



HOUSEHOLD DON'TS.

Things One Should Not Do in a Well-Ordered and Truly Well-Furnished House.

Truth publishes a few "don'ts" that might well be recommended to the young housekeeper.

Don't ornament your table in a mixed color of embroideries. The well-appointed board is one in which a tone is well carried out, not only in the needlework, but in the floral decorations.

Don't dress your walls with conflicting colors. A fine background for pictures is a cartridge paper of a solid tint, which, as a foil, will show off any subject which tends as a decoration.

Don't buy a piece of furniture because it is "one of the latest styles." The artistic home-maker knows that fashionable furnishings are often crude, and that an atmosphere may be given by the homeliest of appointments, provided the placing is a right one. Don't select covers in which there is overelaboration of design. Quiet tones are always the best; they do not intrude, are restful, and generally hold their own.

Don't let your rug be one of loud pattern; remember it is the foundation of your color scheme, and often the charm of your room.

Don't serve your food on china dishes of different make; give the pure white ware, with the ordinary gilt band, a precedence above all others. Let your decorations be in your damask, embroideries and flowers.

Don't let your kitchen be a work-room only. For the convenience of your maid, let there be an easy-chair; in one corner put a looking-glass, in the other a timepiece. If there is an unused door, make it a pretty closet by setting in the framework some three or four shelves, which, when painted, make a tidy place for odds and ends of table ware.

Don't decorate your rooms with photographs, either of your friends, of actresses, or of people you don't know. In every house there should be a large mirror to hold these treasures.

Don't hang your pictures too high or too low; recollect the level of the eye is the correct guide. Don't fill up your walls with poor prints; one good etching is worth a dozen such.

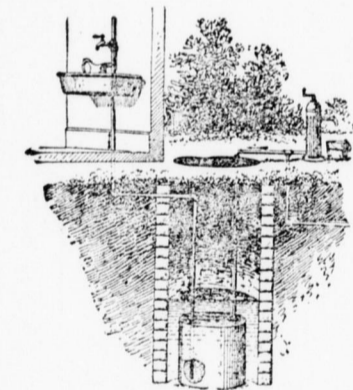
Don't purchase furnishings merely for their own beauty. Bear in mind the room in which they are to be placed, and above all their relation to other effects.

Don't buy over-ornamental pots for your plants; they should serve as foils rather than attract too much attention in themselves.

COOL DRINKING WATER.

A Plan That Answers for Both Summer and Winter and Has Been Tested Carefully.

George H. Young, of Elmira, N. Y., sends to the Scientific American a description of a simple means of cooling drinking water, which he has tested in an experimental plant at his residence. The plan answers both for summer and winter. Mr. Young's well is about 16



COOLING DRINKING WATER.

feet deep and the water in the well is about three feet deep. A tank made of any suitable material is put in connection with the city main or the supply from a tank. The outlet pipe ends near the bottom of the tank, insuring the coldest part of the supply being delivered in the house. The device is simple and can be made by any plumber or steam fitter. Often wells have been abandoned when the town or city has put in a system of water supply, and they can be utilized to cool the water from the mains. After wells have become somewhat contaminated, making the use of such water questionable from a sanitary point of view, they can be fitted with the device we have described with perfect safety, provided all the connections are tight. In winter the tank takes off the icy chill from the water, and in Mr. Young's plant the water is drawn at a temperature of about 50 degrees.

To Clean Furs.

Furs will look much improved if they are cleaned with bran. The bran should be placed in an earthen receptacle and heated in the oven. When hot it should be rubbed well into the fur. Flannel is the best thing to use for rubbing the bran into the fur. After the husk has remained in the garment for about half an hour shake it thoroughly to remove all particles and brush until the article is perfectly clean. Fur collars that have become soiled from rubbing against the hair may be made to look like new by using hot bran on them. Two applications of the bran, and probably three, will be necessary if the fur is badly soiled.

AFTERNOON BODICE.

A New Mode Carried Out in Truly Elegant Lines in Chiffon and Renaissance Lace

The accompanying model is a specially pretty design for an afternoon bodice, and an elegant one. The yoke is made of renaissance lace set over a foundation of white silk, and the sleeves are of the same material. At the sides a short corsage of the lace fits close into the figure and extends below the belt line at the front.

The bodice proper is made of dark mousseline de soie embroidered in figures of swirling design. Bows of ribbon to correspond with the color of the mousseline de soie plentifully trim the bodice and is run through the lace of the sleeves. At the elbow there



DAINTY AFTERNOON BODICE.

is a scant ruffle of white mousseline de soie edged with a narrow band of renaissance lace.

The hat which matches the bodice has a roll of chiffon set around the edge of the brim. Over the chiffon are bands of the ribbon used upon the bodice.

At the left side there is a large buckle which confines several curling quills and a bunch of "watered" crepon. Under the brim are massed white roses with rosettes of dark mousseline de soie.

ARRANGING THE VEIL.

To Judge by the Appearance of Many Women This Is Not Such a Very Easy Task.

The art of arranging a veil successfully, and at the same time fashionably, cannot be so simple as it seems, since so many women fail to accomplish the desired result. They put their veils on so tight that they wrinkle across the face and flatten the end of the nose, and the unneeded length is left to hang in untidy ends at the back. All veils should be gathered a few inches from the middle of the upper edge to make them fit. Fashion varies in the disposition of this little article of dress which, if not properly arranged, can make a woman look as if everything she has on had been thrown at her. Just at present veils are made crescent shape with applique lace borders, and are worn very loose, leaving the chin entirely free. Afternoon teas are responsible for this fashion, as loose veils are more easily managed than tight ones. The latest novelty in veiling has a blue chenille dot, and Russian net mounted over white tulle.

The Care of Oak Furniture.

Oak furniture is better for being rubbed with linseed oil, in which some alkali root has been steeped, and then brushed with a brush stiff enough to get into every crevice of the carving. Ordinarily an application of beeswax and polishing cloths is sufficient, but the oil and the root preserve the wood and keep the furniture in excellent color and appearance. The time-honored beeswax and turpentine, used by our grandmothers for polishing furniture, is still as good a polisher as can be found.

Teach Children to Read.

A mother should take great pains to teach her children to read aloud acceptably. Much time and money are often expended in cultivating the voice for singing, and yet quite as much pleasure may be given by the person who reads aloud in a pleasing manner. No attempt need be made at elocution as the word is ordinarily understood; distinct utterance and proper emphasis so as to convey easily to the hearer the meaning of the sentences read are all that is necessary.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Destroying Insects.

A most effective way to clear a house or room of insects of any description is by burning sulphur. The first thing to be done is to remove everything that will tarnish. The handles of furniture can be easily taken off. Every window should be sealed up and also the keyholes. Shut the room up and do not open for twenty-four hours and you will be safe in feeling that all animal life of every description is killed.

Housekeeper's Friend.

Take an old broom and cover it with cotton or tennis flannel and use for sweeping up polished floors. The covers should be made with a drawing string at the top, so that they can be taken off and washed.

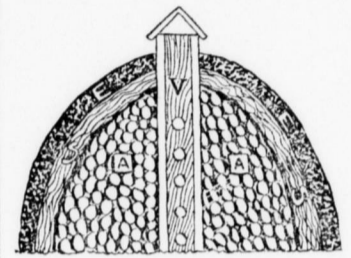


STORAGE OF APPLES.

Mounding Up and Covering with Earth. This Writer Says, Is the Most Satisfactory Method.

Now that there is a generous crop of apples in some localities this year, the general query arises how to winter them in the best manner. We have found no way that answers the requirements of the majority of farmers so well as to mound them up and cover with earth. By this method the apple retains or rather secures a flavor far superior to that of apples kept in the cellar. It is therefore quite desirable to bury them up with earth, only removing them to the cellar as they are required for use.

The proper method of mounding in winter apples is better explained in the illustration. A box five feet long is



SECTIONAL VIEW OF FRUIT MOUND. (A, Apples; S, Straw; E, Earth; V, Ventilating Box or Shaft.)

nailed up from two by six-inch boards and perforated as shown in illustration with holes to permit escape of gases and foul air. A small watershed is erected at top, leaving vents in gables for ventilation. This box is erected and apples mounded upon straw around it until a foot from the top. The mound of fruit is then incased around with old boards and covered with a heavy coating of straw and several inches of earth.

This is sufficient until freezing weather, when another coating of straw and earth should be placed upon the mound.

This may be done after the weather is quite cold and frozen by throwing a litter of straw around the heap base, in order that the earth may not be frozen and be accessible for covering.

After the last covering is in place a load or two of coarse manure may be scattered over the mound. By this method the farmer may have apples in cold storage until late spring and also have them secure from frost in the coldest weather.

The board covering is very necessary in order that the apples may not become compacted and mashed from the weight of covering, and the pile also is much easier to use from than a mound not protected by boards, thus saving in the fruit is used out.

Many, however, who have cellars prefer to store in them, as it is somewhat more convenient, even though the flavor and crispness be not so well retained.

Very convenient crates may be made for this purpose by sawing plastering lath in two equally and nailing them up with ends prepared from inch boards 10 1/2 x 12 inches in dimension. These boxes will hold a bushel each, are cheaply made and can be stacked into rows or upon temporary shelves in the cellar, where they may be easily accessible to use from, in regard to variety, keeping, quality, etc.

These crates are very superior to storing in barrels or bins, as no large quantity can be crushed together, necessarily making it inconvenient to sort or discard decayed fruit.—George W. Brown, in Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Soil and location will change the appearance of fruit and also the quality.

Mixed husbandry in gardening and fruit growing is necessary to the best success.

In pruning trees of any kind it is better to have one strong branch than two or three weak ones.

Whenever water is given to house plants enough should be given to wet the soil thoroughly.

A few apple and peach trees should be planted every year in order to keep up a good supply on the farm.

Sod is a protection to an orchard in winter. It is an exceptional case when it is best to plow in the fall.

The English walnut is said to be the most profitable of all nut-bearing trees. When in full bearing they will yield about 300 pounds of nuts to the tree. The nut sells on an average at about eight cents per pound. If only 27 trees are planted on an acre the income would be about \$675.—St. Louis Republic.

Good and Inferior Cider.

Cider made from windfalls and green apples, which contain a much less proportion of sugar than ripe apples, is consequently the poorest, being sour and watery. Where the apples are green but well matured the quality of the cider made from them will be found vastly improved by the simple process of throwing them in small piles in the orchard and allowing them to ripen. When a first-class cider is desired it is necessary to select the fruit. If you have been in the habit of throwing in half-matured, partially rotten and all sorts of fruit, try by way of experiment a press full of well-matured, solid apples, free from dirt. Filter through a clean muslin cloth, and the result will be a surplus.

HAS MANY ADVANTAGES.

A Cheap, Unpatented, Dirt-Excluding Milk Pail That Can Easily Be Made at Home.

It is simply impossible to have good milk or gilt-edged milk products while the milk is contaminated by the filth of the barnyard. Few people have any idea of the amount of filth they consume in a lifetime in the milk and milk products they consume. The proverbial peck of dirt is a mere trifle to that. A convenient milk pail, almost entirely proof against such elements, may be cheaply and conveniently made in the following manner: Take an ordinary tin or zinc milk pail; have a spout made on one side with a cap; make a cover to latch on. In the center of the cover make a hole six inches in diameter, and around this hole put a protecting rim about 1 1/2 inches high, and flaring outward. This will greatly reduce the dirt-catching area. Next make a bag of the thickest, closest woven toweling, about eight inches in diameter and about eight inches deep, with a draw string in the top. Suspend this in the hole in the lid, doubling the top over the protecting rim and pulling the draw string tight to hold it in place. Put inside this a similar bag of cheesecloth. Milk into the bag and the milk will filter into the pail as it is milked. When dirt falls into the bag it can be picked off and not go into the milk. When the pail is full empty through the spout, take out the cheesecloth bag with all its accumulated hairs and dirt and put in a clean one. Such a course might seem troublesome to dirty milkers, but it is a cheap and effective way to make gilt-edged milk and to increase the price and popularity of your milk products. I will enumerate some of its advantages: (1) It keeps filth and hairs out of the milk. (2) It keeps the odors of the barnyard from the milk. (3) It makes it almost impossible for the cow to put her foot in the milk pail. This item alone would, on the average, more than pay for its cost and trouble in a year. (4) The milk need spill but little should the pail get tipped over—another item of economy. (5) People who eat your milk and its products, in including yourself, will have far finer flavor and eat far less dirt. (6) With all these advantages your milk will keep sweet much longer, early souring being a sure sign of filth.—M. W. Gunn, in Prairie Farmer.

A DAIRY OF DAIRIES.

Butter Churned in Silver and on Counters of Marble and Tiling in Rarest of Tints.

Probably the most ideal dairy in existence is that of the princess of Wales, in which not only she but her various daughters have learned to make the most perfect butter. The walls are covered with tiles presented to the princess of Wales, who placed them here as a surprise to the royal dairymaids. They were made in Bombay, and are of a deep peacock blue, the rose, the shamrock and thistle being intertwined with the motto "Ich dien."

A white marble counter, running around the room, holds silver pans of milk from the Alderneys grazing without. Above this, on broad bracket shelves of marble, is a collection, in every imaginable material, of cows, bullocks and calves—Italian and Parian marble, alabaster, porcelain, terra cotta and silver—all gifts.

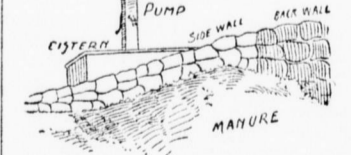
A long milk can, painted by Princess Louise to match the Indian tiling, stands in one corner, and opposite is the head of the princess' pet Alderney, with a silver plate recording her virtues. Here the princess sometimes churns in a silver churn, and in the next room the butter for the family is made up and sent fresh every morning when they are in London.

The day's supply is made up into little pats and scrolls all ready for table, and the princess requires a special order of pats. Not a grain of salt is allowed in them, and they are made the size of a half crown and the thickness of three, with either the crown, the coat of arms or the three feathers stamped on each.

SAVING STABLE WASTE.

How a Michigan Farmer Makes a Compost Heap of Wonderful Fertilizing Power.

My plan is that a cistern be dug ten feet deep and wide, at the end of a prepared place, for the barnyard manure, to be dug in a sloping position from one side to a depth of three or four feet, and long enough and wide enough to accommodate the manure. A stone wall is built at each end and at the back to



HOW TO SAVE FERTILIZERS.

keep the earth from caving in. Into this cistern, at the end of the compost heap, drains are constructed from the stables to carry the liquid, and also a drain or small sewer from the kitchen sink to convey the waste and keep it clean. Then we have it where we can utilize it to a good purpose. In the cistern is a pump, and occasionally the accumulated liquid is pumped and thrown over this compost or manure heap, is readily taken in and absorbed, and the fertilizing elements preserved, thus making one of the best compost heaps I have tried.—T. F. Collins, in Farm and Home.

Right After Public Schools.

After the public schools come the public highways in their effect on the public welfare and on economic prosperity.

The head of the tree should always be cut back to correspond with the roots.

HE COULDN'T BE BLAMED.

Did Everything in His Power to Secure Support But Was Handicapped.

"I suppose it was a little cheeky," said the young man to the old fellow on the rear platform of the car, "but what are you going to do in such a case?"

"Yes, what are you going to do?" queried the old fellow, in reply, though having no knowledge of what was meant.

"I got up the courage to ask her hand in marriage and she murmured yes."

"They generally murmur."

"Then to be in good form, I had to go and ask the old man's consent."

"Perfectly correct, young man—perfectly correct."

"I took a brace and walked in on him," continued the young man, "and in due time I had stated my case. He waited a decent length of time and then said I could have her."

"That was beautiful—beautiful."

"Yes, as far as it went. Yes that was all right, but I wasn't through with him yet. I had to ask him if he'd lend me a hundred dollars to get married on. Wasn't no other way, you know."

"No, no other way," repeated the old fellow as he got a new brace for his back. "And he loaned it to you?"

"Noap. Threw me down with a dull thud."

"You don't say!"

"Did for a fact. Yes, the whole thing is off, and I have loved and lost. I don't see where I'm to blame, though."

"No, a bit of it. You loved and wanted to marry; but it takes money to get married on." He had it, but wouldn't lend it. No money—no marriage. Plain as the nose on your face, and you're not a bit to blame. "Put it thar, young man, and cheer up and get a new head with your toes. You had to do it—had to do it—and anybody as says you hadn't is a liar and a boss thief and don't stand up before the undersigned for three rounds!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Needless Adjectives.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what's a redundancy of expression?"

Pa—"Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as 'wealthy man,' 'wealthy plumber,' etc.—Chicago Evening News.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness cured by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He (ardently)—I am heels over head in love with you. She (the cruel coquette)—"How awfully upset you must be!"—Town Topics.

Don't put in too much time standing on dignity or riding a hobby.—Chicago Daily News.

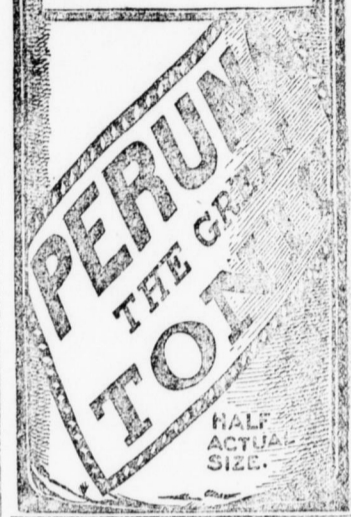
THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, oats, etc., across different locations like New York, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.



CATARRH COLD, COUGHS, SORE-THROAT, GRIPPE, CROUP, HOARSENESS.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER Says of Peruna: "I join Senators Sullivan, Roach and McEnery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."



Under Two Flags. "What a grand picture it must have been," remarked the boarder who had seen Dever, "to have seen the Olympia steaming from the stars and stripes on one mast and the homeward pennant on the other."

Now Everybody Can Ride. If you have any doubt about it be sure to read the advertisement of the John M. Smyth Co., Chicago, in this paper, in which they propose to sell a high-grade Top Buggy for \$34.95. How they do it is a puzzle, but as the firm is one of the largest in the country and of the highest standing, that's their matter. Better find the advertisement now while you think of it, and read it through carefully. The firm issues a Mammoth Catalogue, in which is listed "everything to eat, wear and use at lowest wholesale prices."

Can't Miss the Place. Stranger—Where does that new dentist have his office? Policeman—You mean the one who pulls teeth without pain? "Yes." "Go right around the corner. You will have no trouble finding his office. You can hear his patients yell half a block away."—Ohio State Journal.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Its Origin. "Hoot!" cried the owl ever and anon. "The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field stirred uneasily in their sleep and muttered maledictions. "Why are they so angry?" asked the owl at last. "They are envious, my child," replied the owl, "of my Scotch dialect. Hoot, hoot!"—Detroit Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 50c.

Be sure you are right—but don't be sure that everybody else is wrong.—Chicago Daily News.

How Mrs. Pinkham HELPED MRS. GOODEN.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 12,733] "I am very grateful to you for your kindness and the interest you have taken in me, and truly believe your medicines and advice are worth more to a woman than all the doctors in the world. For years I had female troubles and did nothing for them. Of course I became no better and finally broke down entirely. My troubles began with inflammation and hemorrhages from the kidneys, then inflammation, congestion and falling of the womb and inflammation of ovaries. "I underwent local treatment every day for some time; then after nearly two months the doctor gave me permission to go back to work. I went back, but in less than a week was compelled to give up and go to bed. On breaking down the second time, I decided to let doctors and their medicine alone and try your remedies. Before the first bottle was gone I felt the effects of it. Three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of her Sanative Wash did me more good than all the doctors' treatments and medicine. "The first remark that greets me now is 'How much better you look!' and you may be sure I never hesitate to tell the cause of my health."—Mrs. E. J. GOODEN, ACKLEY, IA.

Advertisement for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, highlighting its effectiveness for various respiratory ailments and its status as a patented product.