, and the familiarity with geography, which is essential. would astound by its scope any student

In Washington are over twelve hundred women who, although they are not on the pay-roll of the Post Office Department, in reality spend a considerable portion of their time in the service of the postal system. These are the feminine employes of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who print and gum the millions of postage stamps used in the United States every year. All the United States postage stamps printed each year would, if placed end to end, encircle the globe nearly four times, and the major part of the work of preparing these miles of postage stamps for

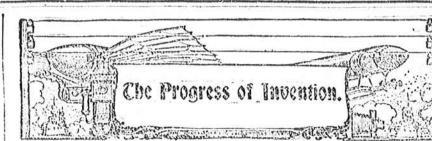
use is entrusted to women. The stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred, and although the operation of the hand presses on which the printing is done is performed by men, each pressman has a feminine assistant who lifts the printed sheet from the press and replaces it with a blank sheet of paper. Here another class of skilled feminine workers are employed the women whose task it is to detect flaws in the newly printed sheets of stamps. These operatives turn the sheets of stamps, as one would the leaves of a book, almost more rapidly than the untrained can follow, yet the smallest speck in this mass of fluttering leaves would be instantly detected and the faulty sheet of stamps with-

When She Took Out Her Teeth.

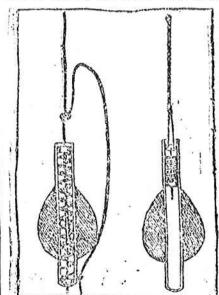
She was not yet middle-aged and she was not Ill-looking. She was better dressed than most others among the women suburbanites going home to to be cheated out of his just rewards | Jersey. But she didn't care. She had a bad cold and succeed and coughed alternately. The tears ran down her cheeks and her nose grew redder every minute. Something else, too, made her uncomfortable, and more than a little appreliensive. Every time she sneezed a look of alarm spread over her face. At last there came a time when she could not stand it any longer. Under the battery of sympathetic eyes she took out her front teeth, succeed twice in comfort and slipped them in her little reticule.-New York Sun.

Political Advertising.

A campaign manager in St. Paul says that he put into display advertising in the newspaper but a small sum as companied with what is commonly expended for campaigning in other ways, yet the known results were vastly greater than from all other means of arousing the public. He is sure the time will come when the greater part of the campaign fund will be used in newspaper display adver-



There has always been one objection to fishing with the aid of the float or oob which keeps the bait suspended at a certain height in the water, and that is the inability of the disherman to pull the line quickly when the fiont indicates a bite on the book. The slack



COILED SPRING GIVES A PULL ON THE LINE.

line sinks into the water, and when a pull is given on the pole the line draws the float under the surface and gives the fish more play, instead of immediately giving the hook a jerk to secure the fish. This objection is now overcome by the self-striking fishing-float which we show herewith, the invention of Christopher Hymers. The mechanism consists of a spiral spring located inside the float, with means for attaching the line at the lower end and a trigger device which permits the spring to suddenly expand when a pull is given on the hook. To get the device it is only necessary to give a pull on the line below the float just before the book is dropped into the water. The line and float can be handled exactly as if there was no spring device attached, as the pull from the top is directly through the centre of the ileat, and the strike is only operated by the action of the fish taking the hook.

UTILIZES THE BATH-TUE.

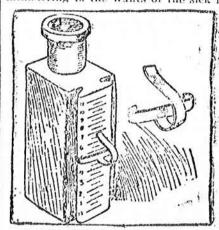
There is no denying the fact that vapor baths are a benefit, both to the pores of the skin and to the body itself, as medicinal vapors can by this means be absorbed and various ills cared without the aid of internally administered liquids or powders. The pecu-Har advantage of the vapor bath apparatus which we iliastrate herewith lies in the fact that it is intended for use in connection with the bath tub, thus



TAKING A VAPOR BATH IN THE TUE.

occupying less space and being easier to manipulate than the special vapor bath cabinets. The device consists of a curtain arranged after the manner of a window shade, with a wire frame to attach it to the end of the tub. The loose end of the curtain has a central slit extending down far enough to permit the insertion of the head, and is fitted with clamps to secure it to the end of the tub opposite the spring roller. The bather sits in a woven basket suspended inside the tub, and the vapor is produced from the burning of medicated oils or by vaporizing water, if a plain steam bath is to be taken. Provision is made for holding the cartain unrolled while it is drying, the pawl and ratchet device for this purpose acting exactly the same as on a curtain, and the spring in the roller is made to hold the cover tightly against the edges of the tub while the bath is being taken, to prevent the escape of the vapor. H. G. Batchelder is the in-

BOTTLE FOR MEASURING LIQUIDS. If there is any particular duty in life in which more care should be exercised than in any other it is the giving of medicine to the sick, and numerous instances are on record where lives have been forfeited as a penalty for negligence or thoughtlessness on the part of the person left in charge of the patient. The inventor who produces some device which shall aid in securing accuracy and careful attention to detail in ministering to the wants of the sick is

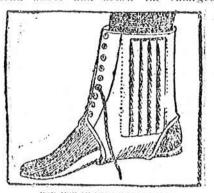


BLIDING INDICATOR TELLS THE TIME.

to be commended, and the simpler the lavention the greater demand there will be for it. It is but a small thing that we show in the accompanying illustration, but there can be no doubt as to its practicability for the purpose of indicating when the next dose of medicine is to be taken, and it might also serve as a measuring device when no number were other vessel or spoon is at hand for this garians, 26 work. As will be seen, a groove is went to formed on either edge of the face of mainder the bottle, and lapped into this groove Africa

are the ends of a sliding bar of resilient metal, with a tongue projecting above it to engage herizontal graduations on the bottle. These lines are numbered to correspond with the full, half and quarter hours from 12 to 11.45 o'clock, and one has but to set the tongue in the proper line to show without any question at what time the next dose of the medicine should be taken, while to make use of it as a measure it is only necessary to read the height of the liquid in relation to the graduations and pour it out until the top line has been lowered the proper distance. C. W. McShane is the inventor.

ANKLE-PROTECTOR AND ARCH SUPPORT. With the great attention paid to athletic sports by the people of this country the manufacture of appliances for protecting various parts of the body from injury and for strengthening weak muscles has come to be an important industry. The device pictured here has been designed by Benjamin Nathan for the protection of the ankle in athletic sports in which there is liability of strain, or where the instep needs special support. The device consists of a heavy leather arch support, shaped to fit the sole of the foot, with a flexible cloth arkle brace adapted to lace up in front and having vertical pockets arranged in either side to extend above and below the enlarged



FOR USE IN ATRLETIC SPORTS.

portion of the ankle. In these packets are inserted strips of whalebone or other flexible material, which bind and | Rinse in several changes of cold water reducet the bones without causing frie- until every trace of the sent is redon or abrasion, and at the same time are adapted by their flexibility to per- is ironed in will affect the colors and mit full mobility of the ankle. The make the linea yellow. Do not leave arch support also prevents the ten- embroideries long in water, and do not dency of the foot to flatten as the boil or bine. Press the water out with weight is placed upon it, and it is the hands, but do not wring the article claimed that the combination of the by twisting it. Wash and ringe one wo members will strengthen and pro- piece at a time, stretch it earefully and ect the weak parts of the foot without hang in a shady place to dry. Usually in any way hampering its free move-

LATEST THING IN SPECTACLES.

Many people who might prefer to wear nose glasses, instead of the kind touch one another. When ready to provided with bows to engage the sides iron place wrong side up on the padded of the head or fasten back of the cars, board, which has been previously covare compelled to make use of the latter | ered with a clean, soft kind through seeming inability to main- clean, dry cloth over the tain the nose glasses in position. It damp cloth over that, Inis for this class of spectacle wearers, as moderately hot from and when nearly well as fer those who desire a light. dry remove the cloths and iron till perweight frame which will not bird the feetly dry. A very hot iron will injure bridge of the nose, that the next eyes the colors. The entire ironing should glass here presented has been designed | be with the weave of the by James E. Briggs. The lenses are will be mischapen. - Chicago Recordmade for use without rims, but have a Herald. portion of their upper edges firmly inserted in a slot of the tubular bridge which latter rests lightly on the me and is not bent out of a straight Through this tube passes the spi wire which forms the short bow for maintaining the lenses in posiand for this purpose each bow end



RIGID LENS SUPPORT OF LIGHT WEIGHT. rounded block which is pivotally mounted on the end of the wire, thus conforming readily to the shape of the temples of the wearer. The wire passes oosely through the tube, and the lenses are maintained in position by their own weight, thus affording a means of elevating them without twisting the blocks on the temples. The inventor states that he prefers to make one of these blocks of copper and the other of zine, and to insulate the wire as it passes through the tube, thus inducing an electrical current to pass through the wire and across the forehead, presumably with the intent of subjecting the optical nerves to an electrical treatment while the glasses are being worn.

Called Down Kitchener. Lord Kitchener is celebrated for his stern and exacting manner, and his

subordinates are apt to shake in their boots when "K, of K," comes along inspecting their work. But on one oceasion even the redoubtable conquerer of the Soudan met his match and proved the fine quality of his nature by acknowledging the fact. It was in the days when the railway was heing driven across the desert to Khartoum. A young Canadian engineer was in charge of the work, which was progressing satisfactorily, when one morning the Sirdar (as Kitchener then was) appeared on the scene and expressed his disapproval of certain features of the work with his usual scathing brevity. The young officer listened until his chief had finished and they quietly inquired: "Am I bossing the railway, sir, or are you?" Kitcher looked at him, recognized the bra one after his own heart, nodd proval and then went away.

Tatler. Emigration From Antwerp. Last year altogeth e 62,799 persons emigrated by way t the port of Antwerp, Belgium, Of these the far greater ssians, Poles and Hunnearly 53,000 of them the United States. The reembarked for Asia, South ind South America.

F-lousehold

Wiping the Carpet.

One housewife says that wiping a carpet with a cloth wrung out in warm water and ammonia in which a tablespoonful of kerosene has been mixed cleans and brightens the colors wonderfully.

The Flower Pot Support.

An experienced flower grower, who has her plants not only on the several windowsills of her apartment, but seatfered through the room on tables and stands, says she has found that a square of glass makes the most effective support for a flower pot or jardipiere. If placed on the worsiwork itself or on a centrepiece the pot is sure to make a bad spot. The glass saves the polished wood or bit of embroidery, at the same time not concealing them. -New York Tribune.

Cleaning Gloves.

Naphtha cleans gloves as thoroughly as benzine, and without the offensive odor of that chemical. About a quarter of a cupful is all that is necessary for one glove, and it is better to clean one glove at a time and throw out the liquid and take fresh for the other glove than to try to do the pair to gether. Din the glove in the naphtha, "sozzle" it around and squeeze it gently till it appears to be clean in the parts most exposed to wear. Spread on a clean dry cloth and rub gently all over. This will remove the last particles of dirt, as proved by the soil on the cloth. This process completed, hang over a chair back to dry. Every one using naphtha or benziae must be cautioned against using either by ${f a}$ light or fire.

Laundering Colored Umbroideries. Colored embroideries may be laun-

dered by making a suds with any good white soap. Move the arriele up and down through the suds, and if not then clear rub lightly. When washing an article for the first time the stamp-ink mark may prove obstinate. In this case scrub the embroidered pertions on the wrong side with a brush. These marks may aften be easily removed by washing the article first in clear, cold water and then by persistent rubbing, moved. Any soap which remains and by the time the last piece is washedthe first is in condition to iron. If preferred the piece may be dried by rolling in a clean dry cloth, but they must be so arrangers, that the colors will not Sloth. Place a

.. RECIPES ...

Tea Frappe-Put two tenspoonfuls of ten into one quart of milk; bring to a boil, let stand five minutes, then strain it and sweeten to taste; when in it is very cool put it in the ice cream reezer and freeze to a soft much; erve with whipped cream.

Almond Pudding-Scald one pint of lik; add to it two tablespoonfuls of atter; beat three eggs; add to them de-third of a cupful of flour and beat well; add half a cup of sugar and one aspoon of lemon extract and two ownees of chopped almonds; butter small moulds, fill with the mixture and bake in a more erate even fifteen min-

White Muffins - Cream one tablespoonful of butter with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; beat into this two eggs, a pinch of salt, two cupfuls of flour alternating with one and one-half cupfuls of milk, then sift in four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat the mixture thoroughly, fill greased pans two-thirds full and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes.

Chocolate Cakes-Cream half a cup of butter; add half a cup of powdered sugar, rind of one lemon; beat all until light; add two eggs, four ounces of grated chocolate; two cupfuls of sifted flour and a lit dough: toss on

to half an in brush over v. moderate over

Apple Meringue-Pare and core 8 medium sized apples; fill the cavities with granulated sugar, adding a little elinamon or nutmeg; put them in a baking pan and cook until tender make a meringue with the whites of four eggs beaten sair; add four table spoonfuls of powdered sugar; spread this over the apples; put in the over and when a delicate brown remove serve with thin cream.

Flounder Curry-Peel and slice on onion; fry it in a little hot butter unt a light brown; then add two tenspoor fuls of curry powder; stir these well cut; remove the fillets from two flour ders cut each fillet in half crosswise them in the pan with the onio nd curry; cover with broth or stock et simmer fifteen minutes; add sa and pepper to season and the juice of

half a lemon; serve with boiled rice.

Soup Maigre-Put three pints of col water over the fire, add six potato cut in small pieces, half a can of tom toes, one slice of onlons, one stalk celery, two stalks of parsley and o teaspoon of sugar; cover the pan ar let cook slowly until the potatoes at very tender, then add one level table spoonful of salt and a little pepper cook five minutes longer, rub through fine strainer and return to the fire; m two level tablespoonfuls of butter, a two level tablespoonfuls of flour, until smooth and add it to the stirring constantly until thickened ; boiling; serve hot.