PITTSBURG DISPATCH SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1892

on Eastern silks is because these silks are not printed in China and Japan at all, but are sent out from those countries plain and are printed in France. This is a device The Favorite Fabric of China and Japan Will Be in Great Demand

Lessons to Be Learned From the Costumes of the Fair Creatures Who Grace the Orient.

for the Warm Weather.

SPRING FROCKS FOR THE MISSES.

DESIGNS IN

They Must Have Flenty of Cotton Gowns and the Simpler Trimmed the Better.

> WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.] HE fabric called indifferently Japanese, Chinese and India silk, will form an important part of the warm weather textures. It has the advantage of being thin,

vet of sufficient substance for common wear; soft yielding and beautiful in quality, yet at the same time durable. The bulk of the importations come from China and Japan, and India silk is almost a myth, so

little of it is made and so little sold. Choice in the market lies practically between the products of China and Japan, about nine-tenths being from China. The difference between these two is not seen by the casual observer. The weave of Japan is more smooth, and even and soft in quality, and much more beautiful. They wear about equally well, and there is no perceivable difference in the price, the range in both being from 50 cents to \$3, the latter price being for an extraordinary quality, a yard wide. The qualities recommended



cost between 75 cents and \$1 50. The naval width is 26 inches. India silk is the finest of all.

America Hasn't Equaled It Tet.

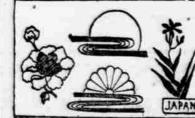
of the dealers, who cannot afford to carry goods that do not sell. Here the silks are printed to the order of all markets. It is not the dealers' fault if a large part of the importations are of bad de-signs, or that in general the worst designs are on the cheaper grades. Artistic pat-terns cost no more than ugly ones. It is the fault of the American women who ask for them. A New York importer brought SUGGESTIONS AS TO PURCHASES. here some pieces of China crape, magnifi-cently flowered. They cost him \$1 50 a

Adapted to French Ideas

vard. He thought they would be bought for house robes. But after two years he sold them to a country dealer for 50 cents a yard. It is now explained why the Oriental silks in the Japanese and other stores do not look in the least Orientai. The Styles to Be Avoided.

Do not understand that all the designs in the market are bad. I am only warning you what not to buy. There are very beautiful silks in the spring importations, but you must know how to select. Look first at the contrast of colors to see whether that is agreeable; consider next the form of design. See that it merely breaks the surface agree See that it merely breaks the surface agree-ably without obtruding itself as a likeness of anything. Above all avoid the small flower sprigs showing several colors. They are bad because their colors only contrast among themselves to show off the sprig. Among good designs now to be had are those whose ground and figure are of two tints of the same color, as light heliotrope on dark; single colors on black and on white.

grounds; also mixtures of black and white, and of white on colored grounds. Choose those figures that make a clear-cut outline those figures that make a clear-cut outline against the ground, and reject the fine sprays that straggle over much surface, for they cut up and injure the beauty of the texture without giving the effect of positive color contrast, cheapen the fabric, and are without character or elegance. The change-able grounds now in vogue are an Easter idea. A very elegant one has the figure, a flower form blocked out in straight lines, changeable on dark ground. Red and blue shift over these spaces as rose clouds shift shift over these spaces as rose clouds shift along the horizon, suggesting, in its inex-pensive fabric, the variety and mystery of the sky. Others are changeable on one side and show only one of the colors on the other, an effect seen heretofore only in surahs. A heautiful one of pink and pale green, broken with clusters of white dots, is wholly green



THE TABLE, THE BOUDOIR, HOME DECORATIONS

THE DIFFERENCE IN SILKS.

whole. At least the linings and sash will be of another ground. A design for a demi-dress of Japanese silk, after a French idee, has a low-necked waist gathered, and over it a fitted velvet jacket, of the same color as the figure in the silk, and lined with the silk. It is cut long, An Expert Tells Why One Costs a Dollar and Another Ten Dollars a Tard-The a la Russie, and is high at back and open down the front, and has a ribbon belt. Cotton Filling-Tricks of the Trade-Advice to Buyers,

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Some silks sell for \$1 a yard; some others

SPRING DRESSMAKING. sell for \$10. Why is there this difference? If you were to find a man who knew just Cotton Freeks for the Misses-How to Rehow silk was manufactured, as I did not lieve Young Girls of the Feeling of Awkwardness - The Goods That Are long ago, he would probably tell you, as this man did me, that two things go to make Offered-The Trimmings.

ADA BACHE-CONE

The term, "a miss," is applied to girls between 12 and 16 years of age, which is a most awkward time for them in feeling and thread that goes into it, and the amount of that silk. The raw silk as it comes from the coappearance. Much of the latter may be

coons is of very different kinds. Some of it avoided by dressing them in a becoming manner, according to the needs of the figure. is long and even and smooth, while infer ior qualities are rough and brittle and in short Do not aim at straight outlines on a slender lengths. The poor qualities do not stand weedy girl, and as carefully avoid fussy trimmings on a roly-poly figure. "The eternal fitness" of all things is to be studied wear, of course, so well as the best ones do, and are not worth so much money; these, therefore, are utilized for the cheaper grades when dressing a girl of 14 as well as one of of silk. The long glossy threads are what

go into the best silks, and because in these Give young girls plenty of cotton dresses beauty is sought before cheapness, a greater



for summer wear and trim them in a simple manner, that a clean one may not become a luxury. From the ginghams, cambrics, satincs, crepons, embroidered flouncings, white goods and cordings a large variety may be selected in shades and combinations of blue, tan, pink, gray and red, with black and white lines appearing prominently.

A Beauty From Gingham. Embroidery or fancy cotton braid is the prettiest of all trimming. A blue and white striped Sea Island gingham has a full round skirt, with a five-inch hem and most of the gathers massed at the back. The round waist tucks beneath the skirt-belt, which may be of embroidery. A small

The Styles in Waists.

From New Cotton Goods.

below the waist line, as all round waists are.

pearl buttons,

fasten back or front.

If it cannot be found something may be done if the colors match; or one may be a plain ground, matching the figure of the other, though this is less effective and not movelties of the season, could be combined with great effect. A large proportion of the Japanese silks for spring have black grounds. These are intended for moraing wear. The Japanese silks for spring have black grounds, but not for an entire costume, only for a part of it, to add character to the effect of the whole. At least the linings and sash will be of another ground.

small boy asked him to take him again. "What for?" was the question, to which the little boy answered, "I want to see that fat man who was washing his hands in the brown bread. He gave me a cooky." Since we adopted the mechanical kneader our cooks do not "wash their hands" any more in the bread pan. The work of knead-ing is only for the purpose of mixing yeast throughout the mass of flour in preparation for the application of heat, and it can be done more thoroughly with a good bread kneader than by hand. In the ordinary method of raising bread, the pan is set here and there where it may be subject to the moderate degree of heat

be subject to the moderate degree of heat required for generating the growth of the yeast plant, and through that diffusing the carbonic acid gas in the mass. How uncer-tain that method is every housekeeper well prove up the cost of silk-the quality of the silk Knows.

Raising in Forty-Five Minutes.

There is a scientific bread-raiser in which a moist or humid heat at 99° Fahrenheit may be established and maintained without variation. When the dough is subjected to this measured degree of heat it is raised, ready to be transferred from the large pan to the baking pans, in three hours and a half. Being thus transferred, the baking pans are again put into the bread raiser for 20 minutes. In exactly four hours from the time of beginning, the sponge, so-called, is time of beginning, the sponge, so-called, is ready for the oven. It is as necessary to

subject this sponge in the oven to the true and measured degree of heat after it has been raised as it is in order to raise it. A heat of 300° to 350° F. serves this pur-pose. At that temperature the bread is cooked more slowly than in the oven of the iron stove; but it is also cooked more thor-

iron stove; but it is also cooked more thor-oughly. The main substance of bread is carbon-accous material. All forms of carbon are non-conductors of heat; consequently when a high heat is applied to the dough in the bread pan it quickly converts the outer part into a hardened crust. This forms an ef-fectual non-conductor, and if the high de-gree of heat in a ventilated oven is «con-tinued until the middle of the loaf is thor-oughly cooked, it may burn the crust. In any event it dries it and hardens it unless great care is taken in the regulation of the service. But when the dough, raised to the great care is taken in the regulation of the service. But when the dough, raised to the right point, is subjected to a heat of 300° to 850° F. in an oven which is not venti-lated, and in which the bread is surrounded by the humidity developed from itself in the process of cooking, the crust forms slowly; that formation of crust being a partial change of the onter surface of streph partial change of the outer surface of starch into dextrine or grape sugar, developing a sweet and nutty flavor

The time Required to Bake. When the dough is thus subjected to the moderate and humid degree of heat, it may be continued for almost any length of time. But at the end of about two hours the bread will be cooked to the very center. If the process of cooking is con-tinued longer than is absolutely necessary, a crust halt an inch in thickness will be made, and if continued long enough the made, and if continued long enough the whole loaf will be affected; the color will

Filling With Cotton and Linen. Another way in which the expense of a silk is decided is by the quality of the fill-ing that is used in it. It is no secret that a large number of the medium-priced silks are filled with cotton or with linen. This, of course, gives additional weight without commensurate expense. If the filling be et all silk, the price of the silk is largely in-treased. One firm of American manu-facturers has recently adopted the plan of using the waste silk, that is, the short rough threads, for filling; this makes an all-silk isbric that will not turn brown as those that are filled with cotton, and yet is not very

and nutritious bread may be made from rye meal. This, however, requires hand knead-ing, the only wheat flour being that with which the hands are dusted in working up the rye meal into dough. The most nutritious bread that can be made in any way can also be made by this slow method;

by mixing one-half oat meal with one-half white flour or one-half graham flour, knead-

AN ORIENTAL PILLOW.

and Easily Made.

FURNITURE upholstered and repaired. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

THE USES OF THE ORANGE.

ions From a Woman Who Knows the Fruit in Its Balmy Home-A Nice Table Decoration for a Dollar-Juices, Ices and Perfumes.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) When oranges are plentiful they are usually cheap, and the delicious "golden apple" can be utilized in various forms, each more delicate than the other. In the far South where the fruit grows in luxurious abundance a confection is made of the odorous, creamy petals of the orange blos-som. Myriads of the tiny flowers fall of themselves from the loaded trees; others are gathered without stint, care being taken to pull only the petals-the tiny orange itself, not larger than a pea, is left upon the stem. The blossoms are dipped in clean syrup and drained, then packed lightly in sugar; these little confections are equal to French can-

died violets or rose leaves. A confectioner will deplete your purse for a small pyramid of candied orange; you can prepare it yourself at small cost. A syrup is made of two pounds of cut loaf sugar boiled in one pint of water, with the unbeaten white of an egg stirred in; boil five minutes, skim thoroughly, then boil again until nearly ready to candy. Preagain until nearly ready to candy. Pre-viously you will have selected juicy, sweet oranges, the larger the better, and peeled them, carefully removing every vestige of the white pith; you have separated them into sections and with a pointed penknife extracted the seeds without cutting the skin more than you could avoid. Now you lay each section in the hot-not boiling-syrup, dip a second and third time to form a thick coating of clear candy; set in a cool place to harden, the pieces not touching one another.

another. Serving Them Ornamentally

When thus prepared the candied alloes can be piled on any pretty glass dish. If a pyramid is desired, make a large circle for pyramid is desired, make a large circle for the bottom, letting the slices touch, then pile evenly. This should be done while the candied covering is still soft. The com-pleted pyramid can be sprinkled with tiny confitures of varied colors, which stick

Baskets Ready to Beres.

where they fall. Any pretty ornament finishes the top. For a decoration, nothing can be more effective than a dozen orange baskets. The description may seem to call for very fussy work, but it is not really troublesome, and

work, but it is not really troublesome, and the work is highly satisfactory. The baskets are cut from the whole orange, which should be the large Florida; a very sharp knife is necessary. First make a cut across the stem end, escaping the whole of the stem, cutting nearly half way through the fruit; another cut of the same depth is made one-half inch from the first. Turn the orange and make an incision at right angles from the first cut, thus detach-ing a piece like a small quarter; turn the fruit again and do the same on the opposite Ing a piece like a small quarter; turn the fruit again and do the same on the opposite side, keeping these outs on an exact level. This makes a basket with the handle intact. The pulp, juice, seeds and all the pith must be carefully scooped from the inside— it is best to locen it first with a spoon from the rind, without piercing the skin any-

keep in a dark, dry place and you will have genuine orange essence. A delicate yet penetrating perfume, like that of the blossom itself, is made by the women of the South, whose homes lie amid the sunny orange groves. They fill cut glass scent bottles with the odorous petals, as full as possible; they then pour in pure spirit, adding more flowers as those used ahrink. A concentrated perfume is the re-sult, costing nothing except for the spirit; it is as delightful, though not so lasting, as the attar of roses. EMMA I. MCLAGAN.

keep in a dark, dry place and you will have

THE LIBRARY TABLE

A Pretty Leather Mat Is the Proper Thing to Put on Top of It.

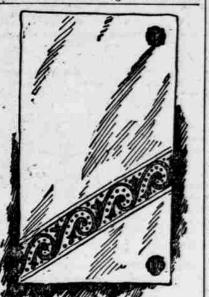
WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

THE FOE OF BEAUTY.

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the room's fittings, and preferably of a darker tone. It should have brass mountings, too, and clean feet of either wood or metal. Size and in some measure shape must be determined by its environments, but it must not be so big as to have but a

ished wood, matching or harmonizing with



cramped space round about it, nor so little as to seem oppressed with the weight of a lamp or half a dozen books. Imperatively it must not have a cover to swathe its comeliness and de-stroy its clear lines. Instead put on top of it one of the handsome new leather table mata. This material is suede-calf colored to match the rest of the furnishing. The shape is oblong—say 15 by 32 inches. The border is sometimes a very handsome metal gimp, but the one illustrated had a border of stamped open work underlaid with the lighter suede that formed the ap-plique in one corner. The guard was a tramped space round about it, nor with the lighter suede that formed the ap-plique in one corner. The guard was a rich tawny chestnut, the ornaments very pale yellowish tan, outlined with fine gold cord. It is a scroll pattern, bold and clear cut, and runs diagonally across one end. The other is left perfectly plain. Lay the square on top your table in any position that pleases you, so it does not droop over an edge, then set your lamp, a bowl of flow-ers or smoking set or inkatand upon the plain part.

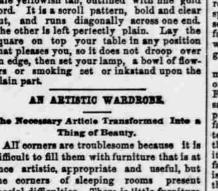
AN ABTISTIC WARDROBE.

The Necessary Article Transformed Inte Thing of Beauty.

difficult to fill them with furniture that is at



over the vapor, however, is more time than most women can spend. What to Do After a Dance.



once artistic, appropriate and useful, but the corners of sleeping rooms present special difficulties. There is little furniture that is either necessary or best in a bed-room. And when one of the few necessary pieces can be made to fill a corner, the happiest effect is produced. A little while ago, a young architect, who had a room without closets, had to



Shirley Dare Writes to the Women Who Worry About Wrinkles. THE TREATMENT BY HOT STRAM. Its Moderate Use Advised but Careful Laving is Much Better.

WHAT TO DO AFTER A BIG DANCE The correct library table must be of pol-

With my mail from readers of THE DIS-

PATCH come many energetic protests against "the chief foe of women's beauty, wrinkles." They are from young women, not much over 30, "but care has brought them there." One has "too many lines between her eyes," forgetting the old saying that women's brows must have a separate

wrinkle for each child she brings up. Another lives, by her account, most orderly and healthfully, with "early rising, early sleeping, no fat, greasy or canned food, wine or condiments, her health excellent, save from the torture of headache every week or two, which keeps her two or three days in bed." As if that could be called health! No wonder her eyes on awakening looked lined about the lids, and neuralgie pains have begun to turn her dark hair gray.

Wrinkles are the index of nervous condition. Upright lines between the eyes indicate mental trouble, thought, care or temper more than physical ill. Fine netted lines about the eyes denote nervous exhaustion, and the depression which follows overstimulus. Women are apt to get them from living and sleeping in close hot rooms. "Oh, but my rooms are not close," they say with wonder. "I air them regularly every day!" The last scientific writer on the matter savs the air in our rooms should be changed three times every hour.

The Physiology of Wrinkles.

The skin owes its beauty to the nerves which control the fine invisible blood yessels of the surface, whose work lends glow and transparancy to the face. The nerves in turn owe their sanity to the air which. noxious or pure, is our chief nutrient, inhaled by gallons hourly. When the nerves are deadened with close air, the fine muscles lose their tone, the tissue of the face shrinks and these shrinkages become wrinkles. At first they are fugitive; a week's watching may write the face over with crosshatching of fine lines, and another week of rest will restore lost tissue, fat and fluids to fill the spaces and smooth the face again. I have een this miracle wrought in well-known faces so often I am convinced stationar wrinkles are only due to habitual neglect of

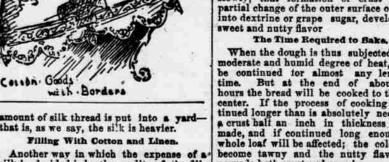
good living. Steaming the face is the fashionable treatit must cause determination of blood to the face which is far from healthy. The remedy

ment to remove wrinkles, but it is an idea of American adoption, if not original. French specialists depredate steaming; they say that it makes wrinkles worse when the

practice is suspended, and claim it causes falling of eyelashes and evebrows. The in-tensely hot steaming may doubtless have this effect in certain states of the blood, and

is to use vapor at milder heat, keeping up the process longer at a time. Half an hour

Massage of the face is best self given, a firm, leisurely stroke just soft enough not nrm, leisurely stroke just solt enough not to irritate. The best usage makes the movement in circular sweeps over the wrinkles, not lifting the fingers much till one has finished on that particular line. Massage of the face should be smoothing, not leaving it flushed and burning. To avert the wretched outwork of lines about the eyes, and baggy eyelids, observe the precaution, never to sleep after a dance, or late hours without bathing the face plentifully in very warm water, and taking a few spoonfuls of something light, half a cup of chocolate, or hot bouillion, eau sucre, rich and syrupy, or a lemonade, with or without a fresh beaten egg. Three spoonfuls of such refreshments will take off the horrible exretreatments will take out the norrible ex-haustion which presents its accounts on waking. A cup of hot water with one drop oil of cinnamon, no more, is a famous restor-ative, especially in heart weakness, after late hours. SHIRLEY DARM



Filling With Cotton and Linen.

There is an American imitation of these silks, the texture of which, so far as I have seen it, has not the soft quality of the Eastern fabrics, but is wiry. It is three inches narrower, and of about the same price. These Japanese silks-as we may call them all, since they all are classed under one head-are figured. The character of the figures is an important matter for consideration, and in choosing a flowered fabris the laws of decoration should be borne in mind. The figures on dress fabrics should not be initations, with perspective effect and natural color, but they should be flat and conventional, or of natural forms analyzed and their decorative elements alone retained. A decortion should not be a picture. A picture on a garment attracts the eye from the wearer, asking attention to itself, which is disrespectful and demeaning Moreover, a repetition of the same picture at intervals over a surface is absurd and monotonous. Yet a large proportion of the



of flowers, with shading, coloring and de tails almed at imitations of nature.

A good decoration modestly embellishes the texture and does not seem to hide it. The first all-over pattern, as I have before suggested, probably had its origin in the suggested, probably and its origin in the unevenness of texture in hand weaving. The accidental roughness, or changes in color, developed into intentional ones at regular intervals. To good decorations be-long arrangements of broken lines, dots, and all patterns derived from flowers that are not imitative; also plaids and stripes, which are but a variation of warp and woof.

Silks Printed in France.

If you will look at Japanese and Chinese designs they will teach you how far nature can be suggested in a decoration, and what sort of figures on your silk you should choose. In them nature is interpreted, but not imitated. A good illustration is found in a Japanese drawing of a chrysanthemum flower, or a sun-disk behind flowing lines

that may suggest atmosphere or water. "How is it," you will ask, "that the Chinese and Japanese silks in the market are covered with the natural flower forms condensed?" They are very largely so covered, or I should not be advising as to choice. The explanation is full of signifi-cance. Here it is, as made by leading im-



on the reverse side. And the cost of all this is \$1 25 a vard.

What the Modistes Succest. These silks will be fashionably made up, the modistes say, with round waists varied figures on silks offered for sale are pictures

by yokes and surplice crossings, wide belts full sleeves confined in one or more puffs bell skirts. The trimmings will be ribbons of velvet, moire or satin, which will make skirt borders and belts, collars, bracelets aces black and white that will make vokes; sleeve and skirt ruffles and jacket fronts sleeveless jackets of passementerie will also

be a garnish for dress occasions. But how meager this prorgamme seems when are considered the fabric's possibili-ties? If all its beauty should be developed assementeries and ribbons and all other applied trimmings would be only an imper-tinence. It cannot be but that the fashion

makers will relent. This silk should not be laid smooth over the waist, but should wrinkle and fold and show its quality. This the round waist will permit. Also the smooth garment suggests a strain, to which a thin texture should not be put. It is a pity that the skirt in vogue allows no folds about the hips. Worth has lately given out a design for a skirt to be side plaited all the way round, but what significance may be in it is uncertain. Ansignificance may be in it is uncertain. An-other reason why it should not follow smoothly the form is because it is figured. A figured garment should either be loose or lie in folds. Then the figures vary with each new pose, half hide, half disclose the form, and give all the charm of variety. On the smoothly fitting comparts the smoothly fitting garment a repeating pattern merely suggests a tattoo. The in-stinct which leads women to choose flowered fabrics for loose house robes is a true one. The loose gowns of the Chinese and Japan-ese women derive their beauty largely from their flowered surfaces

their flowered surfaces. What Japanese Women Teach.

In the dress of Japanese women there i illustrated a principle of art that should open up a world of suggestion to us in making up these flowered silks. I refer to the law of alteration. It calls in painting for a dark tree trunk against a light distance, and in Lusaness descrition it is illustrated and in Japanese decoration it is illustrated by a bamboo stalk beginning light against a dark ground, and changing abruptly to dark against a light ground. Japanese dress owes much of its charms to the observation of

much of its charms to the observation of this law. Instead of making the costume throughout of one ground, monotonously, as we do, one part will be dark on a light ground and another light on a dark ground; and thus without any applied trimmings, the inner garment, the outer one, the sash and the linings are all varied, and all com-bine to make a harmonious and charming tout anorable. tout ensemble. Such alterations enrich infinitely the

dress, and in these silks lie great possi-bilities in this direction. But remember, onities in this direction. But remember, if you will experiment, that the contrasts should not be in trimmings or inconse quential parts, but in the constructive por-tions, such as the linings or the sash. Some Suitable Combinations.

cance. Here it is, as made by leading im-porters. American women will not buy Jananese or any other good design! They do not understand what a good decoration is, and make the mistake of valuing it in proportion as it looks like a picture. And the reason they can find these abominations. Some Suitable Combinations. Among silks likely to be found for com-binations there might be proposed a blue ground and white figures with a white ground blue figures. An alternation of residu green and white might be exquisite. The same figure should be on both grownds.

are filled with cotton expensive.

yoke of embroidery forming a point on either side, trims the front beneath the col-So far we have spoken only of plain silks. The cost of putting a brocaded figure to a lar of edging, and the skirt sleeves have narrow wristbands of insertion. This beplain background varies greatly with the material used for the brocade, the number of colors used in the figure and the alabora-tion of the pattern. The simplest brocaded figure can be added to a piece of silk at a cost of about 15 cents a yard; it may add 20 times that such a piece of silk at a comes very dressy if a belt, long bow in the back, bretelles and shoulder knots of blue satin ribbon are worn. The round waists fasten back or front. For a plump brunette a yellow and white crepon is made with a gathered skirt, sleeves full at the shoulders and a round waist. The V collar, deep cuffs and pointed girdle are of Irish point lace. Her slender sister has her round waist trimmed with bretelle times that sum to the cost of a yard since it may be of silver or gold thread and be

heavily jewelled. To the natural query, "How may a woman be sure of getting a good piece of silk when she is buying?" this Man-Who-Knows answered, "She can't."

Some of the Trade Tricks.

ruffles from the waist line to the shoulders, and wears a ribbon belt. The bag seams are used for unlined waists, and the fastening is done-with small pearl buttons. The waists have only shoulder and under-arm seams, and are held to the figure by a draw-ing-string run through a casing stitched on the inside at the waist line. "The experts are not always able to tell, The experts are not always able to tell, and even the manufacturers are often hon-estly puzzled as to why a piece of silk doesen't wear well. By twisting the piece of silk about her finger and then smoothing it out, a buyer can tell something about it. If it smooths out without creases, it is more lither to meen sell then set. Be to be Blouse waists are neatly made of flowered Blouse waists are nearly made of flowered cambric, and are worn with a canvas belt and gathered skirt. A few waists are al-ways seen fulled from the shoulders over a vest of embroidery, but the girdles and yokes have rather ousted this style. Jacket pieces of wide embroidery are still worn around the armhole, and jacket fronts edged with embroidery fall open over a und cirdle ambroidery and indices and indices and likely to wear well than not. By touching a match to a small bit of it she can a match to a small bit of it she can tell if there is cotton in it. If it is all silk, it will burn with difficulty; if there is cot-ton in it, it will light readily. But the best way a woman can do is to pick out a best way a woman can do is to pick out a shop that has a reputation for honesty in silks and everything else, and I then take the salesman's word for it. He is, much more likely to know a good silk than she, and can make her believe a very dis-honest pièce is remarkably good if he chooses. No woman can be half way up in the tricks of the trade. There are more yoke and girdle embroidery, as ladies will Tucked round waists are in shirt style, with a yoke or box plaited back, the former prevailing; the front is in five box plaits, the tricks of the trade. There are more ways of cheating at silks than there are at an inch and a half wide, or two clusters of each side of three narrow tucks. These cards. Why, an expert has to carry a whole spothecary's shop in his pocket to make his test, and a powerful magnet be-sides, because one of the most common have a draw string, and are cut three inches

sides, because one of the most common tricks of manufacturers is to load up the silk in the dye, with iron filings or lead dust, to increase the weight. Soapstone, gum arabic and rosin are also common adulterations in the process of manufact

All of this goes to show that in this "glad, bad, mad, sad," world of ours, you can never tell what people will think of next. HELEN WATTERSON.

The pillow of which the illustration in

The problem with which I first undertook to grapple, and I use the word "grapple" in a true sense, was the problem of making good bread at home instead of buying poor bread of a baker. Breadmaking is by most people considered one of the mysteries. There is no mystery about it. My own experience proved to me that it took a good deal of muscle and not much mind when worked in the ordi-

ery, and have a high or rolling collar, and wristbands or deep cuffs, fastening with two bread, which is to mix with flour and water At 12 years the skirt reaches nearly to some yeast, or some kind of baking powder the ankles, at 14 it touches the shoetops, and at 16 it is within three inches of the floor. Of course the growth as well as the age influences this length of skirts. which, when subjected to a certain degree of heat, will generate carbonic acid gas that will work up into the dough and make bubbly places in it. Not having a special fancy for baking powders, although they are excellent in their place, I deter-mined to try my hand in grappling or otherwise kneading the dough. I found it very good exercise for a sedentary person: the objectionable feature to my own

A Mechanical Bread Kneader.

That reminds me of the little story of what happened the other day. An old gen-Batin and moire ribbons are to be much my office. (I call it a laboratory, because

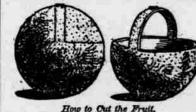
for anyone, who can read and is capable of learning distinct rules, to make the very best of bread, provided they supply them-selves with the best material and facilities. It is therefore a perfectly simple where. The baskets can be laid in ice water to slightly harden. Serving Jelly in Baskets.

A firm jelly is made of the juice, allowing It may be done in the household with the one box of gelatine to one dozen orangea. The gelatine is set to soak for an hour and very least expenditure of force or time. For instance, any person who is obliged to go out for an afternoon's work, but who has The generatine is set to some for an notir and a half, with enough juice to cover it; the bowl is then set in boiling water until the gela-tine is dissolved; the rest of the juice sugar to taste, and a wine glass of curacos cordial added. Strain through coarse muslin, fill the baskets and set in a cold place. When or each tic a place of baby ribben of out for an afternoon's work, but who has one hour for dinner, may employ the last 10 or 15 minutes of the hour in working the dough with the mechanical kneader, plac-ing it in the bread-raiser and adjusting the heat of the lamps so that it may be raised either in 3½ or four hours.

ready to serve tie a bow of baby ribbon o any harmonizing tint on the handle of each basket; set the baskets either in individual Economizing to the Limit. saucers or altogether on a low, round dish. By taking the small amount of trouble In that interval it requires no attention. Returning in four hours, the bread pans may be placed in the oven, and if the lamp is needed to light the household for the evening work, both oven and lamp can be

necessary to prepare this dainty fancy, one secures a beautiful and attractive ornament at less than \$1; the caterer will charge four set upon the work-table so that the bread may be baked in the two evening hours

times the amount. As it is only for the season when oranges are plentiful that these hints are intended, while the ordinary evening the household is going on. There are many varieties of bread which can be made in this way that cannot be made by the ordinary methods. Very light and nutritious bread may be made from rye maal. This, however, requires hand kneadwhile the ordinary evening work of the you may be urged to try orange syrup. The season of plenty at the North is, I believe, from December to April. Thin-skinned ruit is the best, as it is juiciest. Squeeze



white flour or one-half graham flour, knead-ing it thoroughly, mising it effectually, and baking it somewhat longer than is required in the preparation of white bread a very perfect loat is obtained if no charge is made against the bread for the time re-quired in working up the materials; the very best quality of bread can now be made from flour costing \$6 50 per barrel, at the rate of 290 pounds of bread to the barrel of flour; to this sum we may add 75 cents for the cost of the salt, the yeast cakes, and the oil used in the baking, making \$7 25; which gives the cost of the bread at 2½ cents per pound. If any one desires to compare this with the price of bakers' bread in the shops, the comparison can be readily made. EDWARD ATKINSOM. all the pulp, juice, etc., through a sieve; al-low 1½ pounds of powdered sugar to each pint of juice; grate a teaspoonful of the thin yellow rind and add the juice of one lemon. Boil a quarter of an hour, skimming as long as any soun rises. Take from the fire, strain and bottle, corking tightly. When you have once had a supply of this syrup for use you will wonder why you have ever done without it.

The Uses of the Syrup.

The Uses of the Syrup. Two tablespoonfuls mixed with a quarter of a pound of creamed butter makes a deli-cious sauce for plum or plain butter pud-ding. A glass of iced water into which a tablespoonful of the syrup has been stirred becomes nectar of the gods in summer. A few drops imparts a delicious flavor to cus-tards. It is invaluable in the sickroom, and can be freely given to children who are teething, as orange inice is thought to be

the thing, as orange juice is thought to be almost a specific in bowel troubles. The skin, or peel, of the orange is as cap-able of usefulness as the juice. Boil one pound until tender; chop fine; to one pint of water in which the skins were boiled add three pounds of brown sugar and the chopped peel. Boil together until very thick, pack into wide-mouthed jars and use the mixture for flavoring. It is delicious for cakes.

for cakes. An orange salad for breakfast will induce an appetite, and is wonderfully refreshing. For this select very juicy oranges; peel and alice four very thin. Sift powdered sugar over each layer as they are placed in the glass salad plate; set in a cool place for an hour or two. Occasionally baste with the juices that form. Some prefer the rind left on oranges when served thus, claiming a richer flavor. richer flavor.

A Delicate Orange Ice. Orange sherbet is easily prepared and is a invorite ice. For this grate the rinds of four oranges; soak the rind for ten minutes

four oranges; soat the rind for ten minutes in boiling water; strain a pint of the water upon a pound of cut loaf sugar; when dis-solved, add the juice of the oranges and a gill of boiling water; when cold freeze partly, then add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; put into a mold and set in cracked ice to harden. eavy linen lace, pale ecru in tone, and has heavy linen isce, pale ecru in tone, and has its pattern outlined with genuine Turkish gold. The scollops, which finish the edge, are closely button-holed and all the central design is couched. The satin shows through the openings of the lace and the shimmer of its surface combines with the gold to make a brilliant bit of decoration.

partly, then add the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs; put into a mold and set in cracked ice to harden. A flavoring extract is simply made by pouring one pint of rectified spirits of wine over as much shredded orange peel as it will cover. The fruit should first be washed and the peel freed from as much of the inner pith as possible. Cork tightly,

have a wardrobe put into his room. Now a wardrobe was to his artistic soul, as it is to many others, a thing abhorrent, and he pleaded to be allowed to mitigate his sufpleaded to be allowed to mitigate his suf-ferings as much as possible, by having his own idea of what a wardrobe might be, carried into effect. And he was. The re-sult is given above. It is of plain oak and in each of the doors mirrors were set, so that the worthy designer might view his irreproachable person from various angles while dressing. And all the comfort he got out of it, which he declared to be great, he certainly deserved, because the wardrobe was all that a wardrobe should be—artistic convenient and out of the way.

THE HOUSEKEEPERS' TREASURES.

How a Little Woman Takes Care of Her China and Silver Ware,

A woman who has pretty china and who deserves to have it, because she knows how to take care of it, has a way of guarding against scratches and breaking in her ware against scratches and breaking in her ware by making dozens of mats of pinked cotton fiancel which she uses everywhere in her china closet. Every plate, when it is piled away in the closet, has one of those soft away in the closet, has one of those soft mats laid upon it; every saucer and small flat dish has a mat laid over it before another is laid upon it; mats are laid over the tops of tureens before the covers are set on them and the cups and tumblers, instead of being piled upon each other, are set singly on the shelves. Quite as careful is the way she puts her

Quite as careful is the way she puts her silver away. There is a lot of it and it's all solid, so in the logical way of many women she puts it safely away in a big. Nuremburg chest and uses plated ware instead. But the way in which she packs it is an art of itself. There are bags great and small of cotton flannel, with draw strings, into which the larger pieces are slipned; but cotton finner, with draw strings, into which the larger pieces are slipped; but these are not uncommon among careful housekeepers. It is her pockets for the small pieces that command respectful ad-miration. The knives, forks and spoons are not packed away in families, but each

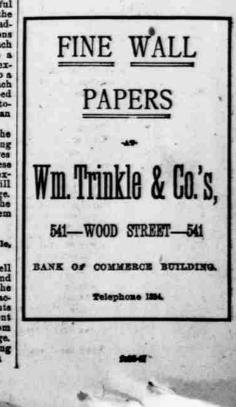
are not packed away in families, but each one has its own apartment. She doubles a large piece of cotton flannel, sews it up ex-cept on one side, and then stitches it into a dozen little compartments, one for each piece. When these are carefully slipped into their places she rolls the pocket to-gether and ties it with tape strings, like an old-fashioned needle case. The last touch of fastidiousness in the care of her china closet is the covering which she permits⁶ herself for the shelves instead of the paper commonly used. These covers are made of heavy white linen, ex-actly fitted to each shelf, and with a frill of heavy linen lace hanging over the edge. Her china closet is a place to delight the souls of other women, if it doesn't fire them with envy.

Excursion to New Orleans, La., and Mobile Als., on Account Mardi-Gras,

The Queen and Cresent routs will sell tickets, Cincinnati to New Orleans, La., and

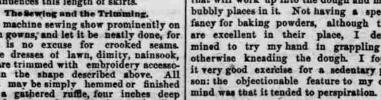
Largest in the World.

In the department of flavoring extracts, the Price Flayoring Extract Co. has the largest and most completely equipped laboratory in the world. Thousands of pounds of the true Mexican Vanilla Beans are consumed every year in Dr. Price's Flavoring Extract of Vanilla, This immense business is accounted for by the purity and excellence of their production, the result of effort-a determined effort to make articles as perfect as can be madefree from hurtful materials, of the highest strength attainable, and at a price within the reach of all. With push honest success is achieved and held,

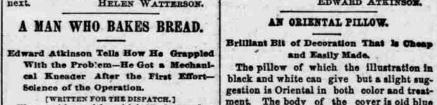




to prevent any pulling up. Shirt waists should not be trimmed with any embroidnary way of grappling. I first applied my mind to the theory of



The Sewing and the Trimming. Let machine sewing show prominently on cotton gowns; and let it be neatly done, for there is no excuse for crooked seams. White dresses of lawn, dimity, nainsook, etc., are trimmed with embroidery accesso-ries in the shape described above. All skirts may be simply hemmed or finished with a gathered ruffle, four inches deep when done, sewed on with its own heading gathered twice, to make it set well, and cut across the goods on account of future washacross the goods on account of future washings, as bias ruffles and bias-cut plaids will



ment. The body of the cover is old blue