

Bengal fur is all the style. Fichus are greatly in vogue for dinner.

The newest wraps are made with levers.

There is a new fur collar with muff attached.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas political leader, writes poetry.

Several women in Holland earn a livelihood as practicing chemists.

The Woman's College of Baltimore has over 600 students this season.

The year 1892 was remarkable for the number of international marriages.

When a member of the Prussian Royal Family is married the "outfit" is paid by the State.

Mrs. Talma, wife of the famous divine, wears a Russian sable cloak down to her feet.

The ex-Empress Eugenie, of France, devotes two or three hours of each day to writing her memoirs.

The first term of the Woman's College connects with the Brown University has been a success.

Both Greek and Roman ladies painted their faces, for white using white lead, for red the juice of an unknown herb.

The Duchess of Portland is the only woman who ever had a dress made and sewed on her person while she stood upright.

Miss Coralie Quay, daughter of the Pennsylvania Senator, is one of the bright young women of Washington society.

Miss Parker, of New Mexico, runs a telegraph office, two express companies, a railroad office, a ranch, and keeps her hair combed neatly.

Five of Miss Talma's pupils are taking post-graduate courses at Yale, two at the University of Chicago, one at Anna Arbor and one at Leipzig.

Mrs. Waitlaw Reid will soon be the possessor of one of the largest diamonds in the world. It is now being cut for her by a famous Dutch lapidary.

Miss Sallie Boyd, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and a student at the Denver (Col.) University, traveled 110 miles at the recent election to cast her first ballot.

Mrs. Cleveland has a wonderful old Puritan rug carpet of white and blue, which is over 100 years old. She always has it with her; it is used in her boudoir.

Among the debutantes in Washington this season will be daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Brewer, Senator Brice and the Brazilian Minister, Senor Mendonca.

Mrs. Mary Sheldon Barnes, wife of Professor Earl Barnes, of the chair of education in the Leland University, is assistant professor of modern history in the same institution.

Mme. Ye, wife of the Korean Minister at Washington, undertook to learn French for conversational purposes, but has given it up, being unable to pronounce the nasal sounds.

Mrs. Deper is, in some respects, the opposite of her witty husband. She has a serious face, big black eyes, long, straight features and a low, sweet voice. Her favorite colors are garnet and mauve.

The Queen of the Belgians has just ordered two or three photographs, the purpose of which is to record her majesty's extensive compositions on the piano. She is a very good hand at this sort of work.

Miss Foster, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, has great ability as a decorator of china, in which branch of art she has attained such proficiency as to warrant the building of a kiln at her own house in Ohio.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution are getting up a fund for the statue of Washington for France. The act is in recognition of France's gift to us of the Liberty Statue and the statue of Lafayette.

The Archduchess Marie Theresa, sister-in-law of the Emperor of Austria, is about to found at Meran an ophthalmic hospital, where the patients will be treated by her brother-in-law, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, during his spring residence there.

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of Colgate University, Utica, N. Y., held in New York City, it was decided to admit women as students in that institution. It was also decided to build a new building for the women.

Washington, and is now appointed in her duties by her daughters. Mme. Mendonca has the typical Spanish type of beauty strongly developed.

Among silken fabrics bengalines are as much admired as ever, among the newest being the ondule bengalines, having a crinkled horizontal cord, and the iridescent bengalines, which have a glaze effect and hairline stripes of colors contrasting prettily with the ground-work.

At the recent reception at the Mansion House in London the Lady Mayores wore a very becoming gown of pearly white satin, with a folded berthe and short puffed sleeves of lizard green velvet, which appeared again as a narrow border round the hem of the skirt, and she carried a bouquet of white flowers.

put it in the refrigerator. Salt pork may be kept in the same way.

CAUTION ABOUT CANNED FRUIT. Now that the season of canned fruit is again upon us housekeepers will do well to repeat the caution which forgetful maids need periodically—to empty the provisions out of the can as soon as it is opened.

Often a most dangerous acid is formed by the chemical action of the air upon this acid, indeed, which is responsible for much of the prejudice against canned food. Many of the reported accidents would, if they could be thoroughly investigated, be found to have resulted from kitchen carelessness.

The thrifty cook who, wishing everything in a trice, opens her can of corn or peas an hour or more before it is put into the saucepan exposes the family to a danger which is none the less serious because usually avoided. Open the cans if necessary, but empty their contents at once, and never set a remnant away in them for future use.—New York Times.

KITCHEN NECESSITIES. When one expects good service, it is an important item that suitable utensils and equipments be provided. Many a household wastes hours of her time every week in the almost hopeless search for dusters, scrubbing cloths and the thousand and one bits of fabric that one must have about the kitchen. Many housekeepers do not seem to realize that there are many things that require a little piece of rag or, possibly, very soft paper. Olds and ends of cloth of all sorts are thrown away, torn up or, as one over-thirty woman used to do, put into the heater. In fact, in more than one family the appetite of the hot furnace is insatiable, and has been for years fed with articles of great value, if properly utilized.

There should be special clothes for lamps, windows, paint, floors and stoves. For these latter, worn and otherwise useless lamp and floor cloths are desirable. When these cloths are of little value for their legitimate purpose, they should be thrown into a dish of strong soda water and boiled for half an hour, when they may be rinsed and put up to dry. They are then useful for rubbing the stove, the hearth or the grates, after which they may still do service in kindling the fire.

The good housekeeper rarely finds it necessary to throw anything away. Her economy, however, consists largely in starting right and making one article do the work of half a dozen. Old muslin may be first used as window cloths, then go through the various stages of paint, lamp and stove cloths just as well as not. Instead of this, we often see the hearth and grates rubbed with bits of snowy, white muslin or cambric caught up in a hurry, because there is neither system nor economy about the house.

RECIPES. Apple Salad—One quart of steamed apples rubbed through a sieve, six tablespoons of salad oil or melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon made mustard, and one teaspoon sugar. Serve cold.

Corn Starch Pie—Three-quarters of a cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, piece of butter half as large as an egg, one and a half cups of milk, two teaspoonsful of corn starch. Beat the whites for the top, add a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Potato Lemon Pudding—Three ounces of potatoes, the peels of two large lemons, two ounces of white sugar, two ounces of butter. Boil the lemon peel until tender, and beat it in a mortar with the sugar. Boil the potatoes and peel them; mix all together with a little milk and two eggs. Bake it slightly.

Poached Eggs in a Ball—To poach eggs in a ball is a knack known to clever cooks. The water is heated to boiling and then rapidly stirred till a small whirlpool is produced, in the hollow heart of which a stream of egg is cleverly dropped. The motion of the water sets the white instantly into a circular covering for the unbroken yolk.

Chocolate Cake—Take a quarter of a pound of butter, beat to a cream, add the yolks of six eggs, half a pound of sugar, and stir for half an hour. Then add a quarter of a pound of grated chocolate, three teaspoonfuls of cocoa powder, some vanilla flavoring, three and a half ounces of cornstarch, and finally the snow of the whites of six eggs. Bake in a form like preceding cakes, but let the oven be hot. It will take about three minutes for an hour to bake.

Pastry for a Dish—Dissolve in a quart of water one ounce of butter, and when the butter is added to the mixture cook, then add flour enough to make a smooth batter. Set it to rise, and when light add the rest of four quarts of flour. Knead it into a loaf, and let rise again; then make out into biscuits, and when they are light, bake in a moderately hot oven.

Rissoles of Fish—Any cooked fish will do; remove all bones from the meat, and then pick well to pieces; mix it with an equal quantity of bread crumbs and a little butter, season it with an onion chopped very fine, a little chopped parsley, sage, pepper and salt; add to this enough beaten egg to hold it well, and make it up into small, flat cakes; fry in hot butter; when they are done, add a little water to the fat in the pan; add a little flour thickening, and a few chopped capers; pour the gravy around the rissoles, and serve them very hot.

Scarcely of Codfish. Codfish are getting scarcer and scarcer every year. They used to be as thick as herrings on the Newfoundland shores, but now they are seldom found in this part of the world. They may be plentiful enough in the deep ocean now, but are not easily taken by bait, and therefore are seldom caught by deep-sea fishermen. Cod are found on European and African coasts, but as far as this part of the world is concerned in fifty years they will be practically extinct.—Chicago Times.

It is remarked that the Africans seem to have a superabundance. It may also be taken for granted that the English take the palm for "folk lore" among Caucasians. One of the commonest superstitions is that ill luck attends the person who goes under a ladder. There is some in this provided a man be going up that ladder with a hod of brick, for a brick is known to be harder than a human head, and the force of gravitation draws the hardened clay toward the centre of the earth.

The superstition concerning the number thirteen has been pretty generally eradicated by the Thirteen Club of New York for the club has disproved it in hundreds of instances. Whence it originated it is impossible to say. Like all other superstitions it seems never to have had a birth, but grew spontaneously and flourished until the lie was nailed to the mast. Some attribute its origin to the Lord's Supper, others to the thirteen gods of Valhalla, and the seven-year archivist of the Thirteen Club remarks that it probably originated with the thirteen tribes of Israel, to whom, including Ephraim and Manasseh, soons of Joseph, thirteen portions of the promised land were given by Jacob. This superstition declares that of thirteen persons sitting at the family or festive board one must necessarily die within a year. Like all other superstitions, when the cause comes true, believers are loud and eager in the circulation of the fact, but the numberless instances of the fallacy of the ridiculous prognostications are never noted by them.

The same may be said of Friday, the sixth day of the week. It is declared by superstitious people that a journey commenced on that day must prove unsuccessful and that the same is true of any other undertaking started on Friday. Yet P. T. Barnum, the great showman, in a letter to the writer declared that he had begun his great enterprises on Friday. That he was almost always successful is well known. One must not, however, study the actions of animals will tell you what they portend concerning the weather, and in many cases sensibly, too, for they build their homes and lay in their food through instinct given by Divine Providence with reference to the coming winter; they huddle themselves before a coming storm; their coats are heavy or light as the winter shall be severe or otherwise, and they often give the farmer who watches them valuable indication concerning his crops.—New York Times.

Gains From Regular Habits. An English scientific philosopher lately made a half-playful, half-serious defense of the routine life of the man of "regular habits."

He insisted that in this busy age, when so many duties press upon an active man and there are so many things which unavoidably call for the exercise of attention, judgment and decision every day, it is the part of wisdom—a real conservation of energy and nervous force—to settle as many as possible of the routine matters by a fixed habit of life.

There seems to be sense in the suggestion. Why should a man with anything important to do in the world tax the gray matter of his brain newly every day to decide what he will eat or drink or wear, what his pleasures shall be and what his recreation, when he shall go to bed and when get up? Having arrived at years of discretion and discrimination, why can he not so order his life as to have these and kindred things come and go in a somewhat settled order?

To eat at regular hours the things he "finds good of," according to Bacon's rule, abstaining from those that disagree with him; to rise, bathe, dress, exercise, work, rest, recreate and sleep after a regular order, is not to put a treadmill of life. It is to put a smooth road on a rough waste. "To choose things to do," is a consideration of the worry and waste of life. It is to avoid a needless jumbling of things, and a needless juggling of duties.

Why should a man think of the method, and the majority of men who accomplish great things and live to a good old age are men of regular habits. It may be encouraging to such to know there is a scientific basis for their sticking to the ruts.—New York World.

House Plants and Health. An interesting experiment was recently performed at Harvard University, says the Boston Herald, for the purpose of finding out just how much carbonic acid exhaled by plants at night. A number of plants were put into a glass case which was excluded except through a chemical apparatus all traces of air were excluded. The plants were made to flow through the night, and pass out through another chemical which absorbed what carbonic acid the air had taken from the plants. By testing the second chemical it was easy to find how much carbonic acid had been discharged by the plants during the night. It was found that the amount was much less than had been supposed. The quantity of gas given off by a room full of plants is actually less than would be generated by a candle burning the same length of time.

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going up stairs will have trouble or love some friend. If your lips tinkle you will be kissed by a stranger.

The Hebrews have a custom of breaking crystal at a wedding to scatter brightness upon the happy pair, and they, in common with people of other races, throw rice after the newly-wedded couple when they leave the house to bring them good fortune. When a dog howls at night it is a sign of death to one who may be sick in your house. Should a white cat come to your door there will be a death in your family. Upset the salt at table and you will quarrel with your host. Two chairs facing each other indicate a hastily visit from some one with good news.

To get rid of a wart, you must eat a piece of meat from the butcher's block, rub it on the wart, bury it, and when the meat rots the wart will disappear—sure cure. When your left hand itches, you will get money. If your right hand itches, you will shake hands with a stranger.

The Empress Josephine was said to have been a clairvoyant. Napoleon generally consulted his "book of fate," and placed implicit faith in astrologers, soothsayers, fortune tellers and other frauds. Josephine was said to have prayed Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo because of the breaking of a vase.

A load on the door step is a certain sign that the house is under evil influence, and some disaster must necessarily follow. The load must be killed to avoid sorrow. In "Much Ado About Nothing" Benedick says: "Hang me in a bottle, like a cat, and shoot at me." This has reference to the prevailing idea that a cat was an unlucky animal.

There was a prevailing custom in Shakespeare's time of placing a cat in a bottle with a lot of soot and hanging it on a line, and the person who succeeded in beating out the bottom of it as he ran under it and escaped being marked by the contents was the hero of the sport.

Wolves and dogs are symbols of evil and evil deeds. No animal, probably, save the Bengal tiger, offers the same amount of sport to the huntsman as does this king of the northern waters. Every attack resulting in a wounded animal can be safely relied upon for a counter-attack, which is prosecuted with an audacity no less remarkable than the energy with which it is sustained. A wounded walrus will not infrequently call for assistance to a number of its associates, and will be then to the huntsman if, in the general struggle, one of the infuriated animals should place its tusks on the inner side of the little craft that has gone out to battle.

The largest specimen secured by us measured, from the nose to the extended hind flippers, somewhat more than thirteen feet (to the extremity of the spinal column eleven feet four inches); its weight was estimated to be between fifteen hundred and two thousand pounds, but was not weighed.

Our Degenerate Little Toes. The whole history of the organism bears testimony to the marvelous persistence of parts in spite of contumely and disuse. Take, for example, the present position of the little toe in man. We know not the condition of this digit in prehistoric man, and have but little information as to its state among savage tribes at the present day, but we do know that in civilized peoples, whose feet are from infancy subjected to conditions of restraint, it is an imperfect organ.

"Of every function shorn Except to act as a basis for a corn." In one per cent of adults the second and third joints have ankylosed, in ten per cent the joint between them is ankylosed, with scarcely a trace of movement, in twenty per cent of feet the second joint has lost one or more of its normal complement of muscles. But though shorn of some of its elements, and with others as mere shreds, the toe persists, and he would be a bold prophet who would venture to forecast how many generations of booted ancestry would suffice to eliminate it from the organization of the normal man.—Popular Science Monthly.

Bed of Peat in Canada. There is an enormous bed of peat on a Canadian island in the Bay of St. Lawrence, and the people of that part of the world are beginning to use it as fuel. It has one peculiarity, however, which cost the discoverer something to find out. When cut and heaped in large masses it undergoes a process of fermentation, which heats it often to the point of spontaneous combustion. It is said that many fires have been kindled in this way, and that the peat has become a great nuisance.

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