

THE HOUSEHOLD.

KISSING GOOD-BY.

A kiss he took and a backward look,
And her heart grew suddenly lighter;
A trifle, you say, to color a day,
Yet the dull grey morn seemed brighter.
For hearts are such that a tender touch
May banish a look of sadness;
A small, slight thing can make us sing,
But a frown will check our gladness.
The cheeriest ray along our way
Is the little act of kindness,
And the keenest sting some careless thing
That was done in a moment of blindness.
We can bravely face life in a home where strife
No foothold can discover,
And be lovers still if we only will,
Though youth's bright days are over.
Ah! sharp as swords cut the unkind words
That are far beyond recalling,
When a face lies hid 'neath a coffin-lid,
And bitter tears are falling,
We fain would give half the life we live
To undo our idle scorning:
Then let us not miss the smile and kiss
When we part in the light of morning.
—Lillian Plunkett in San Francisco Call.

HINTS FOR THE HOME TAILOR.

It is singular that so little tailoring is done at home when so many women are their own dressmakers. Tailoring is much the easier, and the saving is greater, considering the amount of labor involved. Any woman who is a neat hand-sewer, and who has sufficient "knack" to fit a dress nicely, can make vests, trousers and boys' suits of which a tailor need not be ashamed. Women, as a rule, are more painstaking than men, and therefore better adapted to this work. All that is necessary is a good pattern, cut by a tailor, after taking proper measurements of the person to be fitted. Amateurs would better experiment only with fine, soft cloth, and begin with trousers, as they are easier to make. Before cutting out a garment smooth the goods with the hand to ascertain which way the "nap" runs, and cut so that in each piece the nap will run downwards. It is better to have the tailor cut the first pair of trousers, and after saving a pattern of them for future use, have him press the goods into shape for you, to get the proper "spring" at the instep. If you are a wise woman you will observe how this is done, so that next time you will be able to do it yourself. In making up a cloth garment, much of the style and finish depend upon having the seams and stitching perfectly straight. Put in pocket and flies first, and press. Use only the best material for pockets, such as butcher's linen or the stoutest drilling; for the backs of vests, the best quality of silesia. All seams should be notched to prevent mistakes in putting together. It is well for a novice to have a tailor-made suit near at hand to serve as a guide. Pressing is a very important part of the work. Always remove thoiron before the steam ceases to rise, or the goods will look shiny. Instead of finishing trousers around the bottom in the old way, get some strips of glue from the tailor,—it comes in sheets about the color and thickness of brown paper cambric,—turn up a hem an inch and a quarter wide, lay in the glue and baste the hem in the usual way; make very damp and press with a warm iron until nearly dry. Every mother of growing boys knows what an expense it is to get them nicely fitted out with clothing for the winter. If she is a good judge of material and has leisure for such work, let her go to a tailor shop, where she will be pretty sure to find an accumulation of remnants in sufficient lengths to make suits for boys of twelve or fourteen. These can often be had in a quality that would cost from \$7.00 or \$8.00, when bought ready made, for about \$2.00 at the shop; 75 cents more will buy the necessary buttons and linings, and when home-made, one can rest secure in the knowledge that buttons will not be off or seams ripped the first time the garment is worn. After a little practice, a deft needle-woman can make them look much neater than the bungling plaited ready-made suits that people of moderate means feel obliged to buy for their children. These remnants are probably most desir-

able for making boys' knee pants, as all boys wear out pants sooner than coats, and the cost of ready-made pants, even if the merchant can be induced to sell them separately, is out of all proportion to their value. Sufficient material to make a lady's coat in one of the many popular styles of the season would be called a remnant at the tailor's, and would be sold proportionately low. The tailor would cut it for 25 cents, so that a stylish coat could be made at home at a merely nominal cost. The wee girlie, too, could be likewise fitted out in cunning little wraps at a trifling cost. When the state of the family finances makes it necessary to do such work at home, there is a certain satisfaction in being able to do it and do it well; but, unless there is such necessity, it is a mistaken ambition which prompts a mother to crowd as much work into a year of her life as she possibly can.—Household.

NOT A BAD WAY AFTER ALL.

Rachel Greene had not married hastily and recklessly; her husband was a sober upright man, who observed Sunday as a day of rest from labor. And thus she had before her every prospect of God's blessing. Nevertheless, she had set her mind on the accomplishment of a task. Let me tell you what it was. William went to church sometimes, and she hoped to induce him to make it a rule; further, she wanted to order her little home after the fashion of her own pious mother, who suffered no work on God's day which was not absolutely needful. So on the first Saturday of her married life, Rachel's head was very busy in pondering these things, and her hands were equally hard worked. First of all she rose a full hour earlier, on the plea that she wanted to "get forward," and thus there was none of the late cleaning, and scrubbing, and tidying, which makes a man's home a place where there is no rest when he comes in from work. No! this bright young wife was dressed trimly by four o'clock, and ready for a walk with her husband, her marketing done, and even her cooking for the morrow advanced. This, however, was her secret until the morning. "You'll come to church with me, William," she said, coaxingly; "you promised I should not have to go alone." "So I did," he answered, "but that's no reason either of us should be there this morning. Cook a nice bit of dinner, Rachel, for our first Sunday, and I'll look at my paper and smoke my pipe." But Rachel looked downcast, and in these early days William Greene could not see that without giving way, but he certainly did not seem pleased when his wife said:—"As for dinner, I thought you would not mind mother's way, William, of cold meat on Sunday." "Cold dinner, Sundays!" was the answer. "It's all nonsense, girl; and nonsense you can't expect me to give in to." Nor would Greene speak another word between his cottage door and the door of the church. Perhaps he was not well pleased with himself; perhaps he wondered whether Rachel would show any temper or resentment. This I cannot tell you. I will only say that in the worship of God the young wife gained new strength, and courage, and hope to serve him truly, and make his day a real Sabbath; and thus she did not mar its peace by letting a shadow rest on her bright face, but talked as merrily as they went home as if nothing had happened to grieve her. While her husband talked with a neighbor over the gate, she had warmed up the good broth made on Saturday, and set it smoking on the table as he came in. The potatoes had baked themselves nicely in the oven, and no one could have said that with such an accompaniment cold meat was a hardship, and last of all there was the apple pie Rachel had manufactured on the previous day, and kept out of sight as a surprise. "Well!" exclaimed Greene, after he had finished an excellent dinner, "I won't say another word against your mother's way, Rachel. It's not a bad way, after all, and I only wish every one had fared as well as I have to-day."

Try Rachel's fashion, some of you wives and mothers! Not to set a care'ss, comfortable meal before a hard-working husband, who has, perhaps, but Sunday free from the hurry and bustle of his calling. So to arrange that God's own day is one of peace and order; that there is nothing wanting on your part to make it what it should be—a time when, in a well-managed home, parents and children may have leisure to think of the better home above, and to prepare for that "eternal Sabbath," of which these earthly Sabbaths are intended to remind us. A little forethought, a little care, and good resolution, perhaps some gentle, kindly persuasion—with these, surely, we may all manage that regard to this best day of all the week, which will secure us blessing in the toils and troubles of the days which follow.—Friendly Greeting.

NOISY BOYS.

All boys are not noisy, and all noisy boys are not the best boys. The nursery tradition that boisterous and unmanageable boys make energetic and powerful men is only a tradition, and a foolish one at that. There is no sense in the idea that boys are necessarily rough and rude, and that to curb them is to hurt them. No boy should be allowed unrestrained liberty in giving vent to his exuberance. He may be very jolly without being very noisy, and very active without being a mischief-worker and a nuisance. Much depends upon training. "As the twig is bent, the tree is inclined." A father once vowed to let his youngest son grow up without any paternal restraint whatever, just to see how bad a wretch he would make. The unfortunate boy became a nuisance at eight, a terror at twelve, and was lodged in state prison for life before reaching his majority. Our prisons and reformatories are full of just such uncurbed youths. The father who allows his boy to do as he pleases when he pleases to be bad, to be out late at night without knowing where he is, to plunge to his wit's end in mischief and vice without correction, is not only committing a crime against society, but bringing disgrace upon his own name and handing down to coming generations a bundle of depravity worse depraved. Teach your boys to be gentle boys if you would have them grow up gentlemen. Many of the greatest men that ever lived have owed their distinction to the discipline and instruction they received in childhood. John and Charles Wesley both had energy enough in them to supply a half-dozen common men, but in their boyhood they were noted for quietness. Mrs. Wesley, their mother, was a remarkable woman, and resolute in her purpose to allow no noise in the family. She was often both nursery-maid and teacher, and though she had nineteen children, and they were educated at home, the mother so ruled as to keep them quiet and in order. They were not allowed to cry in infancy, nor to be noisy in later years. Her neighbors used to say, in wonder: "Nobody would know there was a child in the house. How does she do it?" She did it by virtue of good common sense and the grace of God. Every mother may not be a Mrs. Wesley, but she can teach her boy to behave himself and act as a boy should.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

DRESSING PLAINLY.

Fashion plates and imported costumes delight the feminine world and offer useful suggestions each season, but who wants really to look like a fashion plate, and how many women can afford to dress in an imported gown every day and at all times of the day? Some wearers have a positive dislike of a new gown, simply because it is such a patent of fashion. Most prefer to gain suggestions from the colored plates rather than to copy them in their entirety. The gown worn more than any other in this country, in which the typical family keeps only one servant, and half the time between "changes of help" is engaged in domestic occupations, is the house gown made of gingham, cambric or calico in the plainest and neatest manner. This gown, with that business suit worn by working-women, should be particularly attractive. Yet it is by no means always becoming or graceful. The ginghams, covered with bouquets

of white flowers, the lawns and pale pink and blue chambrays, make cool house gowns, much more becoming than the dark calicoes which some women seem to think the necessary uniform for daily work. The plain, round skirt and waist sewed together, and worn with a wide belt, make one of the most desirable house gowns. A becoming touch may be added by a trimming of embroidery upon the front of the waist or by a tucked yoke. A white lawn with blue figures is given a pretty effect by a blue hamburg edging and blue ribbon bows. As lace run with ribbon is now quite fashionable, lace and ribbon at the throat and wrists make a pretty finish. The plain wrapper, close fitting at front and back, is in fashion again, but it may be said that styles in wrappers are more apt to be permanent than in any other style of dress. The especial fancy for this season seems to be that of yokes which are made of tucks; these and Watteau plaits are most desired.—Boston Journal.

RECIPES.

MUFFINS BAKED ON THE GRIDDLE.—Measure out three scant cupful of flour after sifting, and sift with three heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, one well-beaten egg and a pint of sweet milk. Butter the muffin rings and the griddle, and have the latter hot. Lay the rings on it and fill them three-quarters full of batter. Do not cook them on the hottest part of the stove. When the muffins are done on one side turn them with the spatula, rings and all, and slip the rings off. RICE WAFFLES.—Sift a pint and a half of flour with two teaspoonful of baking-powder, add one pint and a half of sweet, cold milk, two teaspoonful of melted butter, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt, and three well-beaten eggs. Then add one cupful of cold, boiled rice. Heat the waffle-iron, and grease well before filling. This recipe can also be used for plain waffles by omitting the rice. Butter and sugar the waffles after they are baked, and serve them two laid together.

PUZZLES NO. 15.

SCRIPTURE EXERCISE.

Find the chapter to which these questions refer. At the beginning of the story we are told how one man met several others very unwillingly: heaven and earth are mentioned in the verse, also an animal, and a tree is described. The next verse tells how a strange sight is described to a great soldier. Then follows a reproof and the mention of a sum of money in silver, the same weight as the gold bracelets given by Eliczer to Rebekah. An article of clothing is also named with which the hands of Agabus were bound. Then follows an indignant reply in which is mentioned a sum a hundred times larger than the former one, and an expression occurs very similar to one in 1 Sam. xxvi. 9 and 2 Sam. i. 14. Two other great soldiers are named, and the words of a king are quoted, followed by reproof. A deliberate murder is then recorded committed by eleven men. Next an instrument of music is mentioned and a large concourse of people. In the last verse something is named described in Joshua vii. 26 by the same four words.

NUMERICAL.

The only true entire,
In rich or poor attire,
Is not the worth
Which comes from birth,
Of wealth which men acquire.
Some 2, 3, 4, 6, 5,
Because they do not thrive,
8, 1, 7 blame,
In envy's name,
The rich, and cease to strive.
The character decides
True total; for it guides
The upright mind
Its kin to find,
Where excellence abides.

SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

A patriarch of whom a preacher tells?
Father of one who willfully rebels?
City to which a blinded man is brought?
A Jebusite of whom some beasts are bought?
A royal matron taken from her land
With son and servants, by a heathen band?
Take now these letters, first and last, and tell
The heathen idols which they serve to spell.

ANAGRAM.

"Some hale men study" facts to change,
And "sly men use a method" strange,
As if they were afraid forsooth
In language plain to tell the truth.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES No. 14.

SCRIPTURE EXERCISE.—Elijah, Ahab, and Obadiah, 1 Kings xviii. Ahab and Obadiah sought grass; Elijah was in search of Ahab. The commands are found in verses 1, 5, 8, 19, 23, 33, 40, 41, 43, and 44. Jezreel was the home of Ahab.
CHARADE.—Penmanship.
RIDDLE.—Windmill.
ENIGMA.—
T arshish.
H uman.
Y oke.
W ater-pots.
I snac.
L ot.
L ucifer.
B ealam.
E li.
D arius.
O badiah.
N azareth.
E gypt.