

HOUSE FURNISHING.

A MODIFICATION OF THE POPULAR COLONIAL STYLE.

A Modern Library Representing Furniture of Various Periods—Two Different Color Schemes, One For a Cold Light and One For a Direct Light.

Art Amateur has given an illustrated description of a library which is a modification of the present popular colonial style. This affords more opportunity for freedom in furnishing, as the furniture is of various periods and styles.

There is a renaissance chair, with spirally wrought legs and carved back. In the center of the room are a table and chair rather in the style of Louis XV, and at the other side of the table is a leather upholstered chair of a kind that was most common in the reign of Louis XIII. The tall standing lamp of wrought iron is a wholly modern development. But the mantle with its Ionic columns and overmantel set with an oval mirror, the woodwork and plaster moldings and stenciled ceiling, give an air of order and harmony to the whole arrangement.

The room is well lighted from two sides, but as it may run either north or south or east or west two different color schemes are suggested. In the former case the light will be mainly cold, and



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a warm tone should be adhered to. It will be found best to keep the walls and ceiling of a plain tint, the stenciling on the ceiling to be of a tone lighter than the walls and darker than the mass of the ceiling. Few woods look better in a north light than mahogany, and its use is advised for mantel and wainscot. This, with the brick facing of the mantel and the rich reds and browns of the furniture and rugs, suggest a red tone for the rooms. In that case a plain paper of a deep terra cotta or dark crimson tint may be used for the walls, and the ceiling should be a very deep tone of old ivory.

The colors to be first introduced in the bric-a-brac and accessories should be browns and olives and tones of cream and ivory, but in spots, as in the shades of the lamps, the rugs and the brocade covering of the easy chair, stronger tints may be introduced—reds, blues and greens preferably.

Should the light be warm and direct, a colder general scheme may be adopted, and there may be a choice between rose-wood or mahogany woodwork, as before, but with walls in dark blue and ceiling in pale turquoise, and oak woodwork, with a correspondingly lighter treatment throughout. If oak be used, it is recommended that the brocade in the first place be of an olive glaze, not red or brown. The walls may be in light terra cotta or brown, and the ceiling in cream color. Bright yellows and pinks would take the place of the bright reds and blues in the alternative schemes.

But in color, as in form, it will be found that liberty as to the final decoration of a room depends very much on the strict maintenance of harmony in the first setting out of the scheme. One should not permit discord in the larger masses of color, with the idea of being able to bring them into harmony later.



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by cleverly disposed spots of brighter color. Even if one should be successful, the result is never quite so good, and besides the objects that furnish such spots of color are commonly movable. Still there is no such thing as laying down unalterable rules in matters of decoration.

Treatment of Narrow Halls.

There is no place so hard to treat artistically as the narrow hall in a small apartment. Every one knows it is a long line of space without a break, and from the main door to the kitchen door, which is within view at the end of the hall, to the homemaker it is an eyesore. In the middle of this hall place a pole, in which thick curtains can be adjusted by rings and hooks, so, when necessary, it can be drawn together, screening the working room beyond. To utilize a small space near the main door let the chest of drawers find a place there. With good decorating it will be equal to the occasion. For a background a large palm leaf forms an excellent scheme, says Decorator and Furnisher.

BOOTS HAVE HAD THEIR DAY.

The Trade Badly Affected by the Increased Wear of Shoes.

The diminished use of boots is a matter of concern to the manufacturers of them and to the producers of heavy leather and heavy calfskins. Twenty years ago the calf boot industry was a leading one in New England.

Whole towns were studded with factories which produced calf boots exclusively. For a decade the sale has been gradually falling off, and today it is of hardly any importance.

A few manufacturers of shoes include boots as a specialty, but the demand is too light to amount to much. When calf boots were more in vogue, manufacturers consulted the partialities of the cowboys, to whom price was a secondary consideration.

The legs were frequently corded with silk stitching. The stars and crescent and other fanciful ornamentations were laid on the legs of the boots. The soles were inlaid with copper, zinc and brass nails. The cowboys no longer pay \$15 or \$20 for a pair of boots. They were not the only wearers of calf boots. They were extensively worn.

Many men prefer them today, though the number is growing less. The old fashioned stoga boots were formerly sold in large quantities. They are well nigh obsolete. There followed a demand for a lighter and more stylish article.

A kip boot of lighter texture was produced about equal in appearance to the best calf boot, but this, too, has fallen somewhat into disuse. Where there were 20 factories producing boots exclusively, there is now but one. Even the farmers are using heavy shoes instead of boots, and if it becomes a necessity to wear long legged boots they buy rubbers.

Twenty years ago the entire product of Salem and Peabody was heavy boots and brigan leather. Today there are less than half a dozen tanners making it. Brogans and plowshares are indispensable in many sections of country, but there are comparatively few exclusive manufacturers of these now.

The Creedmore, Dom Pedro, English ties and creole congress are supplanting them. The decline in the consumption of calf boots affects the tanners of calf skins. It is a question what is to be done with heavy skins. The tanners must necessarily buy more or less of them. They cannot select light and medium weights exclusively, and if they tan them they feel no certainty of being able to dispose of them in the finished state. There is nevertheless a use in this world for whatever is good for anything, and there will be some way of disposing of heavy calfskins, though for the moment it appears difficult to point out the direction into which they will be moved.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Flight Between Bull and Alligator.

I heard an interesting story of a fight between an alligator and a bull on the shores of Lake Okechobee. Alligators are quite numerous in that lake, and it is little visited by white men, though Seminole Indians fish and hunt there. Herds of cattle roam about through that section of the state, and the bull in question belonged to one of these herds.

It was drinking at a small inlet on the lake when it was caught by an alligator. The bull managed to free itself by pulling the 'gator partly out of the water. It then lowered its horns and caught the 'gator, throwing it on the bank. When the bull made another attack, the alligator struck the bull with its tail and severely hurt it. The bull managed to tear a hole in the abdomen of the 'gator, but on another charge the 'gator broke one of the legs of the bull by a blow from its tail.

This disabled the bull, and the 'gator managed to break another leg in the same way, but the saurian soon bled to death, and the bull, when found with its two broken legs, had to be shot.—Florida Letter.

Some Explanations of the Ocean's Salt.

The Pythagoreans held that the sea was salt by reason of the tears shed by Kronos, father of Zeus. According to the old Hebrew tradition, the ocean was originally a great body of fresh water, but which was made salt by the abundant tears of the fallen angels. One sect of Buddhists believe that Lot's wife—that is to say, the "pillar of salt" which was once the wife of the humble gentleman named above—lies at the bottom of the ocean in a certain narrow strait, and that once each year the waters of all oceans flow through that narrow channel. The Talmudic writers say that it was never salt until Moses wept repentance after breaking the tables of stone.—St. Louis Republic.

Votes Not Worth Having.

Some people's notions of Hodge's ideas of politics are illustrated by the soliloquy of a laborer on his way to the poll: "Yes, yes, Gladstone was a great man, but I main think he was too out for us poor folk. When votes was worth a f'p' note, he kept un all to himself, and now, when they ain't worth a far-den, we all has un! Ah, he was main too clever for us!" So he marches in and votes for the squire.—London Star.

Avoided the Subject.

Winks—Did McKick have much to say on the subject of railroad monopoly while you were there?

Minks—Well, no. You see, just after I called, a cartman drove up with a box for him. The railroad freight on it for 100 miles was a quarter; the cartman's charge for hauling it six blocks was 50 cents.—New York Weekly.

"Soots, Wha Hae," was by Burns. It was written on a dark day while the author was on a journey. The tune is "Hey Tuttle Tuttle," an old march that is said by tradition to have animated Bruce's men at Bannockburn.

Many towns in Europe have local holidays commemorative of some important event in their history.

CORRECT PROPORTIONS.

Fatness and Leanness—How to Obtain and Retain a Desirable Weight.

Women who are correctly proportioned and neither too fat nor too lean are few in number. In order to give some idea of the correct proportions of the features and the body, the following is here appended from Good Housekeeping:

The head should be one-seventh of the body. The nose, forehead and chin of equal length. The distance between the eyes, the length of the eye. The distance from the inner angle of the eye to the dividing line of the lips should measure from 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 inches.

A woman of 5 feet should weigh 110 pounds; 5 feet 1 inch, 115; 5 feet 2 inches, 120; 5 feet 3 inches, 127; 5 feet 4 inches, 134; 5 feet 5 inches, 142; 5 feet 6 inches, 146; 5 feet 7 inches, 152; 5 feet 8 inches, 160.

It seems the tendency of women in middle life to grow stout. When such a condition exists, the appearance of too much flesh can, to a certain extent, be overcome by the arrangement of the clothing. The underwear should consist of a union suit of silk, balbriggan or wool, one skirt, made with a yoke fitting smoothly over the lower part of the corset and buttoned to it. The corset should also be provided with a hook in the front and back to prevent the dress skirt from becoming disarranged. Flat corset strings should be used, and not too tightly laced. If the abdomen is prominent, have the corset made to order with this defect in view.

Fleshy women should avoid everything in the way of liquors, especially beer, starchy cereals, like cornmeal, hominy, rye, oatmeal and brown bread; also avoid too much seasoning in the way of salt, pepper or sauces. These create an unnatural thirst, and water enters largely into the composition of fat. Meats can be eaten freely as they enter into muscle, not fat. Fleshy people should exercise vigorously every day and not be given to too many hours sleep. They should also sleep on hard beds. Pampering the body in habits of luxury predisposes one to embonpoint.

Some women are constitutionally inclined to thinness. In such a condition the right kind of food is one of the requisites toward change. Tea and coffee should be abstained from, and cream or rich milk substituted. Eggs, fish, cereals, the cereals and vegetables should be the diet, with a glass of water containing the juice of an orange and plenty of sugar, to be drunk immediately upon rising. Cultivate a cheerful state of mind, take plenty of sleep, and tie down a great deal in the daytime. No posture is so favorable for gaining flesh. Above all, don't worry.

Fashionable Millinery.

This season's millinery includes large hats, small bonnets and the intermediate forms and English walking hats. Lace, flowers and fur are associated on

A FASHIONABLE BONNET.

For street wear a favorite trimming consists in a border of sable, with sable tails standing erect.

Bonnets are no longer things of shreds and patches, but of plate and corners deftly treated, and made smart with new aigret and jet trimmings. Some of the aigrets are of cocks' feathers, edged with jet, and many feathers used in millinery are bordered with jet. Velvet treader hats have been accepted with avidity.

We have had hats trimmed in front, trimmed at the side, trimmed at the back. Now the latest arrangement is to trim them round—rosettes and wings may stand up where they will, and crepe from the center or back are equally fashionable.

Cranberry Shortcake.

Make a tender crust of say, a quart of flour, a quarter of a cup of butter and two teaspoonsful of baking powder. When baked, spread thickly with cranberry sauce ready prepared. A dressing of whipped cream will be quite an addition. The shortcake will be better served hot.

Odds and Ends.

Moire silk petticoats, lined with horse-hair, are another invention for keeping the dress skirts well spread at the bottom.

Evening silks in the style of 80 years ago are the height of modern fashion. A fine Little Red Riding Hood frieze is on the market that will make a suitable paper for nurseries.

Sleeve buttons grow longer and more slender.

Long coats are in fashion for little girls of 4 years up to those who are 12. Plain cloths and rough cloths are both used this year.

Afternoon weddings are generally at 8 or half past, with the reception following.

Fantastic birds, never yet discovered by the most expert bird hunter, are a feature of French millinery. They are combinations of owls' heads, with jeweled eyes, paradise alights standing high on either side and widespread wings from another of the feathered tribe.

For the serving of oranges the silver-smiths have provided knives, spoons and cups, made especially for the purpose.

THE NEW WOMAN IN GEORGIA.

She Cycled Through the Streets of Atlanta and Horrified the Natives.

A few days ago, before the snow came, there was an amusing little happening on one of the principal streets of the city which bears relating. Two men from away up in North Georgia who had come to be down here attending the United States court as witnesses in some moonshine cases were walking along talking enthusiastically about a proposition to go in and get an oyster stove for dinner. The matter of digesting oysters to be as to who should pay for the stove. They were somewhat excited and paying little attention to the rest of the world when all of a sudden a woman on a bicycle swept up behind them, close to their backs and gave the rear of her wheel a sharp whirl of a spin.

"Whoop! Don't do that!" screamed one of them, and the other was shot away up in the air and landed a few feet away.

Turning around, they saw the woman dashing on down the street, and the other bobbing up serenely over the Atlantic block.

"God darn my buttons," said one of the visitors to the other, "this is the oddest votin' women dar's come down here from the north. De'it be de'n ev'ry thing just thing you know."—Atlanta Constitution.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Differing Opinions on This and Other Subjects Connected With Her Highness.

Queen Victoria has been in London recently, according to The Court Circular, but if it had not been for the official chronicles the inhabitants of the metropolis would probably not have been aware of their sovereign's presence among them, for, save for her drives to and from the railway stations, her majesty has only shown herself in public once, and then muffled up to the eyes against the cold weather. On the strength of that solitary peep courtly but mendacious reporters have ventured to descant upon the queen's good health and lively spirits.

The fact is that she never looked so aged and wan and worn as at present. She is less able than ever to walk even the shortest distance without assistance, and she is bent almost double. Nevertheless the renewed talk of her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales may be dismissed as pure invention, for, if physically feeble, Queen Victoria is mentally a thoroughly sound woman, and she is said to retain to the fullest degree her marvellously clear perception of the most intricate affairs of state. She will start for the north of France in about a week.—London Letter.

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CURES

DYSPEPSIA

SCROFULA

CONSTIPATION

HAS REACHED WASHINGTON.

A Beautiful Tale of Three Women Who Bared Their Heads at the Theater.

Three ladies walked down the center aisle in the National theater Monday night. They wore hats of a florid style of architecture and covered with luxuriant vegetation. Strong men shuddered and grew pale with anxiety as to where those hats would eventually locate themselves, and as the ladies slowly moved to the front the feelings of the audience verged upon the stormy and tumultuous.

Well down toward the orchestra, and at least 100 persons—those directly in the line of sight—turned wan and ghastly with despair. In a moment, however, nimble fingers were at work, and before the watchers could gulp down their first wild anguish the hats disappeared, and three sleek, shapely and inoffensive heads appeared in place of them.

So the fashion has reached Washington. We have among us, then, the pioneers of the propaganda of mercy, consideration and gentleness. A new standard of morality has been erected. Women are showing their thoughtless sisters how to be kind as well as beautiful, gentle as well as fair, how to bless as well as to adorn the world.

Here is a fashion which recognizes humanity, a manifestation of female loveliness that makes allowance for the comfort of others. It is a new philosophy, a gospel of sweetness and light, a dispensation of true ecstacy.

Why cannot the superior set make common cause in this? Why, if they must have their hats whirled with to paralyze the vestibule and fill the aisles with pageantry as they come and go, why can they not at least follow the divine example we have chronicled and uncover when they take their seats?—Washington Post.

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