



### A Tip as to Porch Pillows.

A writer in a current magazine gives some useful suggestions for porch and roof garden furniture. Among other things, she recommends that cushions be covered on one side with oilcloth. At night the oilcloth side should be turned uppermost, so if it should rain they will suffer no harm. Moss is used for stuffing the pillows, since dampness is fatal to feathers or down.

### To Look young.

If you wish to be young looking and happy adopt as your principle in life never to expect too much of people. A large amount of worry and trouble arises from our too great expectations of others. We expect too much of our children; they must be gifted, beautiful, obedient, little compendiums of all the virtues, and if they are not this we think bitter things and sew wrinkles and gray hair for ourselves. We expect too much of our friends, and ill nature is the result of the disappointments encountered. The housekeeper develops into a domestic pessimist who does not find the orderliness and cleanliness which she expects.

### Importance of the Belt.

There is possibly no one way in which a woman may so easily make or mar the smartness of a costume as by a belt. If this be of a color seen nowhere else in her gowning, it attracts criticism to itself and thereby detracts from the force of the entire outfit. While the silk belt is still worn, it is not so smart as the leather belt or that of the material of the gown. The suede belts are very popular for shirtwaist wear because they are soft in texture and conform easily to the lines of the waist. These are in all of the new mauve and pastel shades and are worn with buckles of mother-of-pearl or leather. The buckles are colorful in design and shape, many beautiful ones being shown.

### For Morning Wear.

The plaid gingham, which will be used for morning wear are rather a relief to the sameness of solid colors. They appeal more than figured designs. The plaid should not be decided in contrast or it utterly takes away from the smartness of the frock. Two or three shades of blue and pale green, or pink, black and white, may be used. They do not look as glaring as they sound. They are deftly mingled and fade one into the other in a way that does not jar the artistic sense.

When the fabric is plaited, which it is intended to be, the effect is quite refreshing.

Take a pink and black and white plaid all shaded into a good white and make it with knife-plaited skirt opening on a box plait back and front and a three-inch hem stitched at top; with a blouse in fine platts running on the bias from shoulder to waist showing a V-shaped front and back of eyelet embroidery and white linen, and you get a very pretty morning gown.

### Silk Stockings.

It is growing more and more the fashion for women to do up their own nice frocks and silk underwear and embroideries, in order to save them from the devastation of the laundry. It is really fascinating work and there is no reason why brains should not be put at the service of this brand of household art as well as into the embroidery work, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Stockings should be washed and rinsed in lukewarm water, then wrung between towels. Silk underwear should be soaked half an hour in warm suds and ammonia water, allowing a tablespoonful of ammonia to a gallon of water. Rub gently with the hands, pressing and squeezing, but not rubbing on the board. Never rub soap directly on the garment, and do not be too generous in the matter of soap. Above all things taboo chemicals or strong washing powders. Rinse through two warm waters of the same temperature as the suds, adding to the last a trifle of ultramarine blue, and a tablespoonful of liquid gum arabic. Smooth out and hang as carefully as possible, in order to avoid the wrinkles so hard to iron out of silk without injury to the fabric. When almost dry press under muslin.

### "Gosh," and "Oh, Fudge."

A dispatch from Carbondale, Pa., says: "The local branch of the W. C. T. U. has addressed an open letter to women and school girls admonishing against the common use of such expressions as 'My Lord!' and 'Good Heavens!' They say that the men are the principal offenders in this respect, but they despair of reforming them. The leaders of the union interviewed said that it was the intention of the local union to start a crusade against the use of all slang. 'By Gosh!' 'Oh,

fudge!' 'Lordie!' 'Rubber,' and 'Knocker' will be blamed as 'swear' words.

A Mrs. Ann Brodie, superintendent of the department of purity, at whose dictation the letter was written, said: "Prominent members of the church are given to this form of profanity, and yet they wonder at the increasing blasphemy throughout the country. Oh, for a woman actuated with the spirit to go out fearlessly and smash the blasphemers."

"The teachers in the public schools," said another, "are responsible for a great deal of this form of swearing. They use such expressions as 'Gracious' and 'Goodness,' and in my opinion these are at best substitutes for profanity."

### The Back Yard Beautiful.

The back yard beautiful is well drained. To have a back yard damp from standing water, littered and soggy from household refuse, makes it impossible to be anything but an eyesore and a constant menace to health, says the Washington Times.

The water from sinks and drains should be carried as far as possible from the dwelling. Every solid substance should be carefully excluded from the drains and be destroyed by burning. This is the only sanitary disposition of garbage, and each family should burn its own daily. Where domestic animals are kept much can be fed to them, and on farms the remainder thrown on the compost heap. Broken glass, dishes and discarded tin cans will accumulate in every house and the best method of disposing of them is to have a barrel or cask tied set aside to throw them in, and when the receptacle is full the junkman or village dump is ready to receive them. Another barrel should be ready for all the odds and ends, torn wrapping paper, superfluous and soiled papers, worn out bits of carpet and all kindred things that are too large to burn in the kitchen fire. Then when the garden rubbish is burned each spring these will kindle the flames.

Coal ashes should be piled into as compact and unobtrusive a heap as possible and thoroughly cleaned away every spring. Well packed down, these garden beds, and are often used to fill hollows and holes with a liberal coating of earth over them.

A large part of the back yard should be sown to grass. A nice bit of grass kept as neatly as a lawn is the housewife's pride, where she bleaches her household linen until "snowy white" is no mere phrase. There are removed all stains, and all traces of ill odors are replaced with the freshness of evening breezes and morning dews, and here the bedding and clothes are hung until saturated with oxygen.

When space allows, a garden is a back yard acquisition where early vegetables may grow as family tastes dictate. Sage, thyme, balm, sweet marjoram and lavender are useful in making savory many otherwise plain dishes, and are especially fitted to grow in a back yard. Small fruits can fill many a vacant spot, in their season add to the family comfort, and in their care and growth be a constant pleasure to the family gardener.

A hedge of barberry, arbor vitae or cedar or osage orange is far better than a fence to divide the front and back yards, or to confine the garden. It requires a few years to have them grow properly and perhaps a slight fence for protection during the first year.

A trellis of grapevines is admirable as a screen between the vegetable garden and front lawn. If something of more rapid growth is wanted flowering climbers are best, and with morning glory or honeysuckle, climbing rose or woodbine, to select from, every taste may be gratified.

### Fashion Hints.

A suit of tan-colored voile was especially admired.

White linen and muslin gowns are being shown in all the shops.

An extremely pretty suit of dark red checked silk had a plaited skirt, the bottom of which was trimmed with puffed bands of the silk put on in a garland pattern.

A deep tan Continental shape, in a fine, flexible straw, had a band of tulle draped around the crown, and loose bunches of rich red roses and leaves in three of the dents in the trim.

## FACTS ABOUT NORWAY.

### CAUSES WHICH LED UP TO ITS SEPARATION FROM SWEDEN.

History of the Union Now Broken—Norway to Be an Independent Nation for the First Time in More Than Five Centuries.

If the Norwegians hold to their action, Norway will be an independent nation for the first time in more than five centuries. In 1376, when the crown of the little Norse kingdom fell to a Danish ruler, she passed under the sway of that country and was only a Danish province, although an unruly and independent one, until 1814, when she was passed over to Sweden.

The differences between the two little nations have a vital basis. The Norwegians, living in a rough, mountainous country, with long seacoast and deep bays, are by nature sailors and mountaineers; the Swedes, inhabiting the fertile part of the peninsula, are farmers and city dwellers. They differ in language, and to a certain degree in blood. The Norwegians are democratic by instinct; they were governed by a national assembly from viking times, and maintained it through the five centuries of their subjugation. The Swedes are more conservative. The national feeling of Norway, encouraged by an active liberal party, has been growing for a century.

The causes of the crisis go far back into the past. Late in the fourteenth century, Margaret of Norway, a remarkable figure in Scandinavian history, made her son Olaf king of both Norway and Denmark. Albert, a weak king, was on the throne of Sweden. Margaret sent an army against him, besieged him in Stockholm and seized his throne. She had her grandnephew Eric crowned king of the three kingdoms in 1397. Through a stormy century, Sweden, although often in rebellion, was a vassal of Denmark and Norway. The power of this dual kingdom was gradually vested in Denmark. When, in 1523, the Swedish patriot Gustavus Vasa organized a successful rebellion, Norway remained under Danish control.

Under the dynasty founded by Gustavus Vasa Sweden became the great power of northern Europe. Gustavus Adolphus was the champion of Protestantism in Europe. Charles XII, who died in 1718, defeated a coalition of Denmark, Poland and Russia. He reached too far, however, and before his death had lost nearly all the Swedish territory on the mainland. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Finland, long a Swedish dependency, went with the rest, and Sweden was a third-class power.

It was in the reign of Charles XIII, who yielded up Finland to Russia, that the Swedish Diet passed one of the most curious acts of succession in history. It was the age of the Napoleonic wars.

Napoleon's most serious rival in France was Jean Bernadotte, a marshal of the empire. The son of a country lawyer, Bernadotte had risen from the ranks to be the second soldier of the Grand Army. He was made Minister of War during Napoleon's absence in Egypt, and in that capacity he reorganized the army. Napoleon feared him more than any other man in France.

Swedish noblemen taking part in the Napoleonic wars had encountered this Bernadotte. His ability, personality and ambition made a great impression upon them. His rivalry with Napoleon was a matter of common knowledge.

Charles XIII. was childless. The succession became a matter of concern to the Diet. The collateral branches of the royal line had no strong candidate. A coalition of nobles started Europe by proposing Bernadotte, a Frenchman, who had never even seen Sweden, as Crown Prince and successor to the throne. They won their point. Bernadotte accepted and became a virtual ruler of Sweden. He silenced those Swedes who feared that he would hand them over to Napoleon by joining a coalition against France.

With the help of England, Bernadotte forced Denmark, in 1814, to hand over Norway to Sweden. In return, Sweden ceded parts of Pomerania, her last possessions on the mainland, to Denmark. Norway's Diet formally refused to submit to the change of rule. Bernadotte led an invasion at once, and conquered Norway with very little trouble.

When, in 1818, Bernadotte came to the throne as Charles XIV., he established the union of the two countries. Each kept its old code of laws, with a few slight modifications to make the joints fit. Each kept its national assembly, with power to legislate for its own territory, subject to royal veto. Both were represented in the Cabinet.

From the very first Norway was independent and sullen. A strong liberal party arose, in which there grew up an undercurrent of sentiment for independence. As the Nationalists in Ireland have tried to create national feeling by encouraging the study of Celtic, so certain liberals tried to make a literary language of the Norse dialect by the peasants, modified Danish being the official and literary tongue of Norway. Norwegian legislation has always been more liberal than that of Sweden. Norway had a constitutional government from the first. Sweden gained its full constitution only in 1860. In Norway all adult males and all adult females having an income of more than 300 kroner are voters. In Sweden the franchise is so limited by property qualifications that the proportion of electors is small.

The fight was carried on in the last half of the nineteenth century over several minor issues. The Norwegians, through their liberal majority, again and again refused to vote adequate funds for the army and navy. They

tried to replace the regular military establishment by a militia on which they could depend in case of actual separation. Failing in this, they opened, in 1890, the agitation for a separate Minister of Foreign Affairs for Norway, with a separate consular service. They had some reason above the general desire to create friction, for Norway is a free trade country and Sweden has protection.

Oscar II., the present king, called the ablest crowned ruler of Europe, has had his hands full with the Norwegians. He managed to keep the peace until this year, when, during an abdication made necessary by his age and illness, the Norwegian Storting passed the bill creating a separate consular service. The king returned to his throne. The Norwegian Council of Ministers presented the bill for his signature. He vetoed it, as he was expected to do. The Ministers resigned, as they were expected to do. The king asked them to reconsider, making it plain that there was no immediate way of forming a new Ministry. They refused. Neither would they sign a protocol of the proceedings; and this refusal, by the peculiar constitution of Sweden and Norway, made the king's veto void. At this point in the affair all Scandinavia understood that the break had practically come.

Norwegians of New York rather incline to the opinion that in asking for "a Prince of the house of Bernadotte" the Norwegians have their eye on Oscar, the king's second son, who had to renounce his right to the dual throne when he married for love a commoner, a woman of patrician though not of noble blood. He has always been popular in both kingdoms.

Bernadotte married a descendant of the old Swedish dynasty, who had also a strain of old Norwegian royalty in her veins. The children of Oscar and his wife thus unite three royal lines with plain Scandinavian. This and the poetic justice of giving a crown to a man who renounced a crown for love is said to appeal to the literary men and sentimentalists, who are strong in the Norwegian movement for separation.—New York Sun.

### QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A bolt of lightning which struck the barn of Joseph Jaggard, at Almonesson, Pa., recently, tore a hole through the roof, passing through the haymow and out the side of the building. Neither the building nor the hay was set afire.

Hundreds of fish in Young's mill-pond, about two miles from Danbury, were killed by a stroke of lightning, which set fire to and burned an ice-house on the shore. The fish were found floating on the water.—Hartford Courant.

The man who built a house and forgot to put in the stairs has been overshadowed by the Swansea Corporation. They are building a fire brigade station and have just discovered that they have forgotten to provide for the horses!—London Builders' Journal.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologist as the "sacred running oxen." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding thirty inches in height.

The Swiss town of Zurich has taken a step toward the municipalization of medicine, and puts a poll tax on all the population over sixteen years of age sufficient to make up an income of \$100,000 to pay the doctors. Forty doctors will get \$2,500 each, and for this sum they must give all needed attention to all citizens of the commune, young or old.

Near the Tonga Islands, in the Pacific, some time ago a fish net was sunk twenty-three thousand feet below the surface. That is the deepest haul ever made. It took a whole day to sink the net and raise it. Life was found even at that depth, over four miles, where the temperature was just above freezing, and the pressure nine thousand pounds to the square inch.

A woman was arrested in Paris for shoplifting not long ago, and it was noticed that she carried a bright looking King Charles spaniel on her arm. The police happened to examine the pup rather carefully, and were surprised to find that it was trained to help the woman at her trade. The dog was schooled to snatch a piece of lace in its mouth and then hide its head under the woman's arm.

### The Critic and the Lady.

Talleyrand, the noted Frenchman, possessed wit of so high an order that it has stood well the test of time, and his jokes are still good. The author of "Juniper Hall" gives two of his sayings to Madame de Stael.

He was a great admirer of Madame Recamier and Madame de Stael, the one for her beauty, the other for her wit. Madame de Stael asked him one day, if he found himself with both of them in the sea on a plank, and could only save one, which it would be, to which he replied:

"Ah! Madame de Stael knows so many things doubtless she knows how to swim."

When "Delphine" appeared, it was said that Madame de Stael had described herself as Delphine, and that Talleyrand was the original of Madame de Vernon.

Meeting the authoress soon afterward, Talleyrand remarked, in his most gentle tone of voice:

"I hear that both you and I appear in your new book, but disguised as women."

## ATTRACTIVE HOME GROUNDS.

### A Summer House May Be a Source of Pleasure at Little Cost.

No yard of sufficient size to admit of it ought to be without something in the way of a summer house. There are several reasons why this should be the case: First, such structures are attractive in themselves; second, they afford an excellent opportunity for displaying vines to the advantage; third, they give the children of the family a place to play in, in which there is ample shelter from

wintry winds and which may be worked into such a building with good effect. The more crooked, gnarled and fantastic it is, the better for brackets and railing.

Vines should be set out about the house and trained up the posts and made to completely cover the roof. In one season it can be made a bower of beauty. The best vine for the purpose is our native Ampelopsis, or Virginia creeper. This will take hold of the rough poles with its fingers and train itself. Our Celastus, or bittersweet, is another excellent native vine of very rapid growth. This will also train itself by twisting its slender branches



A PRETTY SUMMER HOUSE.

about post and bracket. Its scarlet and orange berries will make the place quite as attractive in winter as in summer.

While a house like the one illustrated may look better in some respects than the cheap substitute of posts and poles, it will lack the rustic charm which characterizes the latter. The boys of the family can build a house that will afford the entire family a world of pleasure, and the cost of it will be small.—Eben E. Rexford, in New York Tribune.

### Novel Theory of Infection.

Apróság of the epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," in Irvingborough, London, there was no sanitary defect, in the opinion of the medical men, sufficient to cause the outbreak, but a week prior to the occurrence of the first case the father of the children affected received a paper published in Philadelphia which had passed through New York, where the disease was then raging. Still, it was not regarded as possible for the germs to be conveyed in that way. The medical opinion was that the disease was but mildly, if at all, contagious.

The Florida phosphate beds were first discovered by the Government geologists about 1884.

## NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.



Charles Jerome Bonaparte has just been appointed Secretary of the Navy to succeed Paul Morton. Mr. Bonaparte is a collateral descendant of the great Napoleon, being the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, a brother of the Emperor. Jerome married in 1803 against his brother's wishes Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore.

### A Fish That Fishes.

A Yarmouth shrimp yesterday took in his net, in the roadstead, a formidable fish that weighed half a hundredweight. It was by no means handsome, and a naturalist identified it as the sea angler, or "fishing frog" (Lophius piscatorius). At the extreme end of its nose, above a great gaping mouth, was a long cartilaginous rod, about the length and thickness of a large knitting needle, on the top of which hung a bundle of filaments that must have looked, in the water, like

a tiny suspended sole. Any fish making for this tempting bait was promptly swallowed by the gaping jaws of the sea angler lying in hiding for the purpose. It was of great length, with an ugly head and two pectoral "pocket-eyes," but the latter were bare, even of shrimps.—London Standard.

### Advertisement.

A respectable billionaire wishes to give away his money to religious purposes.

References exchanged.—Life.



**FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.**  
A Use for Camphor.  
Camphor is very useful to freshen the air of a sick room. Put a piece on an old saucer, and on it lay the point of a red-hot poker, when its fumes will quickly fill the room.

**To Remove Putty.**  
To remove old putty and paint, make a paste with soft soap and a solution of caustic soda, or with slaked lime and pearlsh. Lay it on with a piece of rag or a brush, and leave it for several hours, when it will be found that the paint or putty may be easily removed.

**Washing Black Muslin.**  
In washing black muslins and lawns a tablespoonful of turpentine should be added to each pailful or rinsing water. Use gum-arabic water instead of starch for black cottons. This gum-arabic water is useful to freshen muslins of all colors which have become limp. Sprinkle the gown and turn it wrong side out while drying. Sprinkle with clear water and iron on the wrong side.

**Charming Drawing Room.**  
A charming drawing room has for its wall covering terra cotta poncee, and another has blue linen employed in the same way most satisfactorily. Brown wrapping paper, such as butchers use is capable of producing artistic results, and the straw covering of tea chests is regarded as an ideal material for wall covering—in fact, the most extraordinary sorts of stuff are often used by individual women of artistic tastes with fortunate results.

**Paper to Wrap Sausages.**  
A German editor has hit upon a new idea in practical journalism, says the London Daily Chronicle. He is mindful of the utility of his paper for making parcels, and especially for tying up the popular sausage. So he addresses his feminine patrons in these terms: "You have often complained to us, dear readers, and especially dear housewives, that our paper smells of printer's ink, and is, therefore, unsuitable for carrying butter, sausages, and fresh bread. Eager to meet your wishes, dear friends and household fairies, we have decided to publish, twice a week, an issue, which will be printed only on one side, so that the other will be available for those domestic uses. And, in order that you shall lose no reading matter, those particular numbers will be double the ordinary size."

**Porch Furniture.**  
A great variety of charming porch furniture has come into use this year. Most of it is now made of waterproof, so that it is no longer necessary to turn chairs up at night, move the table into the farthest corner, and bring in the rugs and cushions. The appearance of these articles has been a veritable boon to the exhausted householder, which as found the labor of bringing in everything from the porch at night an unpleasant ending to an enjoyable evening. Screen chairs are among the latest ideas, says the Scientific American. They are made wide, with broad arms, and a seat wide enough for two, with a great back, high and broad enough to absolutely hide any occupant of the chair. The practical utility of these chairs is so very evident that they will doubtless enjoy a long maintained popularity. Porch swings can be made out of bamboo couches, with an additional railing at the back and foot, making both ends alike. These can be purchased ready for swinging or can be made by any ingenious person. The waterproof rugs and cushions are, perhaps, the most useful of recent devices for the porch, and are a distinct saving in labor.

**Recipes.**  
Sauce Tartare.—To about three-fourths a cup of mayonnaise dressing add, when ready to serve, half a tablespoonful, each, of fine-chopped cucumber pickles, olives, capers, chives and parsley.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Chicken or Fish Mousse.—Chicken or fish mousse may be made by following the recipe given for ham mousse. Of course as neither of these articles has been salted, soaking over night is not required. Use Bechamel sauce with chicken and Hollandaise or fish Bechamel with the fish mousse.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Almond or Coconut Milk.—Pound in a mortar a cup of almonds or a cup of coconut meat, ground fine, adding from time to time a tablespoonful of cold water, until the whole becomes a fine smooth paste. Dilute with a pint of milk or water, and strain through a cheese-cloth, pressing out all that will pass through the cloth.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Planked Shad.—The process is very simple. Buy a proper oak plank at a reliable house furnisher's, or at the village carpenter's shop. Split the shad and lay it, skin side down, on the plank. Attach it with a few tender tacks. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and spread with butter. Broil under the gas flame, or, if a coal stove is used, place it in the oven until the fish is cooked. Do not remove from the plank, but send to the table just as it comes from the fire. Parsley is a proper garnish.