



REGARDING UMBRELLAS.

The Favorite Shapes in Handles Are Long and Narrow. Never was there a feminine hand that didn't delight in umbrellas, and surely the designers know it, for they rake every artistic instinct in their souls to devise and satisfy this longing.

Handles of gold and silver are children of a day that is done. They were cheaply imitated, and smart women put their real ones aside in disgust and took to those of wood.

This set the pace to those who were not modish folk, and fashion whirled from the mineral to the vegetable kingdom.

And now have we umbrellas of finest silk with handles of wood, upon which the artists place many designs. The favorite shapes in handles are long and narrow. One odd variety of newest build is of grained imported wood, without a semblance of polish, ending at the top in a grotesque or picturesque head made of bisque. One is of a little Dutch boy, with a water lily inverted over his head. Another ends in a cross-legged Brownie and others in re-



SOME SMART UMBRELLAS.

tomatoes, with the four green leaves at the top.

Those of rough wood with large cherries sprinkled over the handle are sold, but are not a bit smart in tone.

The preferable ones are carved in long slabs that are tipped with silver or twisted in a circle at the end that the owner may slip her hand in to hold it better.

A style that fits the woman in the rough tanned gown is built similarly to a man's cane, having a broad claw of wood or burnt ivory tipped with silver placed at right angles to the handle proper.

Burnt ivory is very fashionable still, especially if mounted with narrow filigree silver bands, and some devices show an elf's face carved into the ivory, surmounted by a cap of silver. Very dainty umbrellas have handles of plain mother-of-pearl, fashioned columbine-like; others have a large amethyst or emerald laid into the metal at the end. But women who dress modishly don't go in for any of these styles as much as they do for the rough or scented wood, twisted and turned and capped charily with silver.

A word as to the care of your umbrella. Never put it ferrule downward when wet. If you can't open it and allow it to dry at its best, which is the correct method, then place it handle downward, so there is no chance for the drippings to remain in the tip and rot the silk. Again, never go out with your umbrella unrolled when not in use. It is a world of saving if the cover is always kept on it, to say nothing of the smarter appearance it makes.

—Jocelyn Davis, in Chicago Record.

Woman's Most Attractive Age.

The most attractive age of a woman's life is the period when she is still young enough to be pretty and old enough to be sympathetic, writes Octave Thanet in Ladies' Home Journal. For as grace is a woman's greatest beauty so sympathy is her greatest charm. A graceful and sympathetic woman is bound to be attractive to the end of her days. If she adds a taste in dress and some sense to her equipment for pleasing and does not grow deaf I see no reason why she should not be fascinating in her old age. Since the question, however, concerns itself only with the most attractive age of woman I must give the answer in my first sentence. What that age is measured by years may be ought to vary with the individual.

Fried Johnny Cakes Are Fine.

Did you ever eat fried "Johnny cakes?" They are perfectly delicious, and are, I think, indigenous to Missouri. I never ate them anywhere else, at any rate. Take a cupful of sour milk, one cupful of sweet milk, two eggs and enough soda to sweeten the mess. To this add in cornmeal and flour till you can make firm round balls of the dough by working it in your hands—make them small, using one-third flour, the rest meal—and then drop them in hot lard and fry as you would doughnuts. Eat them when hot, with butter, or make a gravy as for cream toast, then cut the doughnuts open and cover with the gravy.—N. Y. World.

HOW TO SERVE APPLES.

Four Nice Ways in Which They Can Be Prepared for the Table.

The French cook who professed to cook apples in 400 different ways was not necessarily exaggerating. Here are some of the nice things which can be made:

Buttered Apples.—Pare and core six nice apples and place them whole in a saucepan with a piece of butter the size of an egg; put a teaspoonful of sugar in each of the holes where the cores were and stick a clove in each apple; stew very gently, covering the saucepan that they may cook tender by the steam; turn them occasionally, and when very tender lay them on a glass dish containing half-inch layer of apple marmalade; put a cube of red currant jelly on the top of each, dust with sugar and cinnamon and serve very cold.

Compote.—This is much superior to apple sauce. Put one-half pound of sugar and a pint of water in a granite preserving pan, add the thin yellow rind and juice of two lemons; boil until the foam rises, remove it and add six apples, pared, cored and quartered. Simmer until the apples are clear without breaking them if possible. It will take about 20 minutes.

Frosted Apples.—Simmer a dozen apples with their skins on in the water containing a small piece of alum. Put them over in cold water and when the skins will pull off with the fingers remove them and dip the apples in melted butter; sprinkle thickly with coarse granulated sugar and bake in a slow oven. If carefully done they will sparkle as if frosted. Pile in a pyramid and pass whipped cream with them.

Mirrored Apples.—Stew half a dozen pared, cored and sliced apples with a very little water, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and some powdered cinnamon. When reduced to a pulp spread this smoothly in a dish. Boil eight lumps of oat sugar with a teaspoonful of water and the thinly-grated rind of two lemons for a few minutes; add butter the size of an egg, a spoonful of flour, the yolks of two eggs and the white of one; mix all these well over the fire and spread over the apples. Whip the two remaining whites to a stiff froth and when the custard is cold pile the whipped whites upon it; sift sugar on the top and set in the oven a moment for the apples to brown.—American Agriculturist.

ELECTRIC TEA KETTLE.

New Application of Modern Progress to Drawing-Room Uses.

A firm of London silversmiths has produced an electric tea kettle, which is said to have considerable vogue in London drawing-rooms.

The primary and very appreciable attraction of the electric kettle is its absolute cleanliness. There are, of course, no fumes of any kind from the electric light which is used to produce the heat, and therefore the process of using the kettle is absolutely cleanly. Nor is the simplicity of the new kettle and its method of use any less admirable than its perfect cleanliness. It is only necessary to attach the cord in which the electric wires are inclosed to any connection which may be fitted up in a room for lighting purposes, and the apparatus is in working order in a moment. The kettle, which is a very shapely and agreeable production, is made in such a way that when it is filled with water and placed upon the stand in which is the electric lamp, it can be tilted up and the water poured from it without the necessity of removing it from the stand, and by this means the



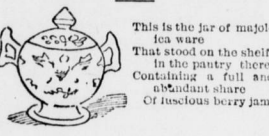
AN ELECTRIC TEA KETTLE.

risk of scalding the hands or of spilling the water is avoided. The lamps with which these kettles are fitted are of varying powers, ranging from eight to fifty-candle power, the most useful size, which is generally recommended for ordinary purposes, being of sixteen-candle power. This size is very serviceable and economical in usage, and capable of affording all the heat which is required under ordinary circumstances. A lamp of this strength is amply sufficient to keep boiling water hot as long as may be necessary, while one of fifty-candle power will boil a pint of quite cold water in twelve minutes, while to go to the other extreme one of even eight-candle power will suffice to keep water hot.

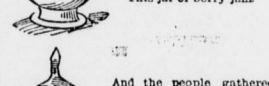
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE.

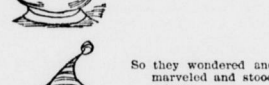
A MODERN MIRACLE.



This is the jar of majolica ware that sits on the shelf in the pantry there containing a full and abundant share of luscious berry jam.



But a change came over the jar, 'tis said. It was no longer itself; instead it somewhat resembled a human head.



And the people gathered from miles to see. And the wisest men argued and couldn't agree. How such a wonderful thing could be in a jar of berry jam.



So they wondered and marveled and stood aghast; No matter the thing was resolving fast. And this is the way it appeared at last—The vessel that held the jam!

S. Q. LAPIUS.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

How a Number of Boys Can Perform a Horse Pyramid.

The following description of a pyramid performed by an English class of boys was published in the Gymnast and Athletic Review, and will be found well worth trying:

"The horse is without pomels, the end of the buck in contact with the side of the horse at the saddle. Positions indicated as they appear when facing the side of the horse on which the buck stands.

"One headstand, head on buck, hands on horse, elbows well turned out. Two headstands on ground opposite the end of the horse.

"Two boys standing on ground at ends of horse facing out and raising legs of two front leaning rests, hands on ends of horse, feet supported as above.

"Two boys in lunge position, foot of advanced leg resting on shoulder of leaning rest, foot of other leg on the arm of the headstand (as near the armpit as possible).

"Two boys kneeling on one knee in front, and slightly to one side of the buck (inside knee raised).

"Two boys in front leaning rest, hands on raised knee, feet on buck. At the command: 'Into position—march.'

"One headstand stands on ground on far side of horse, hands on saddle. Two headstands stand opposite ends of horse facing in.

"Two boys standing on ground stand opposite ends of horse facing out.

"Two front leaning rests stand opposite ends of horse facing in. Two kneelers on one knee stand in front of the buck facing forward.

"Two leaning rests on kneelers stand behind above. Two lungers on headstand and leaning rest stand on far side of horse facing in (opposite neck and croup).

"At one. Lungers squat to stand on croup and neck. Kneelers on one knee down.

"At two. Boys standing on ground raise front leaning rests. Leaning rests on buck and kneelers on one knee in position. Headstand on buck and horse up.

"At three. Headstands on floor up. Lungers on headstands and leaning rests up (grasping ankle of headstand, putting the advanced foot on shoulder of leaning rest, and the other foot on arm of headstand, keeping most of the weight on leaning rests).

"At four. Lungers down to stand on horse, headstands on floor down, leaning rests on buck, and kneelers down.

"At five. Lungers jump to ground, front leaning rests on horse down, kneeling rests on horse and buck head roll off over buck.

"This pyramid may be varied by substituting headstands on neck and croup for front leaning rests, in which case the lungers would come to straddle stand, inside foot on headstands arm and outside foot on head of headstand, inside hand grasping ankle of headstand and outside hand that of headstand.

"The far side of the horse may be filled up with leaning rests (hands on floor, feet on croup and neck, or headstands, handstands, etc., according to the number of men for which the pyramid is required.)"

She Picks Up the Scraps. A ten-year-old girl in Denver makes a living for herself and her invalid mother picking up scraps. She was asked to pick up scraps where sewing was being done so much that the idea entered her head that she could make money that way, so she canvassed from house to house until she had a sufficient number of patrons to make \$1 a day. When sewing is completed the room is left until she comes and picks up all the scraps before it is swept. For, as is well known to all housekeepers, it is impossible to remove them with a broom without damaging the carpets, and the work of picking them up is very irksome to a grown person. The little girl has been at it for several months now and has more orders than she can attend to.

ABOUT BLACKHEADS.

Almost Invariably They Are an Indication of General Debility.

Blackheads, or comedo, as it is called, is a disorder of the sweat-glands by which they become distended with yellowish or whitish matter. In the center of the elevations, which are only of pinhead size, are to be seen the blackish points which give the disease its name.

The spots are usually numerous, and make their appearance mostly on the face and neck. They run a peculiarly sluggish course, and by their presence the skin acquires a thick, muddy complexion.

Blackheads are almost invariably an indication of general debility, as they are a sign of a badly working skin. Their appearance is usually accompanied by marked dyspepsia and constipation.

The treatment of blackheads is identical with that for toning up the system in general. Clean out the bowels, sharpen the appetite, enrich the blood, and the tendency to the trouble will be removed or lessened. Saline aperient waters should be drunk freely and every attention paid to the diet.

As a local treatment the skin should have frequent applications of water as hot as can be comfortably borne, together with plenty of castile soap and friction. The little black comes may be easily expelled by means of a watch-key. Stimulating ointments and washes should be used, especially those containing sulphur, as this substance is not only a good skin tonic, but is specially useful in the disorder of which we are speaking.

A lotion containing equal parts of sulphur, glycerine, carbonate of potash and alcohol, is a valuable remedy, as it is cleansing and soothing.

Sometimes the swollen sweat-gland contains a small curled hair, sometimes a parasite known as Demodex folliculorum, which, however, is harmless and in no way the cause of the disease.

Attention must of course be directed to any disease of the stomach or bowels that may exist.—Youth's Companion.

PRETTY CHINA CLOSET.

How to Utilize the Corner of a Room to Display Fine Ware.

As china has now developed into an art the china closet has become a part of the furnishing of the dining-room. At each corner in well-appointed houses these quaint cupboards have a wonderful, picturesque effect, and add much to the decorations of this room. Of wood, the curly birch or ash with brass furnishings are considered by artistic people to be the best. In one house where some artists live the lower shelves of these cupboards, which are closed by a wooden door, have a quaint motto in brass, which adds to their clever ornamentation. And the glass part of these, good, useful and delightful decorative bits extends almost to the broad frieze of the wall paper.

Of china, the Copenhagen ware is the most expensive. It is a wonderful blue, which is of a slate-color effect. The brown Doulton pitcher, with its queer lettering, its designs of odd figures and its flowery wreaths in tones of cream, are great for the pretty china closet. The chocolate pot, which is of every design and shape, can be purchased for from five dollars to the low price of one dollar and fifty cents, and yet every one is a model of the chinemaker's skill. As a good background for this decorative affair two or three good fish or dessert plates will show off admirably well if placed securely by a fair-sized tack against the back of the shelf. In these dainty closets the cracker jar and cheese plate should be always on hand.

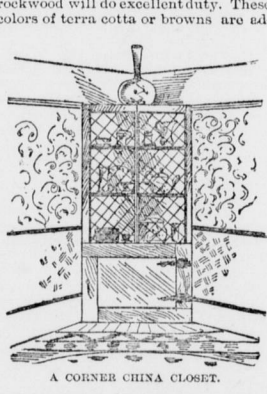
At a supper given in an artistic dining-room not long ago the china closet was a symphony in blue. The nankien china being the scheme, every piece from the glass front presented to the eye a series of Chinese pictures, with their pagoda effects and peculiar forms so distinct with these people.

If the china closet is a low one, on its top there should be a stunning vase, either in Mexican or South American pottery, or a fine piece of Japanese rockwood will do excellent duty. These colors of terra cotta or browns are ad-

mirably suited for a high place, and are in accord with all the china within the shelves.

Many of these closets have silk curtains fastened by ends to a brass rod. Of the new silks, the variety is endless. There are delicate greens of a cashmere pattern which, for this purpose, is a poem in silk. Then there are lace effects; one stripe of it in apple green, with an alternative stripe in lace, the crinkled, variegated material being the most gorgeous. But any simple drapery will do if the curtain design is wanted.

To secure a fine decorative bit—all tones in china for a closet should be complementary—use pink very sparingly, red but seldom. Delicate tints in which gilt has a good share is the proper caper for that pretty china closet. Cut glass always is a fine scheme in small pieces, which, if rightly placed, will add every time to this cupboard and enhance its brilliancy.—St. Louis Republic.



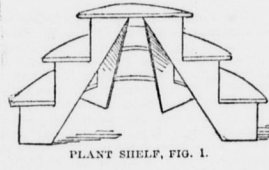
A CORNER CHINA CLOSET.

STANDS FOR PLANTS.

Some Very Pretty Ones Can Be Made at Home.

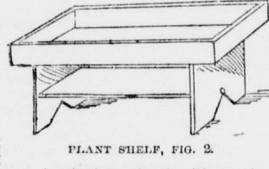
Four Models Which Have Been Found to Give Satisfaction—The Old Semi-Circular Pattern Is Perhaps the Best of All.

Many housewives find their greatest happiness in caring for plants during the cold winter months when compelled to stay indoors so much of the time, and many have wished for a



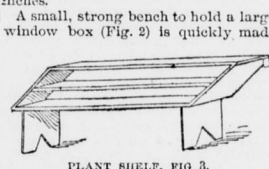
PLANT SHELF, FIG. 1.

plant stand for years. Cannot the husband or son use two or three hours some stormy day in making one? There are a variety of models to choose from. An old pattern and probably the best, because it will hold the most, is the half circular one with three shelves (Fig. 1). It is made with three legs and two short braces between them under the lowest broadest shelf. The



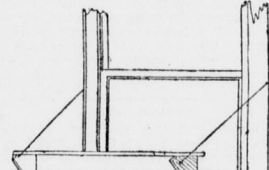
PLANT SHELF, FIG. 2.

rear view is shown in the illustration, as its construction can be seen there at a glance, and this is the view exposed to the living room, also, the shelves being turned to the window. The shelves should be made broad enough to extend beyond the frame at least two inches.



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 3.

as follows: Measure the depth of the box it is to hold and make the legs long enough to raise it to a level with the window sill. They are composed of boards notched at the bottom. A top board is nailed or screwed in place and a shelf firmly nailed to cleats half way between top and floor. This shelf is useful for a variety of purposes as



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 4.

well as a brace to strengthen the bench. Another pretty stand is a rack added to the top of a bench (Fig. 3). It is faced to the window and rests upon the sill. It will hold a large number of pots on its two shelves and on the bench.

An arrangement which seems to be the most perfect in every respect, because of its allowing the plants all the sunshine and being out of the way when the room is swept, is a plant rack made of hanging shelves (Fig. 4). The top shelf is eighteen inches to two feet from the glass, while the bottom shelf is on a level with the window sill. The weight of the rack and plants is supported entirely by the window frame to which it is screwed at the bottom and held by a strong wire at the top. It is easily taken down and put aside in the spring. A neat finish to all of these plant racks is dark green paint. Nothing is so pretty and appropriate for the green foliage and bright flowers.—Elizabeth B. Sage, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Napery for the Household. In embroidering napery, if a housekeeper delights in color wrought on white, it is a good plan to border or finish the corners with broderie or scrolls or flowers of the same color as the china to be used with it. Thus, china decorated in red, or blue, or gold, goes well with linen wrought in the self-same color, though it may be in two or more shades. Three corners of the cloth, napkins and doilies may be worked in some conventional design, and the fourth side filled with the owner's monogram. In this case the monogram should be nine inches deep or even more. This involves much work, and is only possible to amateurs of leisure. To many minds all white is only suitable for napery, except, perhaps, on occasion, a parti-colored counterpane. It must be confessed that this suits taste of a chaste order.

Best Way to Cook Cranberries. One quart of cranberries, one pound of sugar, one pint of water. Wash the cranberries, then put them on the fire with the water, but in a covered saucepan. Let them simmer until each cranberry bursts open; then remove the cover of the saucepan, add the sugar, and let them all boil for twenty minutes without the cover. The cranberries must never be stirred from the time they are placed on the fire. This is an unfailing recipe for a most delicious preparation of cranberries.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel P. Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Dr. H. Pitcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Where to Attend School. We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREADWINNERS of them. We want you to know us, write and receive our free catalog about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMERS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St., PHILA.

JOHN PECORA, MERCHANT TAILOR, 81 WASHINGTON STREET. Fine line of samples for fall and winter suits, overcoats, etc. Excellent fits and good workmanship. A trial order requested.

LIBOR WINTER RESTAURANT AND OYSTER SALOON. No. 33 Front Street, Freehold. The finest liquors and cigars served at the counter. Cool beer and porters on tap.

A. Goepfert, proprietor of the Washington House, The best of whiskies, wines, gin clars, etc. Call in when in that part of the town.

Fresh Beer and Porter on Tap. GEORGE FISHER, dealer in FRESH BEEF, PORK, VEAL, MUTTON, BOLOGNA, SMOKED MEATS, ETC., ETC.

Call at No. 6 Walnut Street, Freehold, or wait for the delivery wagons. VERY LOWEST PRICES.

FRANCIS BRENNAN'S RESTAURANT. 151 Centre Street. EXCELLENT LIQUORS, BEER, PORTER, ALE, CIGARS, Etc. All kinds of TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

Fortunes Made and Saved by following the advice of the Wall Street Daily News, (established 1879) in speculating or investing in Railway Stocks and Bonds.

Subscription, \$5 per year. Sample copies free. Address E. Martin Black, editor, No. 49 Exchange Place, N. Y.

BIG REMOVAL SALE At 133 Centre Street. On account of my intended removal to Timony's building, near L. V. station, on April 1, I am now closing out my stock of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Etc., at and below cost. This sale will last only until April 1, and as the stock comprises some wonderful bargains it will pay you to examine it.

J. B. GROSS, 133 Centre Street. Timony's Building after April 1. Watch the date on the label of your paper.

NEW HOME IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST SEWING MACHINE. WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the GLENN, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for \$15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER \$50.00 Sewing Machine for \$50.00, or a better \$20. Sewing Machine for \$20.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. Orange, Mass., Boston, Mass., 25 Union Street, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., 107 LaSalle St., Philadelphia, Pa., 212 Arch St., St. Louis, Mo., 212 N. 2nd St., St. Paul, Minn., 100 N. 2nd St., Portland, Me., 100 N. 2nd St., New York, N. Y., 361 Broadway.

D. S. Ewing, general agent, 1127 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa.

PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information containing a full and complete information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This scientific paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$2 a year. Single copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, \$2.00 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans and details of the latest designs and secure contracts. Address: MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Single Tax Courier, NATIONAL SINGLE TAX NEWSPAPER. It gives the single tax news of the world weekly single tax discussions and the very best of propaganda matter. Foreign correspondents in Japan, Australia, France, England, Canada and other countries. The Courier is a 16-page, 44-column paper, in very clear print on fine tinted paper. It is a valuable champion of the cause which is attracting so much attention throughout the world.

W. E. BROKAW, Editor. Published by THE COURIER PUBLISHING COMPANY, Room 567, Fagin Building, St. Louis, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington. Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO. OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.