

Wine and Fireside.**HOUSEHOLD.**

To take out black oil spots from clothing, wet the spot in turpentine, rub on plenty of soap; wash out in cold water.

To take dust from the carpet when sweeping, tear paper in small bits, wet it and scatter on the carpet before you begin.

To renovate black lace, take one tablespoonful of Brown's French shoe dressing and two tablespoonfuls of warm water; dip the lace in, squeeze out; when nearly dry press on wrong side with warm iron.

I use turpentine in my stove polish, and I often damp a cloth with it, and rub over the stove. It makes it look well and saves time and strength.

If you are troubled with white worms in your flower pots, stick in the earth half a dozen or more unlighted matches, points down; it will kill them.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

No relations in life involve more numerous and important responsibilities than those which are constituted by nature between husband and wife. If well fitted, fraught with happiness to the parents as well as blessings to their children and family; if disregardful, fruitful of discord and the deepest anguish. Passing by all that pertains to their other relations, and also all which involves their personal reciprocal relations, and also all that involves their personal reciprocal duties, consider their intercourse in one aspect only. To each is allotted peculiar cares and trials, and it is the privilege and duty of both to reciprocate kind offices. The husband comes home burdened with oppressive cares of business, and the wife meets him at the threshold with the story of her little perplexities and domestic trials. The one, perhaps, comes for relief at home; the other expects sympathy on his return; both are disappointed. Why? Because each comes to the other expecting to receive, not to extend sympathy. Hence, they are, made the means of adding to each others cares, even where love is wanting to perform a better service. Let each enter into the complaints of the other, and the sorrows of both will be mingled and neutralized. "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Each is relieved by assuming the burden of the other.

TO PREVENT DIPHTHERIA.

The following is from the pen of a reliable medical man:

To prevent diphtheria and finally exterminate it every man, woman and child throughout our land and the world should be brought to obey the laws of life and health. Parents should regularly feed, properly clothe and duly restrain all children before they come to the years of understanding and accountability. A late prominent physician of Paris estimated that 3,000 children had died in that city during the thirty of his practice there, from short sleeves, short pants and other kindred imprudences in the dressing of children. And I am fully convinced that so large a portion are sacrificed, in towns at least, in this country, from the same cause—all for a wicked fashion. And from careful observation, in the country and abroad, I am confident that at least as many more are carried off by improper food and irregularity in taking it, together with poisonous candies and other unwholesome and indigestible trash that no child or other person should eat.

BREAKFAST BACON.

The best quality of bacon is made from pigs not over six months of age, the object being to kill them when the weight ranges from 140 to 160, or at most 175 pounds. The pigs should not be extra fat, and the spare-rib lean should be left on the ribs; the bone must be cut out, and the sides cut square and smooth. When the bacon is to be sugar-cured, procure some fine salt, crush the lumps, and rub each of the pieces well, using salt freely. Bulk the pieces, and in three or four days the salt will strike through, if the meat is not allowed to become frozen. The pieces should then be taken and rubbed thoroughly, both on the flesh and skin side, with the following mixture: One-quarter of a pound of pulverized saltpetre, one pound of dark brown sugar, (or one quart of molasses,) adding sufficient salt to form a paste. This quantity is sufficient for seventy pounds of meat. Pack the pieces as snugly as possible in half barrels or barrels. Weight down and pour over the same strong brine, previously clarified by boiling and skimming it. Let this remain on the meat for three weeks; then take out the pieces and wipe them dry with cloths, and hang them not lower than six feet above a slow fire. This should be made of green hickory, sugar maple or sassafras chips, or corn on the ear, and be kept well covered with ashes, so that the materials used will slowly moulder away, the object being to dry and flavor the meat as well as to smoke it. Continue the smoking, not for a month, until the meat is much darker than it should be, but until it is slightly browned, and the meat becomes delicately flavored by the curing process. It is a bad practice to leave the meat hanging in the smoke-house to be treated with a heavy dose of smoke once a week for the purpose of keeping away the flies. As soon as cured, encase each piece separately in heavy paper, and pack away in clean, dry wood ashes. When wanted, take out one piece at a time only; cut thin, not half as thick as is ordinarily cut, and if the "gude housewife" broils it nicely, you will need no prompting from her to induce you to double the allowance for table use next season.

"SIR" AND "MA'AM" OUT OF FASHION.

A correspondent asks if children are now taught to say "sir" and "ma'am," when answering "yes" or "no" to older people. If they are, they are taught wrong. "Sir" and "ma'am" are obsolete in good speech, and entirely bad-fashioned in addressing parents and elders whose names are known. Teach a child to say "Yes, father," "Yes, papa," "Yes, mother," and to repeat after its "yes," or "no" the name of the person addressed: as "Yes Mrs. Smith," or "No, Mr. Brown," and it will always have the speech of good breeding in any society. It gives a child much more ease in talking to insist on this trifling particular, because there always comes a time, in growth or acquaintance, when he knows he should drop the old parrot-response; and then there is nothing to substitute for it; this makes abrupt and rude speech. The little difficulties about superior or inferior—in age or other matters—that "sir" or "ma'am" seem to bring up—are all got over by remembering that to use the name or title of relationship is always correct in replying, and good manners even among children themselves.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LADIES—HOW THEY DRESS.

Small bonnets and round hats of medium sizes, continue to make up the bulk of the importations of millinery. The new small capotes have the brim lifted slightly above the head, so that it may be trimmed inside with shired puffs of velvet, or else there is a coronet band of the straw rolled back in the front of the bonnet, and this is to be covered with velvet that may be either smooth or gathered. Some of these bonnets have pointed sides coming down behind the ears, while others are rounded off quite short on the sides, and have the long crown with a round top now used in the Langtry bonnet. In other small bonnets the crown is large and square, with the sides pressed outward to make room for the high yet soft coiffure which is worn on the top of the head. Thus far no pokes are seen, and there are very few of the rather large bonnets that are liked by elderly ladies.

ROUND HATS.—The new round hat have high large crowns, like those of men's silk hats, but the brims are very narrow, shelving out slightly in front, but narrower on the sides, and still narrower behind. There are sloping crowns shown for very youthful ladies, and one unique style has a bag crown almost in satchel shape, being much longer from front to back than from side to side, and slightly folded over at the top. The brims of the large crowned hats turn upward on the edges, and are to be faced with velvet. English turbans are shown with ample crowns, and brims that roll high and close in front, but slope entirely away in the back.

NEW STRAWS AND COLORS. These bonnets and hats come in plain English straws and in glossy satin straws; they may be had entirely in one color, or in alternating braids of two shades, or in Scotch mixtures of many colors, like those of cheviot cloths, illuminated by threads of some bright shade of red, blue or green that gives a key to the color to be used in their trimming. Colored straws are more largely imported than white ones. Pale brown shades are shown in the new Panama tints and in champagne or mushroom colors that are ecru with pinkish hues, chocolate browns and the yellow-browns of the past winter. There are fewer gray bonnets than were imported last season, and in their stead are shades with both green and gray in them. Dark blue, garnet and the brilliant coquelicot red, with reseda or mignonette color, black and the cream white of Tuscan straws, are all found in the new bonnets.

HINTS ABOUT DRESSES.—The vests of basques of dressy toilets are now laced instead of being buttoned, and are made of some bright color veiled with lace, as poppy red velvet with jaited Spanish lace drooping upon it in a black satin basque. These laced vests are very handsome in basques that are cut open at the neck in square or triangular shapes; thus in a basque of brocade that has white satin figures on a poppy red ground of satin the red vest is of the new ottoman satin that is repped lengthwise instead of across. A jabot of Valenciennes lace is in the square opening of the neck, and falls over the vest its whole length in a full frill beginning on the sides. A row of the lace is usually inserted lengthwise in the elbow sleeves of such basques, but a newer arrangement is to insert three or four bands of lace across the fronts of the sleeves from seam to seam. This has the

good effect of making thin arms look full and short, and is seen in oriental or in Valenciennes laces in the pretty white satin suran dresses worn by bridesmaids. The square neck of such a dress has then a full soft vest of the piece lace below the square opening, and the apron drapery is of similar net, falling in full gathers or folds from the top straight down the middle, and very long there, while the sides are caught up differently, one being left straight, and ornamented with ends and bows of white ribbon or knots of flowers, while the other side curves upward to the hip and forms a panier puff there, from whence droop long loops and ends of ribbon.

THE ROMANCE OF A BANK.

In the year 1740 one of the directors of the Bank of England, a man of unimpeachable honor, lost a bank note for \$30,000, under peculiar circumstances. It seems he had bought an estate for that sum of money, and for convenience sake obtained a note for that amount. As he was about to put it under lock and key, after he reached home, he was called out of the room, whereupon, as he thought, he laid it upon the mantelpiece. Upon returning, a few minutes later, the note had disappeared. It could not have been stolen, for no one had entered the room, whereupon he concluded that it had been blown into the fire and had been consumed. He laid the matter before the officers of the bank, and they reissued a note for the same amount, he giving bonds to reimburse the bank if the note should ever be presented for payment. Thirty years after, when he had long been dead and his estate distributed among his heirs, the supposed non-existent note turned up at the bank counter for payment. As the bank could not afford to dishonor the obligation, the money was paid out, and the heirs of the dead man were asked to make good the loss; this they refused to do, nor could the bank employ any legal machinery to force them to do so. The person who profited by the matter was supposed to be a builder, employed to pull down the dead man's house and build another on its site. He found the missing \$30,000 note in a crevice in the chimney, in which it somehow got lodged after being laid on the mantelpiece. It must have been kept many years, and its presentation to the bank was so arranged that the builder became a rich man by a sudden stroke of blind fortune.

SIMPLICITY IN BRIDAL DRESSES

Is at last becoming the fashion, and brides are not carrying as large bouquets as usual. It is now the fashion for the bridesmaids to give the bride her bouquet, and to embroider or paint her initials on one of the ends of the ribbons which ties it, the groom's on the other, and the date of the wedding in the centre. The bride can always keep the ribbon then as a memento of her marriage. Bridesmaids seldom go bareheaded into church nowadays. If they officiate in the morning or afternoon, little capote bonnets are worn that match or contrast with their costumes. If at an evening wedding, they wear short veils of tulle thrown back from their faces and extending only to their waists. The latest news concerning the English weddings is that bridesmaids have recently appeared in bright canary color, possibly striving to emulate Mr. Watler in the display of nocturnes and sonatas in yellow and white.