

HOUSEHOLD.

A HOUSEWIFE'S POEM.

For the love of mercy sake! Sally Ann has burnt the cake; Folks are comin' from the town, And the house is upside down. All the supper will be late-- 'Tis too bad to make 'em wait-- But what can a woman do Cleanin' house and bakin' too!



Shirt-waist of tuckered taffetas made with a box-pleat in front, which is stitched three times at the edges. The collar and the shaped cuffs of the sleeves are also trimmed with stitching. Material required, tuckered taffetas, 20 inches wide, 3 yards; plain taffetas, 20 inches wide, 2 yards.

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN.

I think that in all matters affecting our children we cannot do better than take an example from the way in which our heavenly Father treats us. His children of a larger growth, writes the wife of the Lord Bishop of Ripon, I am sure you will agree with me that suffering always follows sin. The man who takes more than is good for him will have a head ache the next morning. The hand thrust into the fire will inevitably be burned. God's laws are not capricious in the physical or in the moral world. Every time we transgress them we feel the pain of it in some form or other, and mercifully so. Suffering is God's finger-post to warn us of danger. If the drunkard had no headache he would have nothing to recall him to himself and remind him the next day that he had behaved like an animal. If the fire did not burn, the hand might be gone before we knew it. Suffering comes to us in mercy to say "This is the way; walk ye in it."

those of the physical world, and you have the advantage of being able to separate yourself entirely in the child's mind from the punishment. It is no longer mother who punishes, but it is that the laws of the heavenly Father have been broken. Mother can show the child every sympathy, can sorrow with it in its suffering, but she will not let it off, for she knows in the long run that in teaching it suffering always follows wrongdoing she is best arming the little one for the battle of life. A prison chaplain told a significant story of a criminal who had been convicted over and over again and was now about to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. "My man," said the chaplain, "to what do you attribute your present state?" "To having always been a successful liar," was the reply. How true! He had never learned that so surely as night follows day suffering follows sin. He had always escaped as a child, and so had always taken the easy way out. He would continue to escape, until he had fallen to the lowest depth of all. We would wish such a fate for all of our dear ones, so let us be quite consistent in our training, not capriciously omitting punishment one day and giving it the next, but teaching them the inevitableness of the suffering which follows sin, through the early lessons of our home training.

TO UTILIZE A SMALL ROOM.

Small rooms of a house which are sometimes a problem to dispose of to the best advantage can be made attractive and useful in several ways. Whether a room is on the first floor, an intermediate one or at the top of the house, it lends itself to all sorts of pretty and odd suggestions. One of the fads of the hour is a German room, or "bier stubs." This room is made the exact counterpart of originals to be found in Heidelberg and other German cities. It is quaint and delightful. Once over the threshold the charm of informal hospitality is immediately apparent. There even the German faculty is exerted to make life pleasant there is sure to be "solid comfort" provided. And so it is the "bier stubs."

There are many other things than beer to be found in this room. In fact, one forgets all about the beer in examining its makeup. In the hands of the skilled decorator imported tapestries, old furniture, quaint carving and designs and antiquated beer mugs become adjusted so as to produce most striking effects. The ceiling of the room is beamed. The floor is hard and dark. Quaint tapestries cover the walls from ceiling to floor or are used in a border above a high dado. A big open fireplace is quite indispensable, and is fitted up with lots of tiling. From a crane over the andirons and burning embers swings a big kettle. A row of beer mugs, bearing appropriate inscriptions, looks down from a shelf above. The furniture of the room is oak, exquisitely carved. In every available nook and corner are placed deer heads and stuffed birds. Suspended from the ceiling are powderhorns and old armor. Paintings depicting scenes of the hunt hang on the walls, where the tapestry does not cover them. All the small trifles which denote cheery companionship such as mugs, pipes and cards, are scattered about on the table and shelves.

A small room under the roof was recently fitted up to advantage as a study. The scheme of furnishing and decoration is Gothic. In order to produce this old style of room in a modern house a false room was built inside the other. The walls of oak consist of Gothic panelling of oak about eight feet high. Above is a dark green felt frieze. The ceiling is beamed. Probably the most attractive parts of the room are the windows, narrow and pointed with seats that widen out from the window, until at the edge they are three times as wide as the window itself. Small cabinets of Gothic design, with battlements and pillars, stand here and there about the room. The Gothic arch is introduced in the design of chairs and table, and the whole is quite consistent and historical.

A cosy boudoir, fitted up on the Turkish plan, will satisfy the prevailing taste for Oriental surroundings. A square room can be easily converted into one octagonal in shape by rewalling with tapestry panels. A canvas dome shaped ceiling should finish this arrangement. Four of the sides of this octagonal room can be turned into niches if desired.

BABY'S SORE MOUTH.

A nurse recommends for a baby's sore mouth 20 grains borax, one-half drachm tincture of myrrh, one drachm glycerine and water enough to make one ounce. Apply a number of times a day to the inside of the mouth with a little absorbent cotton tied to a stick in the form of a swab.

Eighty thousand elephants are required annually to supply the world with ivory. Most of them come from South Africa.

BANKS HAVE ODD CALLERS.

CRANKS ALMOST AS MUCH TO BE FEARED AS CROOKS.

The Bank People know how to Deal With the latter, but the Cranks come with such a Variety of Disguises and Excuses as to Tax the Resources of the Mind. "That old man who has just left the bank," said the teller as he ran his fingers quickly over the new bills, "has been coming to this place every day for the past two years calling for money. He comes in every morning exactly at 11 o'clock and asks quickly if his check has arrived? I always have to tell him no, and he thanks me graciously and goes away. I was new at the bank when he came in the first time, but I saw at a glance that he had something the matter with his headgear. When he asked about his money I told him that we had nothing and he looked greatly surprised and worried. He asked many other questions and then left. He returned the next morning and the next, and he has been coming ever since. One day he failed to show himself and I thought he had given up the hunt as a bad thing. For a month he kept away, but by and by he bobbed up serenely again. "I've been sick," he said, "and I hope I have not caused you any inconvenience in holding my money. No money here? What! That is strange." "With this he thanked me and went away. He will be here again in the morning and he'll keep coming day after day until death sends him to a bigger bank. The man is just a sample of what we get every day, although he is."

THE MOST REGULAR CHAP.

of the kind I have ever seen. The boys around the bank feel rather superstitious now if he fails to come in, and I'll gamble that that black porter would quit his job the very first time that old man fails to make his daily visit."

The teller leaned on the counter. "Yes," he went on, "it would surprise you to know how many people come here day after day to get money when they have absolutely no reason for coming. They have no papers on which money can be secured, but they just come right along, hoping, I guess, that some day they will hit the bank. Now, last week a big fellow who had evidently been drinking rushed in and yelled to me that he wanted \$1,000. I had never seen him before and he made no pretence of handing up any papers. He said he was in a big rush. I realized at once that he was crazy and I acted quickly. Reaching back to my drawer I put my hand on my revolver and waited. He did not see the weapon. "The vault is closed," I said, "and you cannot get any money to-day." With that he reached his hand to his hip pocket, but I did not move. I looked him squarely in the eye and waited. He stood there for twenty seconds, with his hand on his hip and his eyes on me, and then he bowed. Without a word he turned his back to me and walked out. I tried to find out who the man was, but failed, and he never came back to repeat the demand.

A BUTCHER KNIFE.

which fairly glistened in the light. "Where did he go with that money?" he called at the top of his voice as he halted and looked at me. "Right out that door," I said, quickly, and in a moment the man had dashed through the door and went sailing down the alley. A policeman was called, but the man was not seen afterward. I am sure I would have felt the edge of his dangerous knife if I had not sent him out that door.

"Another strange thing happened once while I was working as a clerk in another bank. I was standing by the teller's counter when a nicely dressed young man came in, walking rather awkwardly. He managed to reach the teller and presented a paper. "Will you please cash this for me?" he said. The teller took the paper mechanically and looked at the stranger. "Why, this is no good," he said. "This is only a piece of game paper. What kind of a game are you trying to work?" The man gazed quickly. "Not much," said the teller, handing it back. The man looked at it. "Good God!" he cried, "then I am blind." They took him away and he died at the hospital before he had a chance to explain. The doctors said it was a mystery and the man's body was kept for six months. Finally it was sent out West on the order of a woman who wired a description and said it was her son's."

HER PROBABLE FATE.

Now, my daughter, said the house fly, you are equipped for the summer. Beware of the young men. As you re-plied the coy young thing, I'll try to suppose it will be my fate to get mashed on some old bald head.

HEALTH.

GRANULAR EYELIDS.

This is a very distressing and often serious form of conjunctivitis, or inflammation of the mucous membrane covering the eyeball and the lids. As its name implies, it is usually confined to the membrane which lines the lids; but it may also creep on to the eye portion, and even when it does not it often excites other troubles there which may endanger the sight. The disease is much less common than it used to be. At one time it was almost constantly to be found in orphan asylums, schools, armies, and wherever numbers of people lived together in more or less intimate contact, and often in such places extensive epidemics of the disease occurred.

ANOTHER HANDWRITING.

This was not uncommon, but I didn't like the signature. Under pretence of going to answer a call for my services at the telephone I slipped in and showed the check to the president. He said it was good; certainly it was, and told me to pay it. But I hesitated, and decided right there to accept the responsibility by refusing. I went back and told the woman that the depositor had drawn all his money the night before to meet a note that he had indorsed for a friend who had failed to pay, and that his other deposits would not be in until the next day. The woman was excited and became angry, but I expressed my regret and said it could not be helped then, although I would be most pleased to honor the check the next day. Well, she wanted to make it warm for me, and she said that the man had lots of money in the bank and I would hear from him if I refused to pay. "And I'll be here with him in the morning. You know he has money in this bank."

CAPE TOWN STREET RAILWAYS.

style of the cars used and what the Public Have to Pay. The street railways of Cape Town have a track mileage of 25 miles, the employes number 800 men, and 15 single-deck motor cars, and 32 double-deck and 8 trailer cars are in use. The lines run to the suburbs and are to be extended to the docks. The single-deckers have large platforms in front and rear, with roomy seats for the accommodation of smokers. "Trailers," open cars, with seats running crosswise, are attached to the double-deckers morning and evening, to accommodate the increased traffic. All the cars except the trailers have a middle aisle, with seats on each side holding two persons. The upholstery of the seats is in cane, and is always neat and the color of the cars, yellow, is kept bright and fresh. As the English people are kind to the blacks, no distinction is made on the cars. New cars have been lately ordered to serve the increasing population caused by the exodus of refugees from the Transvaal and the large numbers of soldiers in the city, who, at half price, are good patrons when off duty or riding to and from the various camps. As most of the merchants, clerks and Government officials live out of the city proper, the train lines are well patronized. No passes or free tickets are furnished. The charges are high, 6 cents being the regular rate for a distance of from two to three miles. Eight miles, the extent of the longest line, costs 36 cents.

WOMAN AND EATING.

Women are notoriously careless about their own food. One could wish that those who neglect their duty of properly and efficiently nourishing their own bodies would study the statistics of insanity and its increase among us. The old Latin proverb tells us that our aim should be to keep a sound mind in a sound body. "Drink and burry and worry send most of the men to an asylum," says a doctor, "while love affairs, combined with a lack of food, throw most of the women off their balance." The love affairs would have but little influence over them if they were properly fed, but among the illusions in which girls and women indulge is that, as they care very little about their food, so the lack of it cannot have much effect upon them. They rather despise men for being careful to have regular meals, whether business presses or not, and are inclined to vaunt their own superiority in such respects. But if they disregard the natural instincts of hunger leads us in the same path as "drink and burry and worry" lead men, and if we are to be humiliated by hypersensitiveness in love affairs, hypereminently does male common sense stand out in the matter.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

McJigger. He wanted to borrow \$5 but I wouldn't let him have it. Thingamabob. Why not? He's honest. I'd trust him with my life. McJigger. That's all right. I don't suppose your life is insured in his favor; but would you trust him with

WOMEN AS SURGEONS.

That for women surgeons are the best, and that nature has especially adapted them for the work by bestowing on them peculiar gifts and qualities, is the opinion of Sir Thomas Smith. "Their small hands, deftness and dexterous use of needle and thread, he says, "are no small advantages, now that surgery is becoming more constructive."

HOT WATER FOR BEAUTY.

Women who are trying their level best to be beautiful sometimes forget that the inward treatments are as necessary as lotions and cosmetics applied to the skin. A glass of hot water, taken an hour or even less, before breakfast, and again before going to bed will work wonders in clearing the complexion. If a teaspoonful of phosphate of soda is added to the morning glass the result will be beneficial. A glass of hot water will often relieve headaches, and the same remedy has been prescribed for a sudden chill.

MORE THAN A STATESMAN.

The diplomats of the various nations may think they know it all, but our servant girl can give them cards and spades in one game and beat them out. What's that? The dismemberment of China.

CARE OF THE EYELASHES.

The ancients made an art of the cultivation of the eyelashes. It was recognized that, besides adding to the expression of the eyes, the lashes preserved them from the dust, cold, wind and too glaring light, all of which tend to irritate and often inflame the eye. It is therefore not a vanity to endeavor to obtain them and then preserve them from falling out. A little pure vaseline applied to the eyelashes every night will aid their growth and strengthen them.

DIET OF AN EMPRESS.

The late Empress Elizabeth of Austria did not rise till 9 and breakfast was served at 10 in her own apartments. This was a substantial meal, a la Anglaise, with a variety of hot dishes, and even potatoes and other vegetables, prepared in continental fashion. With this meal her majesty took tea. Between this meal and dinner the Empress took nothing whatever, not even the much-coveted feminine afternoon tea.

WOMEN IN COREA.

"A Corean bride has her eyelids pasted together until she has been 3 days a wife," said Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, who has lived for more than twenty years in China and Corea, and who is considered among missionaries to know more about the Hermit Nation, as the Coreans are called, than any other foreigner. "Notwithstanding this rather unpropitious beginning the life of the Corean woman, while secluded, is not as unbearable as that of the women of many other Oriental nations. They are poor, and consequently compelled to work very hard, but, as a rule, are well treated by their husbands. They have pretty names, meaning plum-blossom, treasure, &c., but after marriage are known only as So-and-so's wife, until they have a son, after which they are known as the mother of that son.

"As a little lass the Corean girl is taught all about the domestic work, and begins early to assist her mother in making the family clothes. If too young to paste, she can at least hold over the stove the long iron rod to be used in pressing seams. The heating of this rod is the first thing taught a little girl. Later she learns how to paste clothes together, then to wash and iron them. Now, this use of paste instead of thread is a custom, so far as I know, practised only by the Coreans. It is done on account of their mode of ironing. To accomplish this difficult feat they rip their garments to pieces before putting them in water. After the washing garments are laid on a smooth block of wood or stone and are beaten smooth with ironing sticks. These sticks resemble a policeman's club and each ironer uses two.

"Girls and boys wear their hair hanging in two plaits until engaged to be married, after which the boy fastens his on top of his head, and the girl twists hers at the nape of her neck. Coreans hold marriage in high regard, and show a married man profound respect, while a bachelor is treated by them with marked contempt. I have seen men greet a slip of a boy wearing a top-knot with ceremonious deference, saying to each other, 'He is a man; he is about to be married,' while of a much older man, and possibly a richer, who wears his two plaits, they remark that he is a pig. He cannot get a wife. He will always be a boy."

"In the choice of his first bride the Corean leaves everything to the go-between. But of all other wives, and a Corean may have ten, the man makes his own selection. It is seldom, however, that a second wife is added to the household, except where the first wife proves childless. In such instances other wives are taken, but the dignity always remains with the first wife. Women are well treated, and as a rule, live happy, contented lives. They are gentle, attractive little bodies and devoted to their homes."

A HISTORY-MAKING WOMAN.

At the age of sixty-four that extraordinary woman the Empress Dowager of China, after having successfully delivered three emperors, broken all her enemies, and, what is more, all her former friends; after experiencing all the dramatic ups and downs of the tragedy of power, finds herself at length the sole power in China. The fate of Asia is bound up in her conquered chair and her ivory hat. If she raises her hand towards the north, Russia will triumph. If, on the contrary, she leans towards the south, the sea, another era will commence. To whatever side her favour inclines she will not be able to avert a conflict.

THE FOUR YEARS' MATRIMONY.

Mrs. J. H. H. Toronto, wife of a lawyer, has been married four years and she is a case. I tense, and she is or treatment g induced to try? Cure. She use free from pain, testimony by sa and can move a my life."

Sold by J. E.

She—Did you bride? What is good complexion teeth? "Like a

Horses And cramps. Pain-B time. Half a bc a few times. A bus one Pain-B and 50c.

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"I like you v young heires you." "I'll w Bullion," he re "I dont like yc you in a minute than you are.

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