HOME IS BEST.

[By John Greenleaf Whittier.]

The hills are dearest which our childish feet
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet
Are ever those at which our young lips drank,
Stooped to their waters o'er the grassy bank,
Midst the cold, dreary sea-watch, Home's hearth-light
Shines round the helmsman plunging through the night;
And still, with inward eye, the traveler sees
In close, dark stranger-streets, his native trees.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A New Invention.

Francis Willard writes to the Union Signal as follows: Steven's dish-washing machine deserves special notice outside of all business considerations from the fact that it was invented by two of our most devoted white-ribboners, Mr. and Mrs. Steven, formerly of Missouri, each of whom taxes the other with having done the inventing; but it was a joint affair, and Mr. Steven is one of the most generous of men, who, instead of taking all the credit to himself, is solicitous that his wife should come in for her share. The way it came about was this: In Missouri Mrs. Steven was prominent in our W. C. T. U. dining hall on the fair grounds where they fed 10,000 people, and the worst disadvantage under which she labored as a leader was the difficulty to get any one to wash the dishes. She often said to her husband that if this could be removed it would wonderfully facilitate the people and the making of money for the local union.

For a long time he paid little attention, but finally she got a collar box and some hair pins, correlated them according to her idea of how a dish-washing machine might be put together, and gave him no rest until he took notice of her idea. He is of a most inventive mind, and she was greatly encouraged when he said, "I believe that might work." So they took a washing boiler and set in with larger pins. Mrs. Steven says playfully, "We have made at least a hundred different kinds, but this one is perfection. It will win." Mr. Steven says: "My wife and I invented this machine. She saw the point first. We worked at it six years. There are already 40 patents on dish-washing machines, but none has ever become popular. They have so many defects. We have studied all and tried to avoid all the mistakes of our predecessors. Heat and force do the work. Glassware is polished and made as glossy as velvet. There is no lint on the dishes. It takes but three minutes to wash and dry them in first-rate shape. Only three-quarters of a minute to do the washing. No hand touches them from the time they are put in the machine until you roll them up to the table and take them out when you wish to set the table the next time. Forty dishes is the complement of the ordinary home washer, 60 to 300 for hotels, according to the size; and the price for family size will be $10 to $12, according to the distance the machine must be shipped. The dishes are held in a firm and novel manner, insuring them against any possibility to breakage, and remain stationary, that is, the dishes do not move around in the machine. It is easily understood and worked by a child 12 years of age, and is the only machine in which the dishes are handled but once." Women have been released many times, but perhaps they have never had an emancipation that will be more generally appreciated than this, from the never-ending task that involves hot water, red hands, parboiled finger ends and everlasting clearing up. As Captain Cuttle said: "Now it is found, make a note on't." This is a free translation, but covers the ground.

A Pink Luncheon.

At a pink lunch recently I was struck by the unique arrangement of the table as we entered the dining-room. The table, which had covers for eight, was covered by a heavy linen cloth with the most artistic drawn-work across the middle and down through the center. Through this gleamed the pink satin with which the heavy padding had been covered before the open-work cloth had been put on. In the center was a square reflector, and the large, flat glass bowl which rested upon it was entirely covered by the pink carnations with which it was filled. On two sides of the bowl were pink Dresden candelabra, each bearing four pink candles with carnation shades. Four cut-glass baskets—each tied with a dainty bow of pink gros-grain ribbon—contained respectively figs, dates, French stuffed prunes and some other foreign fruit; these were on each of the four sides of the reflector. At each corner were small silver dishes shaped like shells containing a pink-silk doily; these contained a variety of salted almonds, burnt pistachio nuts and rare candied fruits. Beyond each candelabra was a peach-blow dish, filled with cracked ice in which were the olives. Six little bon-bon dishes, three of cut glass and three of silver, were arranged along the table, all having minature tongs tied with pink ribbon. The individal salt bowls and little gold salt shovels were tied with ribbon. At each corner of the table were silver candlesticks, with candle and shade like those of the two candelabra. These were placed in flat dishes, and the dish and vase were both imbedded in carnations with smilax and maiden-hair hanging to the floor. The Royal Worcester fruit dishes, of which there were two, were at the sides of the reflector between the candelabra and imbedded in pink roses. There were four kinds of fruit, but none conflicting with the pink decorations. The bouquets of Katharine Mermet roses and carnations at each lady's plate were tied with two yards of pink gros-grain ribbon. The napkins were pink silk. All these decorations (with the exception of the olives and individual salts, which were removed at the end of the salad course) were kept on during the entire meal.—[Table Talk.

Large Luncheons.

One general principle may be laid down for the following of any woman who thinks of giving a large luncheon—don't undertake too much. If you cannot afford to engage the most difficult dishes from a caterer, be very sure that your cook is equal to preparing them in a satisfactory manner. Better have a few things, and have them well done, than a long menu of indifferently cooked viands. A large luncheon is no light undertaking at the best, except to those who have a practiced chef and an expert butler, and a great deal of personal supervision is required to make it a success.

If the number of guests is larger than can be conveniently accommodated at one table, two or three smaller ones may be used. One table is rather handsomer, however, as it admits of concentrating, instead of scattering the decoration. The cloth should be white, or something very handsome in colors. A center-piece of velvet or plush or satin, or of linen, embroidered, painted, done in cut-work or drawn-work, or something else equally elegant as material or ornament, should be in the middle of the table. The center-piece may be painted and the mirror is often placed, bearing the bowl, basket or jar of flowers.

Tall candelabra should hold enough candles to light the room well, and each candle should have its tiny paper or silk shade and its glass bobeche. If the gas must be used, it should be shaded. The dishes containing hors d'œuvres—bonbons, glace fruits, etc.—must be many, and their contents of the choicest.

The arrangement of silver, glass and china may be the same as at a small luncheon, except that the amount of silver at each place must be increased. The bread sticks on every napkin must be tied with a narrow ribbon matching the broad one that ties the bouquet de corsage provided for every guest. Cards bearing the names of the guests indicate their seats, and may be either hand-painted or plain. Favors are often given, and should be placed on the table before the luncheon is announced.

Oysters or Little Neck clams compose the first course, and are followed by bouillon. Fish succeeds this; then comes one entree, and sometimes two. Next is a dish of meat, with one or more vegetables, and then the Roman punch appears.

After this, game appears, and then salad. The table then being cleared, pastry in some form, or Charlottes or jellies are brought in, and this course in turn is succeeded by ices in pretty or fanciful shapes. An attractive caprice is that of ices or cream in the form of fruits heaped up in and rolling out of a basket of clear ice or spun sugar placed on a salver. Ices in small goblets or tumblers of clear ice are often served. The fruit comes next, and is accompanied by bonbons, glace fruits, marrons, and the like. Last are coffee and chocolate.

Of the following menus, either one is suitable for a large luncheon:

1.
Raw Oysters.
Chicken Bouillon.
Creamed Lobster. Crackers or Bread and Butter.
Scalloped Chicken.
Sweetbread Pates. Green Peas.
Maraschino Punch.
Fillet of Beef, Mushbroom Sauce.
French Fried Potatoes.
Boiled Squabs on Toast. Watercress.
Chicken Salad.
Strawberries in Wine Jelly, with Whipped Cream.
Nesselrode Pudding. Biscuit. Fancy Cakes.
Fruit. Bonbons.
Coffee. Chocolate.

2.
Clams on Ice. Bouillon.
Halibut Steaks, Cream Sauce.
Parisian Potatoes.
Ham Pates. Green Peas.
Stuffed Crabs.
Chicken Cutlets.
Broiled Fillet of Beef, au Maitre d'Hotel
Asparagus.
Roman Punch.
Quail on Toast. Celery Salad.
Fried Mushrooms on Toast, with Sauce a l'Espagnol
Frozen Pudding. Whipped Cream.
Ices.
Fruit.
Coffee. Chocolate.
—[Harper's Bazar.

"Puncheon."

A "puncheon," and why not? We have long used the word, luncheon, descriptive of the midday meal, and why not puncheon for an afternoon set-out, at which are served various kinds of punches, liquid and frozen, flanked by a variety of delicate wafers, crisp cheese-straws, and the like. The "puncheon" has been inaugurated at Newport, and has met with such instant favor that it is already one of the crazes of the season. The leading charm of the "puncheon" is its formality. The hostess issues cards to some twelve or fifteen of her chosen friends, no more. In the left-hand corner of the pasteboard is engraved the word "puncheon;" in the right hand, the hour, usually 2 p.m. The guests assembled find the reception-parlor coolly shaded; drawn blinds shutting out the afternoon sunshine, waxen candles and fairy lamps furnishing the requisite light. Tiny tables, laid with snowy cloths, are set about the room and upon them are the light refreshments. The service is as simple as possible; no more plates, dishes nor silver, than are positively necessary; while, as the tables are small, the servants are not required after they have once placed the viands upon the table. Orange ice is a feature of the "puncheon." It is served in cups formed of the rind of the fruit. Punch, the kind left to individual choice, is drank from long, slender glasses, and iced consomme, so grateful on a midsummer day, is served in cups. Plates of small sandwiches and fancy cakes complete the menu of a "puncheon;" and, as the girl of the period would add, "It is quite the 'swagger' thing to give."

Picnics.

The first requisites for a picnic are people (young or old) who are willing to make the best of things and take life as they find it, at least for that day. If it rains they must be willing to look for the silver lining to the cloud; they should strive to forget all, save making their friends and themselves happy and content.

The girl who is always the favorite at a picnic, is the one who is perfectly independent, and can go up or down hill alone; who is not afraid if she sees a snake, and who is willing to do her part to make the day a pleasant one. She should wear a plain, simple suit, that she need not be in terror lest she tear or injure it, and that is sufficiently short for her to walk in easily.

A pretty and becoming picnic dress is made of flannel—a plain, round skirt, either tucked or trimmed with four or five rows of braid, with either a blouse waist or a hunter's jacket. A comfortable shade hat should accompany this, and a jacket of heavier material than the dress. A bright ribbon will give color enough, and solid comfort can be taken in such a suit. White, or cambric dresses persist in getting dirty and wrinkled, and often, before the day is over, look anything but fresh and becoming. For the boys, a bicycle costume is both comfortable and suitable.

One of the most important parts of a picnic is the lunch basket. This should be all planned beforehand, so that there will not be a scarcity of sandwiches and a quantity of cakes, or vice versa. For sandwiches, slice bread very thin and even, butter it slightly and spread with ham or tongue filling, or leave plain, put on the other slice and cut in small squares, oblong, diamond or three-cornered pieces. Be sure that you have plenty of them, for a picnic generally means a hungry crowd. Wrap them in a napkin wrung out in cold water, to keep them from drying, and put a dry napkin over them. Salads, cabbage or chicken are always nice for a picnic and can be easily carried in a glass fruit jar. Pickles can be carried in the same way. Jelly is always nice. Cold boiled or stuffed eggs are also nice, and Saratoga chips are always relished. Cold tongue, ham, or veal loaf sliced thin can be carried easily, and is always enjoyed. Hickory-nut cake, caramel, chocolate or white cake are general favorites with picnickers, and can be carried without fear of crushing.

Either lemons, or bottled lemon juice, should always be taken for lemonade. Each lady should furnish knives, forks, spoons, napkins and plates, in sufficient number to supply all. Table cloths suitable for picnics should also be taken, also a large pail and pitcher for water and lemonade, and cups for drinking.

Hammocks, swings, and a pleasant game or two should be taken, and can be easily strapped together. The amount of traps, or luggage, as it is termed by the boys, must be determined by the way in which the party go; whether by boat, rail or carriage. The boys may sometimes object to carrying the luggage, but they seldom object to eating the contents of the baskets, or resting in the hammocks.

"Picnics should be free from all formality; mirth and gaiety should reign supreme." In getting up a picnic there must be some head, or committee, who will make the plans and necessary arrangements, for, "what is everybody's business is generally nobody's."—[The Household.

What Women Are Doing.

Japanese cotton crape is a dainty and inexpensive material for summer dancing and dinner gowns for youthful women.

Capricious women who delight in the extreme of every fashion are padding or stiffening the tops of their leg-o'-mutton and other full sleeves.

Straw color, united with a reserved amount of pinkish heliotrope, or the reverse, is one of the most artistic and popular color combinations of to-day for demi toilette, and also for full evening dress.

Fashionable dust cloaks, tea gowns and tailor-made costumes are made up in tan color, with accessories of olive-green velvet. Tan is becoming to everyone, whether elderly or youthful, slight or stout, light or dark.

To the farmer's daughter sending to The Cosmopolitan before November 1 the best article of 4,000 words descriptive of farm life, with suggestions as to the best methods of making farm life attractive and happy, $200 will be paid.

Election returns in England show that wherever women were candidates for Poor Law Guardians, they received a large vote. There are now thirty-six in London, an increase of eight over last year, and one hundred in the kingdom.

The number of farewell dinners given in London to Toole, the popular English comedian, was remarkable. The actresses, being denied admission to the dinner given him by his professional brothers, organized one for themselves, and carried it out with great magnificence, Mr. Toole being the only man present. Ellen Terry presided.

When, in accordance with the pretty English custom, the charming Duchess of Portland was offered by her husband a superb necklace of rare stones on the occasion of the birth of her little daughter, she declined the gift, and asked to have its money value given to build new alms-houses on the estate for the benefit of sick or infirm tenants.

It is noticeable that the Suede kid half-shoes and slippers, so frequently seen last season, are rarely met with this. They were pretty and dressy; but were short-lived, by reason of the Suede kid so readily rubbing and staining itself out of all semblance. Colored morocco wears far better; and half-shoes of morocco, dyed in the shades of gray, navy blue or cardinal, are admired with dinner or dancing toilets.

Miss Helen Leah Reed, of the Harvard Annex, has just captured from sixteen male competitors the Sargent prize for the best metrical translation of an ode of Horace; in this instance the very difficult Twenty-ninth Ode of the Third Book being chosen. Hitherto this prize has hardly ever been fairly won in its entirety. During her four years' course Miss Reed has done far more than enough work to entitle her to her B. A.

Statistics have been published of the women students of Cambridge and Oxford universities, showing the fallacy of the old argument that study is injurious to the constitution of women. It is shown that among students, both men and women, the proportion of marriages is comparatively small. It is also shown that there are fewer childless women among the married students than among other women, and not only that, but their children are healthier.

At the last "drawing-room" Lady Morell Mackenzie, wife of the skillful and pugnacious physician to the Emperor Frederic, wore a gown of gold brocade looped and ornamented with large bunches of real oranges. Mrs. Rider Haggard attracted much attention by her beautiful dress of gray and white satin, trimmed with butterflies of gold and pearls, a huge butterfly forming the front of the bodice. Her petticoat was of gold brocade, and her costly jewels moon-stones.

Miss Elaine Goodale, Government Supervisor of Education among the Sioux, who lives in camp or reservation in the most primitive way, traveling from Indian village to village on horseback or in "prairie schooner," is a handsome and brilliant young woman, a fine scholar, and true poet, who deliberately prefers this missionary service among a hapless people to the social success which she seemed destined to command.

Miss Margaret Alford, niece of that distinguished Greek scholar and cleric Dean Alford, has won first place in the classical tripos at Cambridge, where, in the mathematical tripos, Miss Fawcett had just before taken precedence by four hundred marks of the male Senior Wrangler. Besides these young ladies, two others, Miss Field and Miss Lea, take honors among the Wranglers, while ten more are Senior Optimes, and four are Junior Optimes. No woman failed to pass the examinations with credit, while six men were "plucked."

Gold-leaf jelly sounds luxuriant, does it not? Yet that is what was the novel sweet served at a recent luncheon by an ingenious hostess. Instead of the wine used ordinarily in the composition of calf's-foot jelly, it occurred to this lady to use the famous French liqueur called "Eau-de Vie-de-Daut-sic," in which gold leaf is held in solution. The experiment proved a beautiful success, and the shining gold jelly served on low saucers of cut glass in a foam of whipped cream, called forth general admiration.

Miss Frances E. Willard spoke a few days ago at Fredericton, N. B., before the Methodist Conference of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. She told them how proud she was that the Methodist Conference in the United States had given injunctions to have the word "obey" left out of the marriage service, and her hearers applauded rapturously. Rev. Dr. Carman, the presiding officer, then rose, and said, "My sister, the holy motherhood of this nation is going to vote,"—a prediction which called out renewed applause.

The closing meeting for the year of the Illinois Woman's Press Association had some special features of interest, notably a manuscript journal containing excellent articles on the following topics: "Inadequate Reformatory Institutions for Girls," "Difficulties of Advertising," "Christian Science," "Theosphy," "Women's Suffrage," "Women's Sphere in Journalism," "Minnetonka—the New Home for Working Women," "Summer Homes for Children," "Poem and Translation," temperance news, art notes, correspondence, and a bright summary of current news.

Lighting reception and dining-rooms with waxen candles prevailed so extensively through the past winter that next season it is promised we shall have the "high art candles" that are a furore just now in English country houses. These candles are said to be exceptionally beautiful, and are molded of a superior quality of wax that does not run. They come in sixteen different shadings, and it is a "fad" to have the candles match in color the hangings of the room in which they burn. Branched candelabra in heavy silver plate are frequently chosen for the dining-table; but they are scarcely so attractive as those of dainty blue and white Dresden, the branches upheld by graceful figures.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

The distribution of foreign missionaries in the chief missionary fields is reported to be as follows: China has one ordained missionary to each 733,000 of population; Siam, one to each 600,000; Corea, one to each 500,000; India, one to each 350,000; Africa, one to each 300,000; Japan, one to each 215,000; Burmah, one to each 200,000. Nearly all the missionaries in Africa are around the coast. In Central Africa and the Soudan there is as yet only one missionary to each 5,000,000 people.

Sir Alfred Croft, the British director of public instruction at Bengal, India, after referring to the undermining of Hinduism by English education, remarks: "As to the old religion, I have derived the impression that no foundation is left; that educated Hindu society, in its traditional observance of ordinary moral laws, is, in fact, 'working without sanctions.' The vague form of theism to which, at the best, the popular religion has been reduced in the minds of educated Hindus, is altogether too thin and colorless to supply the emotional force without which theological propositions are powerless to influence conduct."

The donations to the American Board for the month of May are $914 80 smaller than the same month last year. The legacies are larger by $6,805 87. The increase in nine months in donations is $30,562 64, and in legacies $92,973 69. The total receipts for nine months are $454,228 34. The total appointments of missionaries and assistant missionaries since Nov. 1 are 56, 21 men, 35 ladies. Of the men five are graduates of Yale, four of Chicago, three of Oberlin, two of Hartford, one of Andover, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one physician, two unordained, one taking theology under private instructor. Micronesia, which has been so crippled in its force by deaths and removals, it is stated, is to be reinforced by eleven missionaries on the next sailing of the "Morning Star."

As India is engrossing at the present time so much of the attention of the Christian Church, figures relating to its people and their religion may be useful. In March, 1888, the population of British India, including the Protectorates and Feudatories, was reckoned by the Government at 269,000,000. It is calculated that there are about two millions of Christians in India, counting Roman Catholics, Protestants, and adherents of what are known as the Eastern Churches. To the Romish Church about a million adherents are assigned; to the Syrian, Armenian, and Greek Churches about 300,000; to the Church of England, 360,000; to the Presbyterian Churches, 20,000; and to other Protestant communions, 158,000. There are still 106,000,000 men and 111,000,000 women who can neither read nor write. The different languages spoken are 109.

In Canton, China, with its 1,500,000 inhabitants, there are fifteen Christian chapels, where missionaries and the native ministers preach the Gospel, not on Sunday only, but daily, and from two to four hours each day, to audiences varying from 50 to several hundreds. After the sermon, Chinese evangelists continue the service. Free conversations and discussions follow; rooms are at hand for private conferences, and Christian books and tracts are kept in readiness and disposed of in large numbers. The preaching halls are thronged during the hottest months—July, August and September—and from noon till 3 o'clock, the hottest part of the day. Tens of thousands of visitors to the city have heard the Gospel in these chapels and halls, and have carried it hundreds of miles into the interior. The missionary encounters these in the most remote places on his inland tours, and sometimes listens with surprise while they repeat the substance of the discourse which they have heard. The dialect used by most of the missionaries in preaching is the Punti, or pure Cantonese, by which they have access to 20,000,000 of people.

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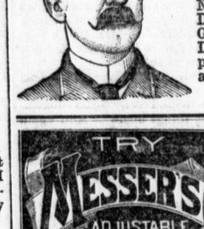

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ABOUT HAIR

Editor of the ADVERTISER:

Sir,—I have, as you know, for some time advertised in Canada and the States a preparation for the hair called "Dr. Dorenwend's Hair Magic." I have received some thousands of flattering testimonials from those who have used it as to its merits as a restorative of gray or faded hair; also as a promoter of the growth and a certain cure for dandruff.

A great many of my correspondents ask the questions: "Why is my hair turning gray so early? Why is my hair falling out?" As it is impossible for me to answer every one, I take the liberty of encroaching on your valuable space to make a general reply. A great many persons do not seem to be aware that excessive washing and rubbing is injurious to the growth of the hair; such is the case, however. Constant washing and rubbing the scalp and hair causes over irritation and removes the oily substance which gives strength to the hair; undue heat caused by the wearing of heavy headgear is also injurious. Anything that will tend to dry up the sap or life of the hair will cause dandruff, falling out of the hair, gray or faded hair and finally baldness. Of course there are other causes as diseases, hereditary tendencies, etc., but the first mentioned are the main and most common.

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