

DRESSES FOR GIRLS.

FOR ALL AGES FROM FIFTEEN YEARS TO TWO YEARS.

Large Girls' Fashions Imitate Those For Adults—Cashmere Much Worn by Some Girls—Short Frocks For Tiny Children. Little Girls' Riding Habit.

The woolen frocks for girls wear this spring imitate those to be worn by their mothers both in fabric and in style. Large girls of 15 or thereabout have church and street dresses of fancy chine figured wools, of glaze diagonal wools of two colors slit together, of fine mixtures of silk and wool or else of very deeply puckered crepons. These are made with round waists or with circular basque attached, differing only from those of their mammas in being hooked up the back. Their skirts are shaped to the hips by gores, and many will wear double skirts.

Smaller girls of 8 to 12 years wear crepon, challis or cashmere frocks, with full straight skirt simply hemmed falling half way to the shoe top, unless the mother prefers the shorter French skirt, just covering the knee, until the girl is 10 years old. A full belted waist, crossed with four or five insertions or only three rows outlining a yoke, is liked for high necked dresses that hook in the back.

For school dresses and country wear in the summer these girls will have serviceable dark navy blue dresses of flannel, sacking or serge, made with a full waist plaited to a high round yoke and rather wide belt. Many rows of white wool



SCHOOL DRESS AND SPRING COAT.

braids are parallel around the yoke, belt, high collar and on the close lower part of sleeves that drop in a puff from armpole to elbow. The full, straight skirt has a deep hem, with rows of braids above it. Sailor blouse suits of the cool looking blue flannel and the rather warm red will also be worn.

There is to be a return to cashmere frocks for very small girls in light colors and in dark shades. For baby girls of 2 to 4 years these are made of pink or baby blue cashmere, all in one piece, gathered very full around the high neck and on the shoulders; then shaped across in yoke fashion by four small shirred tucks drawn tightly half way down the armholes, the spaces between tucks overlaid with baby ribbon of black velvet. A ruche around the neck is of the cashmere in drawn tucks, and the same finish is at the wrist of bishop sleeves. For girls from 2 to 6 years are other cashmere frocks, with a little short gathered waist corded instead of belted, a finely tucked yoke trimmed with deep epaulets embroidered in fine dots and scalloped edges. Tan cashmere is wrought with brown, Nile green with white and red or navy blue with white.

For these tiny girls many mothers use washable dresses altogether, making them of French nainsook, white swiss muslin, with pin dots of color, dainty corded dimities and zephyr gingham of very small patterns. The gingham dresses for nursery and morning wear are in stripes or checks of blue or pink with white. They are made with a full skirt, with five inch hem, gathered and corded to a waist that is gathered the other side of the cord, but plain at the top and trimmed with double epaulet ruffles, one much deeper than the other and each bordered with insertion. These epaulets fall in full ruffles over wide sleeves gathered to a wristband. The long empire skirts are happily going out of fashion, as children were apt to "walk up their front breadths" when going up stairs, and stumbling hurt themselves. Rather stiffly starched petticoats are



RIDING HABIT FOR LITTLE GIRL.

worn under little girls' short French frocks to give them the desired expansion. The foregoing practical information is from Harper's Bazar.

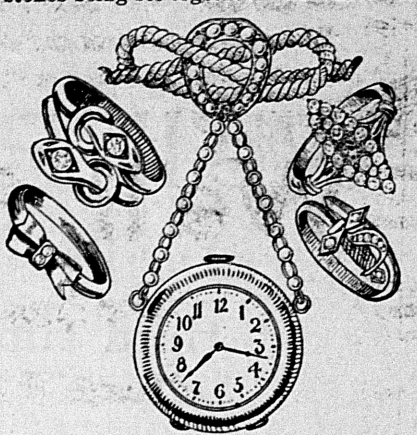
A fashion writer in a foreign exchange gives an illustrated description of a school frock and spring coat that will commend themselves to many mothers. The frock hangs loosely from a yoke, tucked and feather stitched in silk, and adorned over the shoulders with frilled epaulets, also feather stitched in silk, and this may get in almost any color. The capital coat is made of a brown hop sack, with a collar—and a very well cut collar it is—trimmed with three rows of brown satin ribbon, effectively crossed at the corners.

A common sense riding habit for little girls is made with a Norfolk jacket and can be produced in melton, serge and chevrot. It is admirably cut and combines safety with a good appearance. The jockey cap is well suited to a child.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Gem Jewelry—Trinkets of Colored Enamel. Chatelaine Watches and Pins.

Although diamonds and pearls are still supreme favorites, colored stones are gaining ground daily. Beyond this, there is an attempt to bring in multicolored jewelry, three or four differently tinted stones being set together. The effect is



PENDANT WATCH AND FINGER RING.

very showy—not unlike that of Scotch jewelry, but wanting in its characteristics. The best stones are mixed into the most curious medleys of colors.

Chrysoprase jewelry, set with pearls, is still greatly worn. Occasionally a touch of vivid color is given by the introduction of an emerald, which proves a glittering foil to the soft, quiet green of the chrysoprase.

Trinkets of colored enamel have come to stay. In necklaces composed of small pearls the festooned rows are caught through a bead of rich red enamel at intervals. The newest lacepins are very quaint. A cockatoo's head is depicted in white and colored enamels and is a showy little affair when nestling in the folds of black lace. There is an infinite variety in the devices, from wild fowl to domestic cock, from the bluejay to the miniature parrot. Not less pretty are the flower pins, more particularly the harebell with a diamond half concealed within the petals. The enamel band bracelet is striped, the outer stripes being red, the center one green. Pin spots of a contrary color are scattered over each. Delicate bangles are made of short lengths of spotted enamel linked together with pearls. A gold bangle is ornamented with two hearts—one pearl, the other red enamel.

Pendant watches, small in size and decorated to match the chatelaine pin, represent the popular watch for ladies' wear. The chatelaine pins from which the watches hang suspended are in a variety of patterns, the knot bar, bird and bow being favorite designs. These chatelaine pins are quite separate and can be worn as a brooch. All the pretty ornaments from which watches depend are the same in this respect, but watch and ornament must correspond if fashion is followed. The carelessly tied bow of enamel, with three loops on one side of the tie and two ends on the other, is light and fanciful. A beautiful tiny watch of sky blue enamel makes one wonder how it is that this color is so comparatively rare.

In rings the marquise is a favorite. Sometimes the stones included in the setting are of uniform size and color. Again a large gem may occupy the center, with smaller stones filling in the remaining space. Bow rings are popular, whether plain gold or enameled and set with gems. Snake rings come in both gold and silver and have gem set heads.

Sauce For Puddings.

A nice sauce for any baked or boiled pudding is made by creaming a cup of sugar with a tablespoonful of butter. Add the beaten yolk and then the white whipped stiff. Flavor to taste. If a soft sauce is preferred, stand the bowl containing this mixture over a kettle of boiling water, and add, stirring the while, one-half pint of boiling water.

Recipes For Shoe Dressing.

Here are two recipes for making a dressing for shoes. No. 1 is as follows: Take 2 drams of spermaceti oil, 3 ounces of good molasses and 4 ounces of finely powdered ivory black and stir them together thoroughly. Then stir in half a pint of good vinegar, and the dressing is ready for use. It gives a bright, clean surface and makes the shoes look almost like new.

The second dressing is for rainy weather and is said to make the shoes waterproof: Take an ounce of beeswax, an ounce of turpentine and a quarter of an ounce of Burgundy pitch. Put them in a half a pint of cottonseed oil and melt together over a slow fire, being careful that the mixture does not take fire.

A Johnnycake Recipe.

One and one-half cups of meal, a cupful of flour, 2 large tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar, one-half tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of soda, buttermilk to make a thick batter. Bake in a quick oven.

Household Hints.

Orange peel dried and grated makes excellent flavoring for cakes and puddings.

To make a pretty plant basket get a large wooden bowl and cover the outside with split peach stones. Varnish or paint and hang with chains.

In roasting meat the principal care should be to have it as juicy as possible, as the juices contain both the nourishment and flavor.

A cup of cold boiled rice added to any griddle cakes or muffins makes them lighter and more wholesome.

Keep a peck or more of lime in an open keg in the cellar to absorb the moisture. Dark calicoes are best washed in water in which bran has been boiled—a quart of bran in a loose bag to a gallon of water.

Some housewives say that the colors of cotton fabrics will become "set" if salt and water are employed. 3 gills of salt to 4 quarts of water. The calico is dropped in the water while hot, and there remains until it is cold.

A roasted or boiled lemon, filled with hot with sugar and eaten, still hot, just before retiring, will often break up a cold.

PRETTY CHILDREN.

Good Looks Dependent Largely on the Care Bestowed While They Were Infants. A mother who has tried experimenting on her own little ones with success writes as follows in The Housewife: As soon as the nurse has left take the child in hand yourself. In the morning, after the bath, put it through its exercises. Take the tiny button of a nose between your finger and thumb, just above the apology for a bridge, move your fingers gently down two or three times to the tip. Be sure you do this tenderly, or you may hurt the delicate, barely set cartilage, or bring the flesh down too much, and so make the nose thick at the end. The happy medium is easy to find.

Wet the first finger and gently follow the shape of the eyebrows (the first month or two there is often no hair to mark where they ought to be) to insure a delicate arch and a finely penciled point instead of a wide spreading straight line. These two should be done without fail every day till the child is 4 or 5. One day, when the baby is asleep, let its eyelashes be cut ever so little. If nervous yourself, do not attempt it, as one false slip may seriously injure the child. In that case get some one else to supply your place—nurse, friend or your family doctor.

As to the hair itself, a great deal can be done to prevent a child having lank, heavy hair. From the time the first few hairs begin to appear on baby's head, directly it has been bathed, and while its hair is wet, brush it up the wrong way. It may not look so trim and tidy as when brushed smoothly down, but it is worth a good deal to insure curly hair, and the treatment will do much in most cases. When first the hair begins to grow in real earnest, do not let it get long and straggly. Have it cut frequently, though only just a shaving need be taken off each time.

I have purposely left the most important rule to the last. If you want pretty children, keep them happy. I do not mean spoil them, but try to understand their characters, to make them obey by the rule of love, and above all don't keep on scolding them. Peevishness, which, by causing the corners of a child's mouth to droop, would spoil a baby Venus, is generally the result of ill health. Treat it as such. One final word: If your children grow up good looking, do not allow your friends to tell them so, for vanity and self consciousness neutralize the charms of childhood as of maturity.

Some New Trimmings.

A long range of new trimmings have fringes formed of bunches of spearheads of jet clustered together, and some of the drops are shaped like fans, larger than spearheads. Tassels of these play an all important part, and deep fringes are used. The trimmings, which follow the idea of the circular cuttings, are sometimes crocheted with cord and jet. Moire ribbons and galons are a dominant idea, these being often worked in designs with sequins or smaller paillettes. Some of the wide makes of such ribbons have fringes falling from the edge. An extremely pretty novelty is a light make of lace worked all over with jet, plaited with a narrow jet galon down the center, ready for trimming capes and mantles. Occasionally leaves of jet are laid on the plaits of lace. Sometimes there is only one row with a jet heading, but often the lace is joined down the center and covered with jet, the ornamental border of the lace showing at each edge. Then, again, this class of trimming is diversified with deep fringes and deep vandykes of jet.

A Unique Penwiper.

A clever notion for the small boy or girl to work out is the wishbone penwiper. It is a simple little affair, but ranks foremost among novelty trifles for the writing desk. Golden Days gives an illustrated description of how to make it.



WISHBONE PENWIPER.

A good sized wishbone is required for the foundation. Upon the upper portion of the bone a head is supplied by black sealing wax, having white beads for eyes. On the head a cap of red cloth, trimmed with white beads, is tacked. Several circlets of red cloth, edged with beads, are prepared. Through these the head is thrust, the legs appearing beneath the edge of the skirts. The feet are also formed of sealing wax. On the cloth skirt, which acts as penwiper, some lines are printed, as for instance:

Once I was a wishbone  
And grew upon a hen.  
Now I am a little slave  
And made to wipe a pen.

For a Burn or Scald.

Almost everybody in town knows that linseed oil and linewater in equal quantities are good for a burn or scald. Few people in the country, where one cannot run out to a druggist's for this or some other means of healing, says The Home Maker, know that an excellent substitute is wood soot and lard mixed in the proportions of one-third soot, two-thirds lard and beaten smooth together. Coat a piece of soft linen or cotton thick with it and bind on the scalded or burned place. The effect will be speedy and satisfactory. Coal soot will not do.

FOR A CHILD'S PARTY.

HOMEMADE FAVORS THAT GIVE SATISFACTION TO LITTLE PEOPLE.

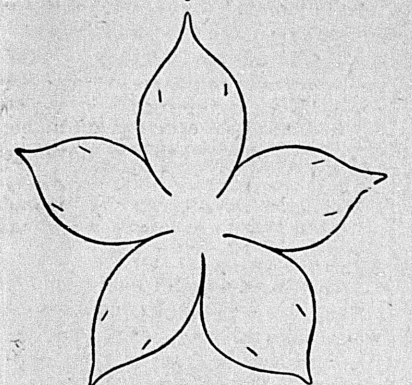
Celluloid Bookmarks Are Popular, and So Are Little Japanese Baskets—Brownie Dolls Afford Amusement—Tulip Shaped Bonbon Boxes Are Acceptable.

The best part of an entertainment for children is often what they bring home in the way of favors. They will exhibit them with pride and delight, treasuring the most ordinary little souvenir with as much satisfaction as their elders would a choice bit of bric-a-brac.

Homemade efforts in this direction need not require much time, and a small sum of money will purchase the needed materials.

The Household makes the following helpful suggestions and gives directions for making favors:

Little celluloid bookmarks painted with bright flowers and tied at the ends with a bow of baby ribbon to match will



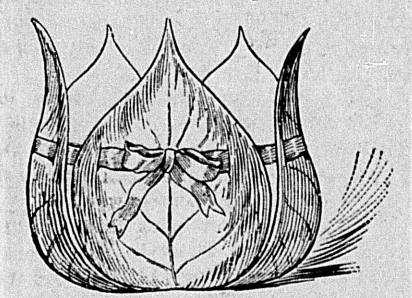
MAKING FAVORS.

make the little folks' eyes sparkle, especially if they can read their own name on it lettered in gold paint. It serves also to designate their place at table. The small Japanese baskets at 3 cents each, if finished inside with a bag of bright colored silk, which may often be made from odds and ends found in the piece bag, will be a source of great pleasure to them.

Brownie dolls, made of thick water color paper, painted to represent the different grotesque figures of the Brownie family, will occasion great hilarity. If one has artistic skill for copying, they may be easily made, and a long narrow strip of paper pasted on the back at the shoulders will serve to make them stand.

Another set of favors made from water color paper are more easily accomplished. They are made and colored to represent a tulip. Two slits are cut in each petal, through which narrow ribbon is run, the ends being tied in a small bow, thus bringing the tulip into shape and holding it there, as shown by the sketch.

These are made by cutting a figure in shape like the diagram. The distance from the center to the tip of each petal



A TULIP FAVOR.

should be about 3/4 of an inch. Slits are then made in as indicated in the diagram. The petals are colored to represent the tulip in red and yellow, red and white, pink and white, etc.

The tulips are then filled either with peppermints, gumdrops, molasses drops or some simple candies. When placed at each plate, filled and tied with their bright ribbons, they are exceedingly decorative, and the children beam with delight over tulip and contents.

How to Tie Shoestrings.

"Stop a minute. My shoestring is untied." "Oh, dear! What a nuisance! Your shoes are always untying, and there's our car coming." Result, fuss and bad temper. Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists—two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestrings. No more lost cars. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone, writes one of Good Housekeeping's correspondents.

Things Women Want to Know.

In tapestry fabrics the Japanese produce the most exquisite of all the productions of the loom.

The latest perfume bottles have silver covers which lock with a little silver key.

A popular hatpin is of oxidized silver in the style of a sword.

The very latest materials in articles for the toilet table are glass or white porcelain incased in silver.

Turkish decorations of all sorts are seen upon every side. The one fact alone that Turkish gilt never tarnishes is sufficient to recommend the embroideries.

For the decoration of halls nothing is more sumptuous than the modern decorative Japanese bronze lantern.

Every apartment should convey the feeling of use rather than the idea that it is a room for the exhibition of furniture.

Both pictures and furniture should fall back flat against the wall as much as possible, leaving the greatest possible amount of space in the center of the room, so that the individuals who dwell in the apartment will be the real decorations, the furniture and minor furnishings forming a necessary, agreeable and artistic background.

A STRANGE BREAK.

Under a Great Pressure a Bar of Iron Parts in Two Places.

At the Scranton shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad there were recently made some tests of wire rope and fastenings for it. One and a half inch steel cables are used in some of their mines, and these tests were made to determine whether or not the fastenings were as strong as the cables. Sockets with taper holes, known as rope cones, to receive the rope, and ending in a fork to fasten to the cage, are used. The rope is passed through the hole and the ends of the wires turned back, making a bushy head. Into this mass of twisted and doubled wire they pour lead or rabbit metal.

The forks were tested in their regular wheel press. It was soon proved that rope was amply strong, sustaining 70 tons with no other effect than a reduction of diameter owing to the compression of the soft center. Lead proved very soft for fastening the wires—they pulled through it. A composition of three parts lead to one part antimony did far better. The forks sustained load enough to bend steel pins 2 inches in diameter before breaking, but when they did break a curious thing happened—one side of the fork broke in two places, and a piece about an inch long dropped on the floor. This happened when the load was about 70 tons.

The cross section of the metal was the same where each break occurred—but why should two occur?—Locomotive Engineering.

A Sour Stomach.

causes dyspepsia, and poor teeth produce sour stomach because the food is not properly masticated. Keep the teeth healthy, and the body at large will be in trim. Use SOZODONT regularly, for it is pleasant and healthful. Once in the house it stays there.

Once smeared between pieces of wood, SPAULDING'S GLUE never lets go. It is a fixture.

An Intermittent Well.

There is a spouting well on the place of William Deutsch, four miles south of Anacortes. The well is 112 feet deep and has only three feet of water in it, which cannot be lowered from its present depth. When the well begins to spout, it continues for several days at a time. It roars precisely like the Ohio gas wells and forces the water and spray several feet above the top of the well. Then for the same time it will cease to breathe and remain perfectly quiet.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

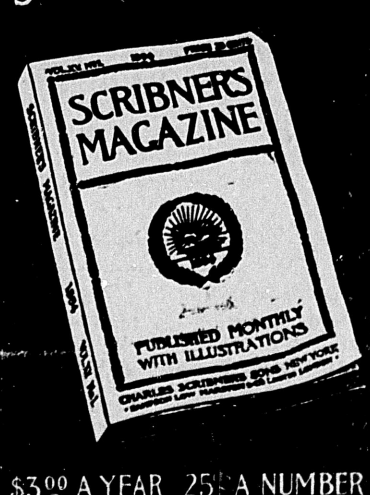
A Hayrack Ambulance.

A rather curious spectacle on Court street in Auburn recently was a hayrack containing a bed made up neatly. In the bed was a man, evidently an invalid, for he lay back weakly upon the pillows. A hat was upon his head, contrasting rather strangely with his surroundings. Beside the bed sat a lady and over him bent another carefully attending to his wants. This sickroom on wheels was part of a spring moving and will go on record as one of most novel loads of the season.—Lewiston Journal.

A Druggist Says.

Marvin C. Brown, Druggist, Meredith Village, N. H., says: I have sold your Suppur Bitters for years, and contrary to most medicines, I never sold a bottle to any one who said it did not help them. They cured me of those terrible sick headaches when every other remedy failed.

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SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. Howells, Miss Elliot, W. H. Bishop, Ludovic Halévy, Paul Bourget, Joel Chandler Harris and many new writers will contribute.

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and her name was known throughout the civilized world.

Before her was a younger woman, and they were seated in the great "record room," where were stored

many women's stories of sorrow and joy.

Letters by the thousands, together with great books of record, containing the important points of advice and treatment in special cases, were all about them.

The elder woman turned over the leaves, and read:—

"I was sorely afflicted with chronic inflammation of the womb. . . . I am now well."

Turning over another page she read:—  
"I said I was consumptive, and sent me away. But you opened my eyes to the truth, and through you I am well."

Another page and:—

"Your remedy came to me with hope, then the truth dawned upon me. You saved my life, and I bless you continually."

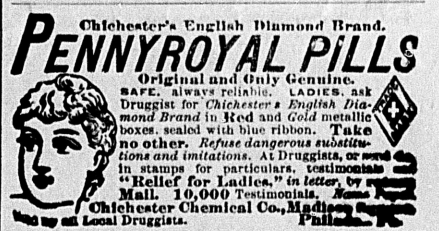
Then the book was closed and placed in the hands of the younger woman.

"These are the records of my victories over the peculiar diseases of women. They give the history of each case, and how it was treated."

"I am growing old. Some day I must give up the effort, and I bequeath to you my life work for the physical salvation of women. Carry it forward that all may be cured."

The elder woman was Lydia E. Pinkham. The younger was her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Pinkham, the one woman fully equipped to carry out the requirements of this noble legacy, not only by natural endowments, but from her knowledge through constant study and years of experience in assisting her mother in her voluminous correspondence and personal treatment of women's diseases.

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