COME TO ME, LITTLE ONE.

Come to me, little one, drowsy and dear,
Mother will spare me her darling awhile.

am so lonely when twilight is here!

the my arms, love, and nestle and

I have no little one, dearie, like you, No little hand to hold close in the night, No one to dream of the lonely hours through, one to wake for when God sends the

You are so sorry? Oh, bless you, my sweet! Dear little suggrathat wipe of the tears! Little soft body and little white feet. How will they treat you—the terrible years?

Life is so fair to a baby like you!
All things are wonderful under the sun,
Reinbows are real and all stories are true.
... ould they might be so when childhood

Wide little eyes that are questioning so, Life is no stranger to you than to me. The secrets worth knowing I never shall

The end of the rainbow I never shall see,

So, little drowsy one, nestle and sleep— Lullaby, baby, oh lullaby-low. There always in peace in the dreams that

are deep— Lullaby, little one, jullaby-low, Elsa Barker, in Woman's Home Com-



TTLE Miss Sophie was an that she had passed thirserious courtship, an offer or marriage or the least indication that indeed, when she was quite a child-

young man, a very plous, well-mannered young clergyman, who-but that me do this, Soph-Miss Sophie?" seemed like a dream to Miss Sophie now, She might have doubted whether he ever lived if he had not given her that little old Book of Common Prayer and the faded daguerreotype of himself in that little folding case in the corner of the "what not." He had been her one "possibility," remote always, but now quite out of the question since he bad married his cousin to please his father. and was now a fat bishop as well as the father of a large family.

For four years now Miss Sophie had been "mothering" the two children of her dead sister. Until Mattle graw ing. But she calmed herself directly old enough and strong enough to go to and said: "But if she won't have you work Aunt Sophie had been hard put then? to it to make ends meet in the little household. She had sewed and mended, milked her cow, tended her own tween us, Miss Sophle."-John H. Rafchickens, cooked, scoured, and saved to keep Mattle and the boy, Harry decently at school. She had even found time to do some plain sewing for the neighbors, and it was agreed on all sides that Aunt Sophie hadn't "a lazy hone in her body." Mattle's wages as a "machine girl" in the butsmall household, but it made the old maid's heart blend to see her set off for the shop every morning, and poor Harry, who was ten, looked very dis-

without his sister. Mr. Kingsland, the button manufac turer, had been very kind to Miss Sophie and to Mattle. 'made a place" for the child, and had chauffeur. gone out of his way to advance her In the works, with a corresponding ineverybody, and Mr. Kingsland had special reasons for knowing Aunt Sophie. Her brother had worked in the factory, and it seemed quite fair and natural that he should be kind to the orphans. But this kind of interest hardly explained his first visit to the old maid's house, nor the repeated attentions which he showed her. He was treatment of the girls at work in his without a visit, long or short, from Mr. Kingsland.

He was pleased to take tea with them once or twice, and he showed such an interest in "her children," such a fatherly regard for Mattle, such an amused friendship for little Harry. such a frank and generous desire to be | One of the best known is the so-called kind to everyone, that little Miss Sophie came to regard him as something arid regions throughout the West. less than a wealthy patron, something kept a number of the little fellows in more than a mere acquaintance. There captivity last summer and they became was no nonsense about him, and his so tame that they would take ants and presence in the house, though a cause files from my fingers. of restraint at first for both Mattie and her brother, came to seem so natural that the cheerful little housekeeper always laid his plate for Sunday supper, and the girl and her brother always sweetest when they knew he was com-

Sometimes when the children were not present he would sit in the veranda the fragments which come off are with Miss Sophie and tell her old storles of his past life-plain, unvarnished tales of his struggles for an education and a living-an unromantic story full of the grim realities of a poor boy's an orange-and-black lizard found in the hopes and disappointments. He had southwestern part of the United States. never married. He had been too busy Its bite is venomous, and sometimes

with the harsher affairs of life. "I don't know that anyone would have me," he would laugh. "I'm sixty years old, a plain old bear; now, don't you think so, Miss Sophie?"

And she would reply with some trite old sophistry, as "Handsome is as haired man, who sat by the window handsome does," or "Never too late to drumming his fingers excitedly on the mend." esome giant trudging away to his sit alone for hours after the children peculiar case," was the answer. "He had gone to bed and wonder if his is a German musician. He was in talk, if his extraordinary interest in and the little ones "meant any-And if so?

ose," she would say, looking into her little mirror at her own round, What? Ask you to marry

all over. There was nothing particularly romantic about Miss Sophie. She was a demure, modest little soul, but, being a woman, she could not avoid pondering such a denouement for this persistent friendship of a man whom everybody admired and respected. It was in such terms that she thought of him. He was no hero in her eyes, for the little old maid didn't "go in" for heroes. She fancled that he would make a gentle, considerate, "safe" husband for any woman,

and-"He's like a father to the children already," she caught herself saying one night. And after that she thought of Kingsland in a new light. What an advantage it would be for Mattle and Harry to have a guardian, a protector, a father like that? Mattle, poor child. was not fitted for such hard work. The opportunities for a girl, or even for a boy, were so small in the small town. Then they were such pretty, imaginative, amhable children. She Aunt Sophie, had already determined to devote her life to them. Why not omplete her devotion to them by marrying Kingsland"?

Her reflections always came back

to that.

At last one night he called a little ater than usual, while Mattle and Hary were at the concert. Miss Sophie oticed that he was "dressed up," and she felt the fever of curiosity and fear ome into her plump cheeks and bright She had let him into the little serior, but he stopped her with:

"Don't mind the light, Miss Sophie, just want to say a few things. 1 feel more collected, easier, in the dark."

The scared little spinster wondered f she might faint, but sat down in the ar corner with a queer little sigh. He went on, speaking rapidly, and very plainly: "I am thinking of getting tearried, Miss Sophie. That is, within old mald, which means the next year or so. Meanwhile I want to do something for you-the ty-five without either a children. I'd like to send Martie to some good school. No, no! She needn't know anything about it. And Harryshe would ever experience either. Once, I want Harry to keep on at school and take a course of manual training. It only twenty-four-there had been a can be a secret between us-between you and me. Will you agree to help

"Oh, yes, Mr. Kingsland. It is kind, so kind of you, but, but how are we to repay-it will cost so much."

"Never mind that-nov." he said "I want Mattie for my wife-"Mattle!" she whispered, choking down a sob, wondering at her own

composure. "Yes, Miss Sophie, Mattle. I haven't said a word to her. I mean to give her a little more education-without her knowing, and then, if she will have me-what's the matter, Miss Sophie?" For the poor little woman was weep-

"Oh, I'll think none the less of her and-and-we'll keep this secret be-

tery, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

If you should want to hire a big Panhard motor car for a Sunday outing, and spoke for it in time, you could Mattle's have it for \$100 for the day. If you only wanted it for an afternoon, a fiftyton factory helped wonderfully in this dollar bill would pay for the privilege of riding in the manner of a millionaire, With the car an experienced chauffeur would be furnished, and unless you were willing to take him along, you consolate leitering away to school couldn't rent the automobile under any circumstances. A machine that costs plicated this side of France, is not to In fact, he had be trusted to any one save a good

One shop up-town has two of these motor cars that are used for demoncrease of pay. But he was a practical strating, towing broken-down automobusiness man for all that, and the blics and general business purposes. hours were long, the work hard and When there is nothing else for them to the wages not over much. It little do they may be rented at the prices towns like Belleville everybody knows mentioned, though the proprietors of the shop are not at all anxious to let them out. The wear and tear on an automobile is so great that renting them at \$100 is in no sense a profitable enterprise.

What a man who owns a touring car may pay for repairs-and not extraordinary ones ofther-and the keep of the machine, is instanced by the year's bill forever asking her advice about the of the owner of a \$15,000 car. It amounted to \$2200, and this did not infactory, and Sunday seldom passed clude the wages of the chauffeur, whose salary was \$150 a month, or about as much as the average captain of a transatlande liner is puld .- New York Press

Lizards.

Some of the most curious of our repilles are to be found among the lizards. "horned toad," which is common in the

Another remarkable reptile is the legless lizard, the so-called glass-snake or foint-snake, which is quite common in the woods of the South. If this creature is hit with a stick, the chances dressed in their finest and smiled their | are that it will break up into a number of fragments, in a manner very surprising to one who witnesses the act for the first time. As a matter of fact, postanal-that is, they are really parts of the tail-so that the reptile does not perish as a result of its brittleness.

The much-talked-of Gila monster is dangerous. - Woman's Home

Among the lot of inmates at the asy lum, the most conspicuous was a long But when he was gone, a window sill, as if playing a plane.

"What was the cause of his aberra furnished room in the hotel, she would tion?" I asked the keeper. "His is a visits, if his confidential manner and Hackensack once, playing the plano. Mosquitoes were thick; they got on his music sheet and he unobservedly played the mosquitoes for notes. The harmonies resulting were more beautiful than any he had ever heard before, the He became enraptured, but the mos-arry quitoes flew away and a repetition was impossible. Ever since then he ubt-las been seeking for the combination. And she would you say?"

And she would untile a little doubtbut she shook her head, and, putbut can't find it. It was 'the lost
fire out the light, lay slown to think it "bord."—New York Times.

RAINMAKERS. ANCIENT # MODERN.

ONG before there was any ome of them probably human beings, ics nans had rain gods and numerous harms and rites for controlling the

antil the gods relent. STUDY OF RAINFALL. Until practically the beginning of the erop of "rain-making" syndicates. lineteenth century the questions of ainfall and rainmaking received little n the hands of the gods, and magic devices, cannonading and exploding

resent theory of rainfall. "There is," he says, "an atmospheriby the known laws of heat and cold. peller as the American rain-makers do is the breath of animals becoming of its rain-compelling powers. disible in being expired into an atmosransformation of transparent steam nto the state of mist when mixed with ir which is of a colder temperature." DUST AND RAIN.

It is now generally believed that rain s caused by the mingling of currents of air differing in temperature and hunidity. The capacity of the warmer urrent to hold moisture is lessened by ts cooling to a point when clouds which are simply aerial fogs; are formed, and finally to such an extent that the cloud is deposited on the earth is rain. An essential condition, however, seems to be the presence of dust particles in the atmosphere, which furaish nuclei around which the drops form. The air of the surface of the earth is at all times loaded with miaute particles of dust. Mr. Aitken, a Scotch meteorologist, counted 130,000 lust particles per cubic centimetre of air collected on a fine day, and 32,000 in air examined immediately after a

heavy rain. The important part which dust plays n the formation of rain can be readily lemonstrated experimentally. If glass vessel is filled with warm, moist air and then cooled sufficiently, first a tog forms in the vessel, and as the temperature is further lowered a minia-Thomson wished to count the corpuseles in an atom he produced a miniature rain storm similar to that just deeribed, except that instead of ordinary just particles he had lone as the nueventually be found that electrical discuptions and combinations and Roentgen ray phenomena also play a part in

the production of rain. WATER IN THE AIR.

According to Professor Newcomb the tir of "a room of ordinary size" consame average proportion exists in the general atmosphere, so that the air is eally a great sponge "which sops up he form of rain upon proper squeez-It was calculated by "Farmer" Dunn that if all the water in the air could be condensed at once it would over the earth with a layer four inches deep. One inch of rainfall over a square mile exceeds 1,000,000 cubic feet of water.

SOLAR AND LUNAR INFLUENCES. Sir William Herschel's announce ment that there was a close relation be tween sun spots and the price of wheat was received with derision in 1801, and it is but just now being justified. There undoubtedly is such a relation, as a careful study of solar and terrestrial records shows, and rainfall coincides in quantity with variations in the number of spots on the sun. The moon is popularly supposed to have an effect on the weather, and by its appearance to indicate the wet or dry character of the month. As yet science has not confirmed this theory, although M. Poincare found indications of atmospheric variations coincident with, if not dependent on, the position of this satellite.

THE FIRST RAINMAKER. In 1834 James P. Espy, of Pennsyl ania, as a corollary to his theory of torms, announced a method of artifidal rainmaking, which consisted in the vallding of enormous fires throughout trought stricken regions. These would muse great upward currents of hot air, ind produce an atmospheric condition dmilar to that now called a storm cenre, that is, an area of low barometric

It is said that the Australian Governnent in 1884 proposed to test Espy's theory, but upon consulting the Govgrament astronomer the latter pointed out that even if the theory were correct t would require the burning of 9,000, 900 tens of coal daily to obtain a two thirds increase in the rainfall of Syaues, and the scheme was abandoned as too expensive.

CANNONS AND RAIN. Napoleon is credited with first noticbattles are usually followed by heavy rains. Puring the Franco-Prussian War and our Mexican and Civil wars, it is stated that every great battle was

fellowed by heavy rain storms In 1870 Edward Powers published a book entitled "War and the Weather," in which 198 battles of the Civil War are described, every one of which was immediately followed by heavy showers.

In 1874 an unsuccessful effort was made to interest Congress in the cannonading theory. F. Hatermann, it New Zealand in 1876, proposed that balloons loaded with explosives be sent up into the higher air strata and ex ploded, and in 1880 General D. Rug gles, of Fredericksburg, Va., patented intelligent theory of rain a similar scheme in this country. "I men tried to cause it or is contemplated," he said in his memor drive it away, according to ial to Congress, "not only to precipitate to their needs. The rain god rainfall, but also to check its fall in of the savage was frightened with tom- overabundance, and also to purify and oms and hallooing, or wheedled into remove the atmosphere over cities dur 'giving down" by sacrificial offerings, ing periods of pestilence and epidem

ndeed, the folk lore of most primitive | About ten years later Congress ap seoples shows that noise was thought propriated \$0000 to test the cannonad o produce rain. The Greeks and Ro- ing theory. The test was made on a ranch in Texas, and although the firs newspaper and magazine account veather. Pausanias describes such a stated that it was entirely successful ite, which was performed, as occasion and that "at last the farmer could prolemanded, on Mount Lycaeus, in Arca- duce rain at will," later authoritative lia. A hollow stone (manulis lapis) reports, one of them by an official of was kept outside the Porta Capena, the Departlent of Agriculture, who wit near the Temple of Mars, and in times nessed the experiments, flatly contra of drought was drawn into Rome, Some dicted this view, and deprecated the rillages in the central portion of India spending of any further money by till have officials called Gapogari. Congress on the work. It was espe whose sole duty is rainmaking. Ween clally pointed out that the standing t does not rain often enough, and re- given "professional rainmakers" by the nonstrances are of no avail, the Capo- Government's action materially aided garns is regularly and publicly flogged | them in victimizing the Western farm ers, and the immediate result of the Texas experiments was a large new CANNONADING HAIL STORMS.

It is worth noting, apropos this serious study. "The whole subject was | method of rain-making, that the same ites and prayers were the only effect- dynamite in the air, are now used for ive agencies." James Hutton, M. D., just the opposite purpose in Austria, & Edinburch in 1784, made what was for preventing hall storms, which of apparently the first statement of the ten seriously injure the vineyards. Its advocates are certain that it is effective, and can cite as numerous in al appearance which is not explained stances of its success as a storm dis-

The present status, then, of the questhere which is cold or moist, and the tion of artificial rain-making seems to be that there has been no method yet proposed which is practical for agricul tural use. The only one which has any scientific basis is that of building enor mous fires throughout the drought stricken country. The recent rains at ter a long drought, immediately fol lowing extensive forest fires in the East, is a curious coincidence, if noth ing more, which seems to support this theory. The method is, however, so expensive as to be of little practical value.

The conditions which govern the for mation of storm centres in the atmos phere are probably so complex and va rious that our present knowledge of meteorological laws is of the most su perficial and elementary character. Until this knowledge is vastly in creased, especially regarding cond! tions in the upper air and their relation to the lower strata of the atmos phere, it does not seem probable that the rainmakers will achieve any practi

A FAR NORTH NEWSPAPER. Some Interesting News Items From the

Eskimo Bulletin. Among other curiosities brought back by Captain J. G. Thompson from his ture rain storm occurs. If, however, far north trip, says the Concord Monithe air is carefully freed from dust be- tor, was a copy of the only yearly fore being placed in the receiver cool- newspaper in the world. The Eskimo ing simply causes its contained moist- Bulletin is its title and it is published are to condense and run down the sides at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, the of the receiver. When Professor J. J. issue bearing date of May, 1902. It is a tiny sheet of four small pages, but presents an excellent typographical appearance and is full of interest.

The leading news articles tell how Russian prospectors are coming "Over glei of his raindrops. Thus, it may the Ice from Asia"; how Ne-tax-ite, a young seal hunter, drifted out to sea and went ninety-six hours without food; how Muk I uk tuk, a Cape Espenberg native, was chased by a white man with an axe; of a fierce battle with walrus; of the killing of the first whale of the season, and of the murains a quart of water, and about the der of "Bismark," the first white man who ever attempted to winter on the

Big Diomedes Islands. The editorial page announces that the the water from the earth and the sea | Bulletin is edited by W. T. Loop and is by evaporation, and redistributes it in published at the Alaskan mission of the American Missionary Society. From the paragraphs we learn:

"The time-honored custom of tattooing the chins of the little girls has become obsolete."

"There is no new thing under the sun; not even pneumatic tires. The Eskimos have used pneumatic bob sled runners for ages."

Being quite up to date, in spite of its distance from the main centres of civilization, the Bulletin conducts a guessing contest and announces that it will give a suit of clothes to the Eskimo making the nearest guess to the time of the arrival of the revenue cutter.

Bear, at the Cape. But, as it is quite often the case with a newspaper, the most interesting part of it is the advertisements The Cape Reindeer Transportation Company has the preferred top of column, next to reading, position. Then Tan-e-na announces polar bear skins

The classified ads tell of the loss of jade labrets (ornaments worn in punctured lins) and ivory carrings. Oo-meaks, whale, walrus and seal, blubber and "pokes," whatever they may be, are offered for sale. This last ad is signed "Ah-mok-a-dan-at and father" a reversal of civilized custom. "Buy your boots at Ing-nik's" sounds fa-

The largest advertiser of this issue is Ok-Ba Ok, "importer and exporter of Siberian and Alaskan furs."

Test Oath For Anarchists.

The new oath which foreigners desiring to become naturalized citizens of the United States will be compelled to take hereafter contains this clause: That I do not advocate or teach the duty, necessity or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individunis or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized Government, because of his or their official character."-Chicago Chronicle.

The British troops in India Intely cicbrated the fiftieth anniversary of eing permitted to wear mustaches.



much in favor because of that fact, This one includes the fashionable stole



with sleeves that are both novel and satisfactory to the wearer. The original, by May Manton, is made of the Sicilian mobair, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, and makes part of a costume, but the jacket is equally well suited to other suiting used or omitted, as preferred.

The jacket is made of fronts and but large enough below to allow of wearing over those of the gown with comfort and ease. The stole is a notable feature, and is shaped to fit exactly, its edges meeting below the bust.

The quantity of material required for two yards forty-four inches wide, or

New York City.-Eton jackets are be- | enough for other occupations, but it coming to almost all women and are will scarcely do for motor car touring. when the wind created by rapid motion draws the thin tissue away from its moorings, snugly tled at the back of the neck. The "yard-and-a-half" vell permits the chiffon scarf to be drawn around the hat and face, and then be again brought .orward under the chin, and firmly knotted or tied in a bow knot. Nothing less than a scart of such dimensions will answer the purpose.

A Millinery Novelty.

Among the novelties in millinery which are eyed with favor at our coast summer resorts is the soft plumage of the Japanese duck. One does not know if this is only the trade name of an arrangement devised by a cunning milliner, or whether it be a species. At any rate it is stylish, whether used as soft breast plumes or the stiffer wing feathers. The general law in summer millinery favors that or horizontal effects, and most of the feather trimmings whether curling ostrich plumes. stiff wings or curved breast feathers mounted on crinoline, are trained in this direction.

A Motoring Convenience.

The latest convenience from Paris materials and to the odd wrap as well for motor-car touring is a strong loop as to the coat which matches the skirt, of firm material made in a few sizes The postillion is optional, and can be to fit the crown of your automobile hat. Your chiffon vell, which always displays "fly-away" and "blow-away back and is finished with a belt that tendencies in the auto, is drawn passes under the clongated fronts, at through the loop before being sewed to the darts, and is closed beneath them. I the hat crown in two places only; The sleeves are snug above the elbows, leaving room for the veil to pass without crumpling the soft silky fabric.

Dark Shades in Muslins Dark shades in thin silk muslins are considered very stylish for developing morning gowns. Many charm the medium size is three and seven- ing flowered effects, blue figured in red. eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, gray with black, are seen among them To add to the novel effect they are



TASTEFUL AND BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

one and three-fourth yards fifty-two often made up over a colored silk Inches wide. lining.

Woman's House Gown. House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful or delicate muslin are the materials and becoming are always in demand. most favored for dinner gowns for The one by May Manton, shown in the large engraving, fulfills all the requirements and is sulted to a variety of materials. The bertha with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted, as shown in the small in many materials and designs. This drawing. The model is made of flow- pretty and graceful one, designed by ered dimity with the yoke and bertha May Manton, is made of ring-dotted of white, banded with pale green ba- lawn, with trimming of lace that forms tiste and is unlined, but woolen fabrics a stole, edged with beading threaded are more satisfactory made over the with narrow ribbon and deep frills, but

fitted foundation. fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, linen fabrics are charming for warm bertha and sleeves. The lining is fitted, days, such wools as albatross, challe, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long, unbroken lines to the floor. The beitha is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit sough at

puffs at the wrists. The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twen- a cape effect and is exceedingly be ty-seven inches wide, nine and one-half wide, with three-fourth yards for yoke and bertha.

A Shamrock Green Parasol.

Jut of compliment to the Erin and the gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, one sees and hears of shamrock green lu ribbons, sashes, cravats and veilings. Green and white make a cool-looking summer tolle:, and it requires little persuasion to prejudice good Americans in favor of shamrock color. At any rate a great deal of it is now seen along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast.

Shamrock green silk parasols make very acceptable sunshades. The true shamrock parasol has a teakwo ivory handle with the pretty little blems of the shamrock carved on the dattened handle. This is much eas to hold than a perfectly smooth, re bandle, which is apt to slip thr the fingers on occasions.

The Yard-and-a-Half Vell.

"Yard and a half" measurement ob-tains in veiling for automobiling yards of lace nine inches wide i women. A shorter veil may be long fulls

Materials Most Favored.

Soft silk, crep de chine, sheer volle formal occasions.

Woman's Coffee Cont.

Tasteful house coats, or breakfast ackets, are among the essentials of p satisfactory wardrobe and are offered the model is suited to the cutire range The gown consists of the lining, the of available materials. Cotton and cashmere and French flannel for cooler

weather. The coat is made with fronts and back that are gathered at their upper edges and joined to the stole, the shaping being accomplished by means of their upper portions, but form full shoulder and under-arm seams. Over the shoulders meeting the neck por tion of the stole, is a frill that gives ing. The sleeves are snug, with deep yards thirty-two inches wide, or five frills that are graduated in width and and three-fourth yards forty-four inches form points that fall over the forearms,

The quantity of material required for the medium, size is three yards twenty. seven inches wide, three yards thirty two inches wide, two yards forty-four



inches wide, with one yard of all-ove

Household Matters

To Bleach Linen.

Pillow-cases, sheets, etc., which have become a bad color should be washed thoroughly with soap and hot water. Then put into cold water and soak all night, allowing a tablespoonful of ammonia to each pall of water. Boll and blue the linen next day. Treated in this way linen becomes snowy white,

Alcohol For Windows.

To clean windows expeditiously; With a cloth dipped in clear warm water wash the entire glass surface from top to bottom, wiping off quickly, Then with a tiny sponge wet in alcohol zo over each pane, polishing with a iry linen towel or with tissue paper. If the sash needs washing that should be done first.-Household Ledger.

To Remove Stains.

Tar may be removed from linen by rubbing the stain with butter, and then washing it out with warm water and turpentine. Paint and varnish come out with turpentine. Ink may be removed by a weak oxalic acid and lemon juice solution. Dissolve a table spoonful of exalle acid and one of emon itice in a plut of rain water. and keep it on hand in a bottle. As soon as the spots are removed, wash out the stain of the mixture in clear cold water.

A Sick-Room Suggestion.

An excellent method of lowering the temperature of a bedroom when it contains an invalid, or a specially sultry night makes sleep impossible, is to soak the window-screen with cold water to which has been added a tablespoonful of ammonia. Apply the water with a sponge, saturating the netting thoroughly, and repeat the operation in a little while if it seems necessary. In this way the air which enters the room is cooled and purified. -Woman's Home Companion.

A Magical Washing Method. Take one-half bar of shaved soap, melt in about one quart of boiling water, add one-half teacupful of gaso ene or benzin, pour this into half a

tubful of hot water, and put the dry clothes in. You can begin right away on the cleanest things, or wait a few minutes as best suits you, for they need little or no rubbing. Ladies' waists or bables' clothes need only be dipped and moved about to come out white and clean. I know all who try

Woman's Home Companion.

To Iron Lawns. To give lawns, white or printed, a look of newness that nothing else can impart, take two ounces of fine gum arabic, powder it, put it into an earthen jar and pour over it a pint of boiling water, cover and let it stand over night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and cork it. Make your starch in the usual way and stir into it a tablespoonful of this gum water. To whiten soiled white lace, baste the lace to a sheet folded twice. Mix starch and water to a paste in a bowl; spread this paste on the lace and put it in the When the starch is perfectly dry sun. rub it from the lace carefully. If the lace is not clean repeat the process New York Herald.

Glass For Table Use. Simple white glass in graceful shaper is at all times most satisfactory for table use. From time to time one may be attracted by iridescent novelties and delicately tinted shapes, but one is sure to turn again to the clear crystal, Those who have inherited the old, heavy, cut glass from Colonial grands mothers are fortunate indeed, but for those who have not a very desirable imitation of it, it is procurable at many of the best glass and china shops. Then there is the "feather" glass, one of the most beautiful of the uncolored glass The shapes are blown with thoughtful carelessness, so that there is a slight

. . RECIPES ...

New York Tribune.

and delightful irregularity in form and

edge which, combined with the sug-

gested "feather" in the body of the

glass, gives a most artistic result.-

Pineapple and Orange Frappe-Grav a fresh pineapple or use a can of the grated goods; add two cupfuls of sugar and four cupfuls of water. Boll fifteet minutes and cool, then add a cupful of orange juice and the juice of two lemons. Strain through a cheesecloth add a quart of ice water, sugar syrup

if needed, and freeze to a mush, Vanilla Sauce-Put one pint of milk over the fire; rub two tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a little cold milk or water; when the milk is scalding bot add the corn starch, stirring until it is creamy; beat the yolk of one egg; pout some of the mixture over it, then put all together, adding three tablespoon fuls of sugar; stir until the egg has cooked; do not allow to boil; remove from the fire; add one teaspoon of butter in small pieces and one teaspoor of vanilla extract.

Asparagus in Ambush-Take one quart of tops cut from green asparas gus, boil about fifteen minutes and drain in a cloth, keeping it hot. Take stale plain rolls and carefully cut off the tops, scoop out the crumb and ser the shells in the oven to dry. Put a pint of milk in a double boiler to scald and thicken with four eggs well beaten. When it thickens stir in two level tablespoonfuls of butter and salt and pepper to taste. Lay the asparashells; replace the tops, set in the oven for a few minutes and serve.

Cream of Tomato With Rice a pint of tomatoes: pick over shd wash half a cup of rice. Put the tomatoes half a cup of rice. Put the tomatoes in a soup kettle with a pint of cold water and let them gradually come to a boil, then add another pint of cold water, and when it comes to a boil add the rice, two teaspoonfuls of salt and a saltspoonful of perper: boil until the rice is tender, but not soft enough to break, then attr in a paste made by rubbing together two tablespoonful of butter and one of ficur, a saltspoonful of sods and abour a pint of boil milk, or enough to make the sound