

THE HOUSEHOLD.

YOUNG WOMEN AS BREAD-WINNERS.

It may as well be accepted as a fact that the young woman has entered the lists as a bread-winner. Sometimes urged by a desire for greater independence, sometimes pushed forward by the stern hand of necessity,—whatever be the cause, it is evident that she is bound to make a place for herself among the wage-earners. The great question that presents itself is, will she make a worthy place for herself, or will she be content with the lowest and most poorly paid positions, into which the inevitable competition with her brothers who have so long occupied the field will push her?

Kate Tannatt Wood, in a suggestive article in a recent *Chautauquan*, declares that the greatest cause for the frequent failure of young women is that they do not half fit themselves for their work, that they are too much inclined to desire "small duties and large wages." In speaking of the type-writing industry, which offers so inviting a field to many of our girls, she says:

"Our type-writing schools are sending out numbers of girls who are, in many cases, absolutely unfitted for work. Most professional men and women would like to employ a competent assistant, but competent persons seldom need a position. The majority attend a school for a short term. Some have no knowledge of grammar, and are absolutely ignorant of the principles of rhetoric or punctuation; these girls have taken one course only at a type-writing school; they know the key-board of a Remington, a Caligraph, a Hammond, or a National, and that is all; they expect you to furnish brains, lack of previous education, and often to spell for them. An editor of large experience in a New England city, found only one girl out of twenty-four who could spell properly, punctuate, or who knew how to paragraph; yet every one of the twenty-four expected to receive eight or ten dollars per week at once."

"No man of sense offers to make a coat for a clergyman, unless he is a tailor; no woman of brain desires to teach school, unless she has prepared herself as a teacher; no man is audacious enough to demand a position as a book-keeper, unless he understands keeping books."

"False estimates of work should not be countenanced. A girl who might make a good cook aspires to be a poor, inferior clerk; one who has a talent for making dresses essays to write poems for the papers, and after seeing her sickly rhyme in print in some obscure paper, becomes at once convinced that literature is her forte, and utterly fails in it. There is no phase of labor which is not honorable and capable of being made higher and better by skilled workmen."

We have quoted thus at length because we believe that these weighty words of wisdom should be pondered by every girl in America who has her own way to make in the world, and we cannot do better than to close with another sentence from the same author:—

"The young women of America are capable of great things. All limitations of sex are fast disappearing. To the victors belong the spoils, whether it be in the college, or in the work of the world; but failure must write itself in large letters upon the efforts of all who dare to assume high duties without careful preparation."—*Golden Rule*.

HOW TO SPEND MONEY.

There are very many people who do not know how to spend money, unless by spending one means simply to get rid of it. To spend wisely is another thing, and one in which parents would do well to educate their children. It is quite a distinct science from that of saving, for one may know how to save—that is, to accumulate—and yet not know how to spend to the best advantage. Many women when they go shopping bear out the truth of this assertion. They may have been having money for months for this very occasion, but when they get home find that they have nothing to show for their money. They are dazzled by the display in the show windows, and buy first one thing and then another, until there is nothing left in the purse wherewith to purchase the more needed articles. To

avoid this decide before you set out just what you want, and be sure that you really want just that thing, and nothing else. The quantities of inexpensive and useless finery exhibited in some of our large metropolitan stores is sufficient proof that there is a market for such things. If we were educated in spending there would be small demand for cheap laces and embroideries that wear out with two or three washings, and that are never ornamental. This evil, however, will remedy itself, for, as women learn how to earn, they will show more wisdom in spending, and when they become mothers will teach the art to their children.

ABOUT THE HEARTH.

Every housekeeper knows how important it is to keep the refrigerator clean. We always wash the shelves and ice-racks in soap, ammonia and water. Vinegar and water will remove every stain from the zinc.

Ammonia, by the way, is invaluable for household purposes. Here are a few of the uses to which it is put:

If the color has been taken out of silks by fruit stains, ammonia will usually restore the color.

To brighten carpets, wipe them with warm water in which has been poured a few drops of ammonia.

One or two tablespoonfuls of ammonia added to a pail of water will clean windows a great deal better than soap.

A few drops in a cup of warm water will remove spots from paintings and chromos. Keep silver and nickel ornaments and mounts bright by rubbing with woollen cloths saturated in spirits of ammonia.

Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia in water; lay white paper over and iron with a hot iron.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing. If it be hard and dry, saturate the spot as often as necessary and wash out in soap-suds.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water, wash your brushes and combs in this, and all grease and dirt will disappear.

Flannels and blankets may be soaked in a pail of water containing one tablespoonful of ammonia and a little soda. Rub as little as possible, and they will be white and clean and will not shrink.

In using yolks of eggs, it must be remembered that a broken egg must be closely covered in the dish in which it is kept until desired for use.

Always serve oysters in hot dishes. Cook the oysters only until they curl. If cooked too long they are indigestible.—*Waverly Magazine*.

SELF-ABNEGATION AMONG WOMEN.

BY MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS.

The servile attentions rendered by women in some families have tended to increase the selfish exactions of men who might otherwise have been a comfort to themselves and a delight to their associates.

It was recently said of a prominent and eloquent divine "that he was a superior pastor, an eloquent preacher, a fine scholar, and a most entertaining social companion, but a perfect tyrant in his home."

A very little investigation proved that his failing was the result of the care given him by the women of his family. His grandmother waited upon him in babyhood, his mother when a lad, and his sisters while in college. Later, when married life brought increased cares, he had become so imbued with the idea that some woman must be continually serving him, that life was a burden to his immediate family. Without intending to be tyrannical, he is a tyrant.

A young woman of my acquaintance had one brother to whom she was deeply attached, and in a spirit of generous self-sacrifice she determined to loan him the small sum which came to her from her father's estate, in order to give him a collegiate education. She desired to attend college herself, to continue her musical studies, and to fit herself for a life of usefulness. She thought, and the brother agreed with her, that only one of them could enjoy a liberal education, and he was that one. The sister studied dressmaking, and not only supported herself, but constantly aided the brother, meeting all his demands upon her

slender purse, and rendering herself happy with the prospect of his future career and his meagre words of praise.

The end of all those years of self-sacrifice is briefly told. The brother married as soon as his degree was obtained, and now lives in comfort, practising his profession, while the sister still toils on day by day, and is alluded to as a "cranky old maid."

It would be well for us as a people if such cases were rare, but, alas! every mail brings us stories even more pitiful, and every day we find some good woman whose talents have been buried in a selfish, ungrateful heart.

It is a well-known fact that the wives of certain eminent politicians are compelled to practise the most rigid economy in order to permit their husbands to make a good appearance among men.

The woman of the future will be wiser. She will not toil at the tub to send her boy to college, but will realize that the lad worthy of a college education is far too manly to secure it through her privations. She will feel more than now her personal responsibility and the need of self-culture. If "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," she will understand the possibilities of the head controlling the hand.

She will aid men to become nobler, grander, and more godlike through her own superiority and liberal training. She will be man's "guide, philosopher, and friend," his solace in affliction, his constant joy, his beloved companion, and in the words of Goethe, "eternally womanly."—*Harper's Bazar*.

SUNLIGHT AND HEALTH.

Most people are afraid of sunlight. The direct rays of the sun, when not excessively hot, are no doubt very beneficial, and a few thoughtful persons always try to get on the sunny side of the street. Most persons would suppose that the outside light is two or three times as strong as that within our houses. But the difference is vastly greater. Carefully prepared tables show that (in the words of "Health") for a view at the seashore, comprising sea and sky mainly (with a lens and plate of a certain speed), an exposure of one-tenth of a second is sufficient. An open landscape, away from the sea would, with the same lens, the same aperture, and the same plate, require one-third of a second. A fairly lighted interior would require two and a half minutes, while a badly lighted interior, such as rooms which most ladies prefer to occupy, would require half an hour to obtain an equally good picture. In other words, patients strolling on the seashore in sunny weather are in a light not two or three times, but eighteen thousand times stronger, than that in the ordinary shaded and curtained rooms of a city house; and the same patients walking along the sunny side of a street are receiving more than five thousand times as much of the health-giving influence of light as they would receive indoors in the usual heavily curtained rooms.—*Selected*.

USEFUL SWEEPING APRON.

I saw a few days since a new idea for a sweeping or dusting apron. It was made of unbleached muslin. There was a hem down each side to about eighteen inches from the top, fastened on the upper edge with a brier stitch of yellow silk. Each lower corner of the apron was turned over at right angles, meeting in the center. The hem around these corners was finished with the silk brier stitching also. The point in the centre at the bottom was turned up and secured with the stitching. Across the top there was a hem an inch and a half in width and through this a yellow satin ribbon was passed with long ends for strings. One can imagine the comfort and saving of time by finding the soft dust-cloth and pair of old gloves always in place in one of the pockets.—*Housewife*.

A KITCHEN SACQUE.

All good housekeepers know the value of a large-sized apron for use in the kitchen. For some years I have used another and as necessary a part of the kitchen outfit, namely, a kitchen sacque; a calico sacque fitted loosely over my dress, that I can put on, when I am dressed for the afternoon, if I have to go in the kitchen, as one so often has to do with the "help" we have now-

days. It is buttoned up the front closely to the neck, and the sleeves have bands at the wrists. I find that it will keep out the smell of the grease that will saturate a woollen dress, when one has to spend any time cooking on the stove and range. This, with a large kitchen apron, gives one a complete coat of mail; and then when my work is finished I slip off the sacque and apron, and, presto! I am dressed again for the parlor or company, and with so little trouble. I would not be without the sacque for many times the cost and trouble of making it.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Arrow*.

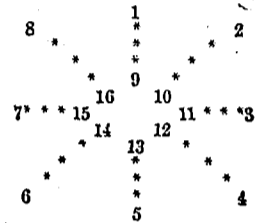
RECIPES.

CHEBUOTO PUDDING.—Weight of two eggs in butter, weight of three eggs in sugar, small cup of milk, one half pound of flour, rind and juice of one lemon, three teaspoons baking powder, five eggs. Steam one and one-half hours.

APPLE JELLY.—Use fair, sour apples. Slice them, skins, seeds and all, and simmer with one-half a cup of water till well cooked and soft. Then strain through a cloth, add a pound of sugar to a pint of juice, boil a few moments, skimming till clear; then pour into glasses, and cover when cold.

PUZZLES—No. 23.

RIMLESS WHEEL AND HUB.

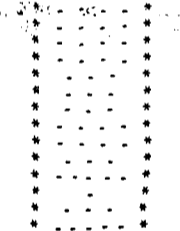


- 1 to 9. A gold or silver lace.
 - 2 to 10. To revive.
 - 3 to 11. Shrubbery.
 - 4 to 12. A city and part of France.
 - 5 to 13. An edict of a sovereign prince.
 - 6 to 14. An expounder of the Jewish law.
 - 7 to 15. A sofa.
 - 8 to 16. To contract or draw up.
- Perimeter of Wheel.—Pleasant places to visit in October.
The Hub.—The name of a kind of fruit found in those places.
CYRIL DEANE.

SQUARE WORD.

- A piece of land.
- Clothed.
- A hostile invasion.
- A whirlpool.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.



- A precious stone; possessed by none;
- A tax; a garment worn by some;
- Majestic; one of the muses nine;
- A bank; a fleet of vessels fine;
- Marine; to utter with musical sound;
- A structure that inside and outside is round;
- A heavenly body; brilliant in hue;
- A man to his country and trust untrue.

The primal letters will give the name
Of a writer of history, know to fame;
The final letters, if read aright,
Will bring the date of his birth to sight.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANAGRAM.

A Matchand by the name of Draghero was born at Trademort, Oct. 28, 1467. He became a noted scholar, and in accordance with the fashion of that day he changed his name into its Titan and Kereg equivalents, Sudreedis Sarsume, meaning sidreed, volbeed, bamilea. His parents died when he was but a boy, and his guardians placed him in a star money. But he was released from his monastic vows by a Stindocsa pin from the Pope. He aided the Intra of Rome by his writings, but he was too timid to come out boldly in favor of Roman stipends. He was very fond of kobos, and when poor and in need of thogline, he said, "When I get some money, I shall buy kobos, and when I get more money, I shall buy thogline." L. P.

ANSWER TO PUZZLES No 21.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.—The statue of the Olympian Jupiter.

SQUARES.—

NO. 1.				NO. 2.			
T	W	I	S	S	P	O	R
W	A	T	E	R	P	O	L
I	T	A	L	Y	O	L	I
S	E	L	L	S	R	A	V
T	R	Y	S	T	T	R	E

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—

C O D N I H
O D E S
P E A R S
E T E P
R U B Y

CHARADE.—1. Fair. 2. Y. 3. Land. Whole: Fairyland.

HIDDEN TREES. 1. Pine 2. Ash. 3. Maple. 4. Willow. 5. Elm. 6. Cedar. 7. Apple.

PUZZLERS' CHAT.

All readers are invited to send puzzles to this column. Puzzles should be marked "original" and should be accompanied with the answer.