

STRATEGY IN THE HOUSE.

Positively Necessary to Prevent a Re- lapse into the One-Tune Period. "I wish you would get me some more music," she remarked. "Where's the last piece I bought you?" he asked. "Here it is," she replied, and she placed it, relates Elliott Flower, in Brooklyn Eagle. "We'd go broke buying music if you had your way," he said. "We have enough to stock a music house now."

DAINTY DRESS DETAILS.

Pretty Bits of Finery That Are in Favor with Fashion's Followers. Lace jobs have been revived. The gold button leads in favor in Paris. Gold-linked purses have superseded those of silver. Elephant gray is one of the favorite shades in velvet. Broad, bold effects are in evidence in all trimmings. Cokades, rosettes and ruches are largely employed by milliners. Feather pom-poms adorn many of the prettiest hats of the season. Stalkin is admirably brightened with a little gold embroidery. Velvet and satin nablia rosettes appear on fur collarettes and muffs. Waists of black thread lace appear among the high-grade importations. Wood color and golden brown are among the most fashionable shades. A big circle of leather, rimmed in gilt or silver, represents the latest in buttons. Some new combs and fancy hairpins show Egyptian patterns executed in colored enamels. Swiss embroidery, known to the French as broderie Anglaise, is an especially favored trimming. Lingerie petticoats for home and evening wear are supplanting the silk petticoats so long in favor. Tea gowns of chiffon, with borderings of fur or velvet, are pleasing variations from the ordinary type. A note of gold is artistically introduced in the new neckwear and in many of the season's laces and passementeries.

Contagiousness of Rheumatism.

The idea that rheumatism is contagious is gaining ground in Germany, and at Leipzig patients are actually isolated to prevent the spread of the disease. The evidence in support of this view is claimed to be accumulating. Children become sufferers from articular rheumatism a few days after their parents are attacked, and M. Talamon has recorded the case of a child who had articular rheumatism for eight days, and whose younger sister, sleeping in the same room, was attacked a few days later with a rheumatic affection that proved fatal. Rheumatism often seems to pass from one to the other of two married people, many cases of this kind—as when a perfectly healthy man is taken a few days after one of his wife's rheumatic attacks—strengthening the theory of contagion.—Boston Budget.

Warming Cold Roast Mutton.

A very nice way of warming cold roast mutton or lamb is as follows: Put one teaspoonful of chopped onion into a stewpan with one ounce of butter. Place it over a slow fire, keep the onions stirred until rather brown, then add some flour, mix it in well and fry for five minutes, then pour in one-half pint of gravy well seasoned, and let it boil until thickened and brown; add one teaspoonful of sugar and one of vinegar, one of Worcestershire sauce a few chopped herbs and a few button mushrooms if at hand, put in the mutton, which has been previously sliced in thin slices and perfectly free from fat; let it remain a few minutes and simmer, not boil.—Rural New Yorker.

FIVE ACCIDENTS IN ONE.

As the Victim Figured It Out, But the Insurance Company Thought Differently. "The soullessness of corporations is something to stun you," said the man with the heavy mustache and the bandage about his head, writes W. Bob Holland in the Philadelphia Press Sunday Magazine. "I am myself a victim, and instead of being a man of wealth and an honor to the community, I am now a relic of humanity just from the hands of a surgeon who made an earnest effort to restore me to the form in which I grew while reaching manhood's estate. "Let me tell you about it. I carry an accident insurance policy, by the terms of which the company that insured me agreed to pay me \$25 a week during such time as I was prevented from working because of an accident. "A week ago I went around on Sunday morning to a new house that is being built for me. I climbed the stairs, or rather the ladder that is where the stairs will be when the house is finished, and on the top floor I found a pile of bricks which were not needed there. Feeling industrious, I decided to remove the bricks. In the elevator shaft was a rope and a pulley, and on one end of the rope was a barrel. I pulled the barrel up to the top, after walking down the ladder, and then fastened the rope firmly at the bottom. Then I climbed the ladder again and filled the barrel with brick. Down the ladder I climbed again, five stories, mind you, and untied the rope to let the barrel down. The barrel was heavier than I was, and before I had time to study over the proposition, I was going up the elevator shaft with my speed increasing every minute. I thought about letting go of the rope, but before I had decided to do so, I was so high that it seemed more dangerous to let go than to hold on; so I held on. Half way up the elevator shaft, I met the barrel of bricks coming down. The encounter was brief, but spirited. I got the worst of it, and continued on my way toward the roof. That is, most of me went on; but much of my epidermis hung to the barrel and returned to earth. Then I struck the roof at the same time that the barrel struck the cellar. The shock knocked the breath out of me and the bottom out of the barrel. Then I headed toward the empty barrel, and I started down, while the barrel started up. We met in the middle of our journey, and again the barrel uppeared me, pounded my solar plexus, barked my shins, bruised my body and skinned my face. When we became untangled, I resumed my downward journey, and the barrel went higher. I was soon at the bottom. I stopped so suddenly that I lost my presence of mind and let go of the rope. This released the barrel, which was at the top of the elevator shaft, and it fell five stories and landed squarely on top of me. And it landed hard, too. Now here is where the heartlessness of the insurance company comes in. I sustained five accidents within two minutes. Once on my journey up the shaft when I met the barrel of bricks, the second when I struck the roof, the third when I was descending and met the empty barrel, the fourth when I struck the bottom and the fifth when the barrel struck me. One accident would entitle me to \$25 a week. Five accidents, should entitle me to \$125 a week, and I figured that by staying in bed ten weeks I could clear up a comfortable sum. But the insurance man said it was but one accident, and he would pay but \$25 a week. "Argument was of no avail, and so I remained in bed four days and am now expecting a check for \$125. Now, isn't that a shame?" "No? Yes?"

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Fine Fabrics That Will Enter Largely into the Composition of the Season's Costumes. In the first stuffs of the new year there is noticed a new kind of panne silk which is so exceedingly lustrous that it looks like panne velvet. This silk has a sheen such as was never seen before upon the panne materials, and it is so velvety in its appearance that many women are buying it to use as trimmings upon evening gowns, instead of the panne velvet, which costs a great deal more, says the Brooklyn Eagle. "Louisine is found this year in the new colors, and it, too, has taken to itself a new and wonderful surface and the new louisines are, as one delighted modiste declares, a combination of peau de soie and satin, a texture of the former with the gloss of the latter. "And there is another new material, which is only a new form of an old material, and this is the dyed lace of the present year. Dyed laces will play a very important part in the fashionable wardrobe, and it will well repay any woman to investigate them and to procure as many kinds as she can afford. "There are not so very many taffeta linings these days for the material does not wear so very well, unless one gets a very good grade or is very fortunate in one's selection. But a good taffeta has great wearing qualities and, now, it is claimed that louisine for a lining is the best of all things next to a very glossy light weight satin. "Many persons are lining lace shirt waists and other thin material with a very nice quality of cambric, or lawn, or cotton stuff and very smart, crinkly cotton linings, in good shades. "Keeping It Quiet. "Husband—It's ruinous! The idea of paying all that money for a little bit of lace. "Wife—Mrs. Astorbilt has two or three pieces like that. "But good lands, the Astorbilts have millions where I have thousands. Don't you know that?" "Of course, I do; but I don't want the Astorbilts to know it."—N. Y. Weekly.

THE DOLLS OF CHILDHOOD.

Are Now Being Resurrected by Women—and Used in Various Ways. "Along with the proclamation that 'there are no old women nowadays,' comes the fad of the woman for dolls. She must have dolls and plenty of them, says the Washington Star, for her taste is more discriminating than it was in the days of pinafors, and she soon tires of the all-blond doll. "Like a dainty vision of childhood, there hangs upon her dressing table a small, but beautiful doll, with hair dressed in the latest Parisian mode and cluster of baby ribbon on shoulders and neck. Fine lace and chiffon veil a pink silk bodice, and the rest of the doll is hidden beneath long streamers of ribbon, covered with chiffon and decorated around the edges with a tiny trail of lace. Ribbon is disposed upon the skirt wherever fancy wills, and the skirt is apt to flutter aside and disclose long sleeves, about six or more inches in length, of delicately tinted flannel, pinked on the edges, and fitted with safety pins, each flannel leaf holding a different size of pin and perhaps a different color. These dolls do not usually boast more than three flannels skirts or less than two. "In contrast to the Parisian beauty there dangles from the other side of the mirror a Japanese dandy. He wears a plaited white chiffon shirt front, in which are stuck fancy headed pins for studs, and his necktie is a band of ribbon to which is fastened the ribbon loop and bows used to hang him up by. Gathered lavender ribbon forms drooping sleeves for his arms, and in these are full ones of white chiffon. He wears an old around the waist, and his feet are hidden somewhere in the bag of fancy lavender ribbon that is stuffed with wool or cotton and stuck full of pins of different colors. "One girl, with a taste of sachet dolls, has a set of sachets made of gayly dressed bags of satin and silk that are simply gathered with a string about a doll's neck and adorned with sachet cotton and powder. Ribbons flutter here and there on the costumes; and as likely as not a curvy doll's head will have a hat made of a rose perched upon it, and a smiling black doll baby sometimes has a bright bow on her hair and sometimes a turban. "Women have never outgrown their fondness for dolls, and the eagerly seize upon an excuse for unpacking with tender fingers the old friends of their childhood. They redress them in cap and bells, with a bag for fancy work by way of a skirt; or in a nice, fat-pincushion skirt, or even give them a place of honor as a decoration upon a big pincushion covered with lace ruffles and satin bows, and sometimes she stands in dignified state upon a good-sized paper weight, or, dressed like a favorite of the opera, she forms the top of a long box of candy, around which her skirts of crepe paper are pasted. "Penwipers, too, claim the doll for an ornament, and here she is divested of everything save her head, which is decorated as coquettishly as possible. "The fad for making sachets, work baskets, bags, cushions and hangers of all sorts and decorations for boxes and other odds and ends, has resulted in the importing of black Chinese dolls, handsome Indian heads, little woolly negroes, Dutch dolls, Filipino dolls and all manner of Japanese and Chinese dolls. "Charming effects can be obtained by dressing dolls according to the nationality which they represent. "A SMART BOARDER. "Tells How to Treat Landlady So as to Get on Well with Her. "When the new boarder went into the dining-room and sat down there was only one other person at the table. The new boarder had a kind heart, and he thought he would be affable, relates the Chicago Journal. "I s'pose you've boarded here for some time?" he said to the other man. "Yes. Quite awhile." "How is it? Any good?" "Yes, pretty fair. I have no complaint to make." "Landlady treat you decent?" "Well, perhaps I ought to—" and then he hesitated. "O, never mind, old man," said the new boarder. "That's all right. I'm on. But say, maybe you never tried chucking her under the chin once in awhile. That's the way to get on with 'em. I never had a landlady that didn't treat me all yet. It's all in the way you handle 'em. Call 'em 'sister' and give 'em soft, sweet cut talk about their looks. That's the way to fetch 'em. I'll bet I can live here for a month right now without being asked for a cent. Watch me nudge her when she comes in. Before this time to-morrow she'll be telling me her family history. Poor old girl! She looks as if she'd had her troubles. Probably got tied up to some John Henry who was about man enough to 'shoo' chickens out of the yard, and that's all. My name's Hudson. Let's see, I haven't heard yours, have I?" "No—no, I believe not. But it doesn't matter. I'm just the landlady's husband." "Carelessness with Naphtha. "A practical illustration of the danger in using naphtha for cleaning was recently given in Brooklyn, N. Y. A woman was washing a garment in naphtha when the clashing of two metal buttons gave out a spark that set the fluid on fire. The woman's hands were badly burned, but the fire was soon put out. In some cases, where an inferior grade of benzine was used in cleaning, the friction caused a similar accident. There is every reason to be extremely cautious in using dangerous fluids for cleaning.—Rural New Yorker.

ABOUT NEURALGIA.

Some of Its Causes and Simple Remedies Which Offer Relief. Neuralgia is a nerve pain, and may affect any part of the body. It may attack one side or the whole of the head; it may be merely facial; it may affect the great nerve of the hip, when it is known as sciatica; or it may come in the stomach or heart, says Mary Easton, M. D. in American Queen. "The causes are varied, cold, injury, weakness or great mental trouble being among the most important. The pain is acute and shooting, and generally there is great tenderness on slightly pressing the affected part. It is usually an intermittent pain, when it will come in paroxysms; but in bad cases the pain will continue without cessation for days. Severe cases can only be cured by clever medical attention, but it is possible to alleviate the agony oneself, at any rate, pro tem. "If the patient is anemic, neuralgia will come through the want of blood. A strong iron tonic will then be necessary. Should the pain be so bad as to require immediate alleviation a mustard plaster will often give relief, or flannels rung out of boiling water will prove comforting. "Lotions have been found invaluable, the part being frequently bathed and covered with cloths saturated in laudanum and sweet oil, chloroform, belladonna, etc. "Choral and camphor in equal parts rubbed well together so as to form a thick oily fluid may be applied now and then with excellent results; painting with tincture of aconite is also a good thing. "General constitutional treatment is necessary, however, for a permanent cure, and a rigid form of diet and living will be required. Change of air, and in some cases sea bathing, will do wonders; and if the malady be due to overwork or worry, a holiday and complete change of scene will seldom fail to remove it. "A very bad headache is sometimes thought to be neuralgia, and for this an old-fashioned cure is to put the feet in mustard and water in order to draw the blood from the head. Plenty of rest and fresh air, a placid temper, avoidance of all excitement, and total freedom from business and domestic troubles are the chief points to be observed by the sufferers from neuralgia. "If 'heat applications' afford temporary relief, it is well that the different methods of obtaining such should be known. Dry heat is in most cases better than wet. Therefore it is a good plan to lay some sand between two pieces of flannel, sew it together and keep it ready to place in the oven. Sand retains its heat for a long time. Hot salt placed between some pieces of thick muslin will afford great relief. "CERTAINLY COLOR BLIND. "Nothing Else Could Have Been the Matter with Such a Conductor. "The trolley whizzed and whirred along its course, gliding along leafy ways green with the greenness of a summer day, relates the New York Times. "Its happy load of dark-skinned humanity had been helping the 'brer' run' of a near-by village in heroic efforts to procure a roof for their church, and now having disposed of their dimes and quarters generally with light hearts and friendly comradeship were speeding home. "The rosy conductor skims along the sidewalk collecting fares—who pays for whom is the question of the moment. Pickaninnies wedged in the front seats claim parents in the rear, and husbands among the smokers point vaguely to the wives lost in a jumble of wires in the middle of the car. "That gal's mine settin' right there," shouts a motherly voice, "an' that boy chawin' gum." "I ain't got no money. Pap'll pay for me," squeaks a small boy. "The ruddy guardian, bewildered, grins good naturedly and shouts: "I'm blest if 'yaz all don't look wan and the same to me. There's no tellin' yez apart." "A likely man to put on a cap," retorts a champion of her race; "what you paid for, 'cept to tell one man from another? That's jess what the 'company is payin' you to do—it don't want no blind men on cars—ain't got no use fer 'em." "Laws, chile!" quoth her neighbor, with a chuckle. "He's mighty hard pressed. He can't tell one pussen from another on this here car; he's jess color-blind, that's what the matter." "And the chuckle ended in a loud guffaw. "Lesson of Accuracy. "The most important lesson of all for a young man to learn, regardless of his future calling, is thoroughly to appreciate the worth of accuracy. Without accuracy in his thought, his life will be a comparative failure. No man, young or old, will for a minute claim the contrary. In spite, however, of the universal acquiescence in the statement that accuracy is essential to success, it is not easy of attainment. "Let well enough alone," is, unfortunately, a saying that is universally and instinctively put into practice. It is certainly a dangerous thing for a parent to say to a child, and never is said by an instructor to a pupil.—St. Nicholas. "Mock Sausage. "Soak dry bread in water. Take as much cold meat, chopped fine, as you have bread, mix and season with salt, pepper and sage. Make into small cakes and fry.—Orange Juice Farmer.

FOR FRAMING PICTURES.

Wall Paper Now Brought Into Use Possibilities of the Paper Napkin. "The newest picture-framing idea is the use of wall papers for mats, says the Washington Star. "Not only dark green, gray, blue and red carriage papers are used for mats, but the figured wall papers as well. One of the prettiest landscape pictures recently shown in an exhibit had for a mat a cream satin wall paper, marked with gauzy spider webs connected by a silk spider thread. In the upper left-hand corner of the picture was a spider weaving a web about a huge crimson rose. The effect was exquisite, combining as it did the cream and gray tones with the red of the rose. "Another wall paper idea was a water-color sketch of a child, which was framed with a mat made of violet wall paper. The frame itself was of violet passe-partout, which made it a fitting object to hang on the bonnet walls of the elderly woman for whom it was intended. "A dainty little country landscape had for its setting a mat made of wild rose crepe paper. The frame was of pink ribbon pasted on the glass the same as in passe-partouting. This picture, too, was for a bouffeur. "Possibilities lie dormant even in an ordinary crepe paper napkin. A pansy one, for instance, with a floral sentiment, is beautiful for a photograph frame which is to be presented as a gift. It is easily made by cutting at oval or square in the center, padding with cotton, securing with satchet and using a pasteboard backing. "Tapestry is a favorite material for mats since this new craze came in. Pictures framed in this manner, whether large or small, usually have gilt frames of either passe-partout or molding. Oval shapes are much favored. Remnants of tapestry which have seen their best days, but which are valued because of their association, are kept intact in this manner, thus serving a double purpose. Pink shades of tapestry with a gold thread, and green shades with touches of brown, are both popular in this role. "Some of the prettiest pictures seen recently were Holland scenes of the windmill type in Deift blue. They were mounted on mats of the same shade of blue book linen, and were framed in Deift blue passe-partout. "Green, yellow, brown, black and gray book linen are also much liked for mats, and when framed in the same shade of passe-partout are suitable, inexpensive and effective. "Remnants of Dresden pompadour or other figured silks are often brought into requisition for this purpose, and are admirably for mats. A picture recently shown was of a woman in colonial attire, powdered hair. "TONIC VALUE OF COLD. "It Causes the Vital Fibres of the Body to Burn Brighter and Consume the Rubbish. "The refreshing influence of a brisk walk on a cold, frosty morning, is due to the tonic effect of the cold air which comes in contact with the face and with the 2,000 square feet of mucous membrane lining the lungs and air passages. At each breath the blood is bathed in the cool, tonic air which rushes into the expanding lungs. The vital fires of the body burn brighter, says Good Health, and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which may have accumulated during warm weather or during days of hours of confinement in the stifling air of offices or unventilated sleeping rooms. "Most chronic diseases are due to the accumulation of the poisons resulting from tissue work. The body, as Bouchard has said, is a factory of poisons. These poisons cannot be disposed of without the influence of oxygen. The larger the amount of oxygen received into the body the more perfectly the blood is purified, the more highly the tissues are vitalized, the more efficiently the body functions are performed. "Do not run away from cold weather. Cultivate it, and utilize this great uplifting force by daily exercise in the open air. The sleeping room should have the window open at least a few inches, even during the very coldest and windiest weather. The body may be kept warm by an abundance of bed covering, but the head and ears being protected by a warm hood when necessary, and the arms and shoulders by a thick woolen jacket. One may thus enjoy during the hours of sleep all the advantages of prolonged exposure to the tonic influence of dense, highly oxygenated air. Every breath is a tonic which gives the body an uplift toward the higher plane of life. Sixteen such breaths every minute, 1,000 every hour, exercise a marvelous influence for good. "Do not miss this opportunity by running away to some warm, mosquito-infested region, where you will not only lose the wholesome influence of cold air, but where you will run the risk of malarial infection with all its attendant dangers and inconveniences. Cold air is only dangerous when we too assiduously seek to dodge it. By gradual hardening of the body through systematic exercise out of doors, cold air is shorn of its terrors and becomes a mighty influence for good. "Beauty Sleep. "Unless you have plenty of rest and relaxation, both of mind and muscle, your mirror will soon begin to cast reflections on your face, and tiny little wrinkles will appear one by one, as beststars come out on a summer's night. But when soft slumber allures thee, be careful not to sleep with the hand under the cheek, as this certainly tends to numb and wrinkle the skin. Another point to attend to is not to allow the jaw to drop at the psychological moment when you fall asleep; this is apt to foster the appearance of lines on either side of the mouth.—Chicago Tribune.

CANALS OF CANADA.

The Various Systems Are Maintained and Extended at an Immense Annual Cost. "What is known as the St. Lawrence system of canals extends from Lachine, near Montreal, via the great Laurentian lakes and their connections, to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. These with their feeders, have a total length of 733 miles, with 49 locks. The Welland canal proper, connecting Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, is 26 1/2 miles long, with a rise of 326 1/2 feet; the depth of the canal between locks being adapted to the passage of vessels drawing not more than 14 feet, reports American Consul A. G. Seyfert, from Stratford, Canada. "The Ottawa and Rideau river canal system includes a total length of navigable waters of 126 1/2 miles. There are 50 locks, with an aggregate length of 29 1/2 miles. The total distance from Montreal to Kingston by this route is 245 1/2 miles. The lockage is 446 1/2 feet, 28 1/2 feet being rise and 14 feet fall. In the 16 1/2 miles of the Rideau canal embraced in this system, there are 49 locks, 35 of them ascending and 14 descending. "On the upper Ottawa are the Culbute locks at L'Islet. These surmount the Culbute and L'Islet rapids on the northern branch of the Ottawa river, and comprise two locks and three dams. "The amount expended on Canadian canal works and maintenance, chargeable to capital account, including the amount expended from their income to June 30, 1902, was \$104,535,862. Of this amount the sum of \$29,692,244 was expended before the confederation—\$4,173,921 by the imperial government and \$25,518,323 by the provincial governments interested. The total amount spent for construction and enlargement alone is \$65,665,201, including the cost of the survey of the Deserres canal, which was at one time considered a feasible plan for uniting the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. "The total cost of the construction of the Welland canal to June 30, 1902, was \$24,985,805, of which amount \$22,220 was contributed by the imperial government and \$2,765,585 by the Ontario government prior to the confederation, leaving \$17,459,565 as the expenditure since confederation. "SUPPORTION OF MALARIA. "An Important Work That is Now Being Carried Out by Austrian Authorities. "Consul Hoesfeld, at Trieste, has made a report to the state department in regard to the steps being taken in Austria for the suppression of malaria. According to his report, a Vienna manufacturer, Leopold Kupelwieser, prompted by the result of Prof. Koch's investigations relating to intermittent fever, has placed at Dr. Koch's disposal the island of Brioni, situated west of the peninsula of Istria and about 60 miles south of Trieste, to enable him to continue the his investigations. The experiments which Dr. Koch had made in Africa convinced him that malaria could be stamped out in many places where it now prevails and that where it was possible to isolate such a place the task would be comparatively easy. It is now well known that the miasm of malaria is conveyed from one person to another by the sting of a species of mosquito. "As these insects cannot fly very far, an accession of infected mosquitoes from the mainland seemed to be out of the question, and it was hoped that by curing the sick during the cold season and then waging energetic warfare against the conveyer of the microbe the disease could be permanently banished from the island. Dr. Koch therefore accepted the offer made to him by Mr. Kupelwieser, and intrusted Prof. Frowch and Dr. Bludnow of Berlin with this mission. Their remarkable success led the Austrian government to make an attempt to exterminate malaria on the coast of Istria by Prof. Koch's method. It caused three malaria stations to be established, and detailed physicians, furnished with the finest microscopical instruments, to these stations. The physicians examine the blood of all persons suffering from malaria, and subject all suspicious cases to a systematic course of treatment. Quinine in tablets or capsules is furnished to patients free of cost at public expense. If the work of these stations should be attended with success, it is also proposed to establish similar stations in all other districts of Istria and Dalmatia infested with malaria, for the purpose of removing this great evil. "German Steel Trust. "The correspondent in Germany of a London paper states that the plan, which has been mooted for nearly a year, of forming a general trust or cartel of all the steel interests of Germany, seems now in a fair way of being realized. It appears that for the present only the larger steel works are to be taken into the combination, such as are already in the steel-rail, girder and half-rolled goods syndicates. These different syndicates will lose their identity in the new combination, while it is expected that several other syndicates, like the bar-iron, plate, pipe, wire and pig-iron combinations, will later attach themselves to it, but maintain their separate identity.—Oliver J. D. Hughes, Consul General, Coburg. "Liberia's Vegetables. "The most common vegetables of Liberia are the sweet potato, cassava, yam and tania. The cassava is a root varying in size from six to eighteen inches in length and from three to eight inches in circumference. When it is cooked it tastes very much like a fresh chestnut. This root is the vegetable most extensively cultivated by the natives and forms, with the rice, their chief diet. The fecula of the cassava is made into tapioca.