

# Woman's World.

## SYSTEM IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Housewife Should Provide Herself with Proper Tools and Establish a Routine Carefully Followed.

Every woman who is worth doing at all should have a system. At the very outset, you must make up your mind to do things in a certain way. Be thorough, methodical, be persevering in learning, and be patient in teaching others. It should not be forgotten that there is economy in having the proper tools, and that, as well as much less expenditure of time and strength and less temper in performing your tasks.

Every day should claim its own duties, which should be so arranged that one day's work will not interfere with another. If this is done it will be an easy matter to get through the daily routine without overweariness.

Each apartment should be thoroughly cleaned once a week. A household that is well regulated is often recognized outside by its clean windows. In cleaning windows it is well to have a little whiting mixed with water to a paste and rubbed on the panes with a piece of rag or sponge. After the window has been dusted, a dry rubber is then used to rub off the whiting, and the panes are polished with a dry leather. Wash chambray curtains in two warm, soapy lathers made by dissolving one tablespoonful of soap jelly in half a gallon of water. Rinse in clear water, squeeze as dry as possible and several times while drying, rub between the hands to prevent them from getting hard.

Frequently happens that painters wash the plate or other glass windows when they are painting the sills. When this is the case melt some soda in very hot water and wash them with it, using a soft flannel. It will entirely remove the paint.

Thorough housecleaning should commence at the top of the house and work downwards. In this case it may be undertaken by spells, with intervening rests. After the floors are cleaned the walls and ceilings claim attention.

Paint should be cleaned by using only a little water at a time and changing often. A soft flannel cloth or sponge is better than cotton or a brush. A piece of wood with a sharp point should be used for the corners. Where the paint is stained with smoke, ashes or potash lye may be used. A soft linen towel should be used for wiping dry.

Holes in plastering can be easily mended. Mix together three parts of sand and one part of plaster of Paris. Make into a paste with cold water and apply with a knife, smoothing as neatly as possible. —Philadelphia Press.

## TIPS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

There is no nicer spring breakfast than a sliced green pepper cut very small and cooked for ten minutes with two peeled and diced tomatoes in a little butter, add four eggs lightly beaten and stir as for a scramble.

Put a diamond in genuine make a piece of paper with a pencil, and look at it through the diamond. If it shows but a single dot, the diamond is genuine; if it shows more than one, or the mark appears scattered, it is false, no matter what the price.

Make a delicious violet perfume by boiling half an ounce of small pieces of violet root into two ounces of alcohol. Add to this a bunch of newly-picked violets, cork and bottle tightly and shake well. After it has been standing four or five days a few drops of the handkerchiefs will leave the scent of fresh violets.

When the handles of steel knives are worn some of them can be easily repaired with resin. Pour a little powdered resin into the cavity in the handle. Heat the part of the knife that fits into the handle until it is red-hot, and thrust into the handle. It will become firmly fixed by the resin when it becomes cool. Protect the blade from the heat.

Don't use borax and rosewater to remove tan and freckles without putting a little cold cream afterwards, for borax makes the skin dry.

A glass of water drunk half an hour before each meal and just before retiring will frequently regulate the bowels, if those troubled with constipation will be diligent.

Remove old putty and paint, make a paste of soft soap and a solution of soda, or with slaked lime and wash. Lay it on with a piece of brush, and leave it for several hours, when it will be found that the putty may be easily removed.

Camphor is very useful to freshen a sick room. Put a piece of camphor in a saucer, and on it lay the saucer of a red-hot poker, when its heat will quickly fill the room. —Boston Herald.

Care for Sore Throat. If you are suffering from this very common ailment, you may be quickly relieved by a very simple and effective preparation. Take a few drops of lemonade, mix with the addition of water, and use the juice from one lemon, and use the juice from two lemons about once a day. Be sure to gargle with the juice. The result is a stupor of relief, and the sore throat is cured. The result is a stupor of relief, and the sore throat is cured. The result is a stupor of relief, and the sore throat is cured.

## SEASONABLE PUDDINGS.

Oranges and Coconut Either One Very Good When Combined with Custard and Crumbs.

Orange Pudding.—Cut half a dozen slices of stale sponge cake in narrow strips, and squeeze over it the juice of three oranges, adding the grated rind of one. Make a boiled custard with a pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and two well-beaten eggs. Flavor by cooking a few strips of orange peel in the milk. When the custard is cold, pour it over the cake and serve. Whipped cream is a dainty addition, heaped in a light mound over the top.

Another.—An excellent orange pudding is also made with fine bread crumbs or rolled cracker dust, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of hot water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, and three small or two large oranges. Grate the rind of one of the oranges, and add it with the juice to the crumbs. Mix with the creamed butter and sugar the yolks of three and white of one egg, well beaten. Mix all together and bake. Make a meringue of the two whites of eggs reserved, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; cover, and brown lightly.

Snowflake Pudding.—Cocoanut.—Make a custard of a quart of rich milk, the yolks of three eggs, half a cupful of sugar, and three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Put a part of the milk over in a double boiler, and wet the cornstarch with a little of the remainder, stirring it in smoothly until it thickens; add a pinch of salt. Mix the beaten yolks of the eggs with half a cupful of desiccated cocoanut, or a little more, if used fresh, the dry cocoanut soaked in milk to fresh. Stir in the milk and, when scalded, pour into a baking dish. Bake for half an hour, then cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs, mixed with a half cupful of pulverized sugar, and sprinkled thickly with cocoanut.

A cupful of breadcrumbs, baked in a rich custard, mixed with cocoanut, makes another fine cocoanut pudding. Flavor with lemon. Bread crumbs for a pudding must always be fine, light and rather dry, and with all crust trimmed off.

Vanilla Sauce.—Cream together a quarter of a cupful of sweet butter and a cupful of pulverized sugar. Add the beaten whites of two eggs and a cupful of hot milk. Flavor with vanilla.

Foamy Sauce.—Cream half a cupful of butter and a cupful of sugar; a quarter of a cupful each of milk and wine, and steam in a bowl, over hot water, stirring well. —Country Gentleman.

## TOOTH-SOME VEGETABLES.

Fine Soup and Good Cold Dishes Made of Asparagus and an Oriental Recipe for Lentils.

When asparagus is plenty and cheap, make an asparagus soup by cooking together in two quarts of milk a large bunch of the best of vegetables, two peeled and quartered potatoes, a stalk of celery, a small onion, and a bouquet of herbs. When soft press through a sieve and season with salt and papric. Bind the soup with a roux of flour and butter, about two tablespoonfuls each. One quart each of milk and water may be used instead of two quarts of milk.

When asparagus is to be served cold as a salad or a la vinaigrette, boil and drain as usual, and after draining let cold water run gently over the stalks to keep them firm and fresh looking. The Boston Cooking School Magazine offers this attractive asparagus recipe: Boil the asparagus until tender, rinse thoroughly in cold water, and when quite cold marinate in a French dressing made with lemon juice instead of vinegar. Set aside covered until ready to serve, then dispose on a bed of lettuce hearts, and garnish with lettuce hearts holding mayonnaise dressing mixed and sprinkled with chopped turlows.

An oriental recipe for lentils is also given. Wash a cupful of lentils and let them stand over night in cold water. Wash in fresh water in the morning and cook in boiling water until tender. Peel and slice an onion and cook it in three tablespoonfuls of olive oil until softened and yellow, but not brown. Add the lentils and one cupful of hot boiled rice, cooked so that all the grains are distinct and separate. Add salt and red pepper and cook until very hot, but not boiling. This makes a good luncheon dish. —N. Y. Post.

An Ornamental Dessert. Take the carefully emptied shells of three or more eggs and fill them with a delicately flavored blanc mange. It is usually better to pour the hot blanc mange into two half egg shells and then crowd the two together so that a perfect egg is molded. Then take thin slices of candied lemon peel and make a nest by grouping and arranging the yellow lemon peel to resemble a roughly made straw nest. The lemon peel can be relieved by lady fingers and sticks of chocolate meringue. When the nest is prepared and the blanc mange softly molded, the egg shells can be removed from their nest, surrounded by transparent lemon jelly.

Wild Flowers. At this season wild flowers brought from the woods with plenty of the native soil surrounding the roots will bloom for some time as cheerfully as they did at home. It is possible to keep the plants over until another year, when they will blossom anew. It is better, however, to dig them in the fall for this purpose.

## WHAT IS THE FASHION.

For Plain Shirtwaist There Is a New Turn-Over Collar and Some Other Novel Neckwear.

For our blouses to be seen at their best it behooves us to provide them with fresh and attractive neckwear, since on neckwear to a large extent depends their success. Beginning with the shirtwaist for the simple shirt waist or shirt, as the English term, there is a new turnover collar; some three inches deep, of canvas linen, embroidered with a spot. Beneath this is passed a band of chamelon ribbon or plain glaze silk, fastened with a rosette-like knot in front, high up against the collar, and the ends, which are plaited, are knotted a few inches below the neck, and end in fanlike flutes.

Rainbow ribbons are used for a similar purpose; the knot and ends are formed of two soft ribbons in different colors. A hemstitched border to the collar sometimes introduced shows glimpses of the band of ribbons passing beneath; and, again, these embroidered canvas collars are in various instances pierced, with wide buttonholes in front, and tied with the ribbons, which, as before, are arranged in the fashion of rosettes.

The newest thing in stiff linen collars is slit at intervals all the way around, the tie being threaded through the linen. Simple and chic little collars, also for shirts, are of black, red, navy blue or Russian green glaze silk, mounted on stiff linings and adorned in front with little coquilles frilled at the edge, these and the collar bands being decked with tiny flat buttons of silk embroidered with lighter silk.

Kid is pressed into the service of some of the most novel collar bands of the season, these having deep turn-overs of white kid, with pale green pipings; of reseda kid piped with yellow or white; of black kid piped with cerise or orange, and so on, the collar diverging to a tab in front, this being decorated with an embroidered button and above it a couple of rings of silk cord through which is threaded the necktie of soft silk, wound around the neck beneath the turnover.

Painted kid is also a novelty for shirt collars, and long narrow strips of painted Japanese silk strike a new note in stock ties. These are of white or colored silk, with mitered ends, painted with lilies of the valley, bluebells or some other small flower. Or the stocks may be of silk embroidered with raised spot or of spotted foulard with a contrasting border.

Coming to flimsier neckwear, conspicuous among fashions are neck bands of chiffon draped around the throat and finished with a big rosette, which reposes at the left side on the back of the neck, and neck bands of delicate tulle arranged in bows under the chin. Little cravats of point de Venise or other costly lace are happy inspirations for the blouse of taffeta silk or mousseline. Falling collars and berthas of lace are as fashionable as ever, the yoke collar of fine or coarse lace being particularly attractive.

Beautiful are these when made of the new fashionable lace that resembles Brussels, the roses, bluebells or whatever flowers are employed in the design being raised from the surface. Yoke collars composed of bands of Valenciennes lace insertion, united by a four embroidery, or of net covered with little ruffles of ribbon and motifs of lace, are decorative and fashionable and among the newest designs in neckwear. Nor must insertion be omitted of the cape collars in lovely old lace, the little tips turned back, revers fashion, and wired. New and artistic, too, are the jabots of ecru mousseline de soie tied in bows at the neck and bordered with snowballs.

## HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

To restore the whiteness to linen yellow from lying too long, soak in buttermilk for several days.

To clean smoked walls and ceilings that have been blackened by a kerosene lamp, wash off with soda water. To set a color, whether in silk, cotton or woolen fabrics, use one tablespoonful of ox gall in a pint of water.

A good grease eradicator may be made by using two ounces of ammonia, an ounce of soap shavings, a quart of soft water and a teaspoonful of salt-per. The white of an egg and salt, mixed to a thick paste, is said to be one of the best remedies for sprains, bruises, or lameness for men or animals. Rub the affected parts well with the paste.

Rubber rings that have hardened should be dropped into a solution of one part water and two parts ammonia. This will soften them. If you have any reason to think muslin will turn yellow after the first washing, let it lie in clean water several days before washing. Some muslins invariably become yellow, no matter how carefully washed.

To clean blackened silver, take one part salt ammoniac, with 16 parts vinegar. Rub the silver gently with this and they will disappear. Then wash well in soap and water; if necessary, polish afterwards with sweet oil and magnesia or whiting. Kerosene will sometimes clean blackened silver almost immediately.

## WHEN SHOES ARE DAMP.

When One's Shoes Have Had a Hard Soaking Will Them with Bran and Set Them Away.

Much advice is given from time to time in regard to the care of the youngsters' shoes, as they come in from school, wet and misshapen from contact with wet pavements and the unconfessed wading in puddles, which is sure to delight the heart of the mother. But with all this advice about keeping the children's shoes in good condition, those belonging to the older people are usually allowed to take care of themselves, though they may be of even greater importance, and quite often as damp.

Few people give proper care to their shoes. They come in damp, tired, cold, perhaps, and possibly not in the best of tempers, fling their shoes off impatiently, get into slippers as quickly as possible, and sit down to rest, forgetting that their shoes will be in scarcely wearable condition the next morning.

If everyone would invest in a quart or two of good, clean oats, and keep them in a bag, in the dressing-room, they would have at hand the means of putting their shoes in good condition with very little trouble, and less cost.

As soon as the shoes are taken off lace or button them up, and fill them about two-thirds full of oats, shake them down well, then tie in a handkerchief a parcel of oats as large as can be pressed into the top of the shoes to fill the remaining space, and put the shoes away until wanted. The oats absorb the moisture in the shoes, and in absorbing it the oats swell considerably, and the constant pressure on the leather keeps the shoe in correct shape and prevents that uncomfortable stiffness and rigidity always noticed when leather has been wet. A little trouble and care of this sort, says the Boston Beacon, will save many a pair of shoes, and in all probability will save many a corn from being formed by the pressure of shoes hardened from dampness.

## TO MAKE WASHING EASY.

Kerosene a Cleanser That Does Away with the Hard Rubbing Often Imposed on the Worker.

A reader sends us the following method of doing the washing: At night put all the white clothes to soak in clear, soft water. The next morning, rub them lightly through the water in which they have been soaked, with the addition of half a bar of soap, which has been sliced into water and heated until dissolved, to each tub of water. Put on the boiler two-thirds full of water and prepare as for boiling, the usual way, with soap or washing powder. Take about a quart of the soapy water and

put it where it will boil up and as soon as it boils, add to it two tablespoonfuls of coal oil, and stir it thoroughly, pouring the mixture into the boiler of water and stirring it well. Into this, put the cleanest clothes, let boil 10 to 15 minutes, take out and put in another lot of clothes; let boil as before. If more water is needed, fill with soft water and a little more soap. The clothes will need but little rubbing, and will rise out clean and white, and may be blued and hung in the sun, or set out to dry in the shade, and, if more soap is needed, adding it to the water, in which the colored clothes will wash out, nice and clean with but little rubbing. —The Commoner.

## HOUSE FURNISHING NOTES.

If you want your home to look strictly up-to-date, invest in one or more of these popular furnishings:

Towels in any of the heavier weaves, with edges scalloped at either end or all the way round.

Heavy plique bedspreads done in English eyelet work, with scalloped edges, or cheaper still, plique in dainty stamped pattern, finished with hems, scalloped or cotton fringe.

Portieres of Russian crash in narrow strips of a pale ecru shade, finished on the edges with square scalloped effects done in buttonhole stitchery of dull green, blue or terra cotta yarn. It takes four strips of the crash to each curtain, the scallops overlapping the plain edge of the next strip. All three of these articles can be made at home from materials bought by the yard.

The old-fashioned colored table cloths, red and white, or a porcelain blue mixed with white and a more delicate shade of blue.

Net curtains showing a heavy pattern in lattice work and a light, airy flower pattern trailing over them, edges scalloped.

Quaint, lined lambrequins hung over your summer curtains, made from cretonne or denim finished with tape-bound scallops.

## CONCERNING GARDEN ROSE

Not Plant in Soggy Ground Nor on Cold Day and How to Keep Them.

It is not yet too late to plant out roses, especially those ordered from the florist. Those fresh from the green house need to be gradually hardened to the outdoor air; but if they have been hardened already by the florist, as is usual, by being kept in a cool place, they may be dealt with less tenderly. Never plant roses in a wet, soggy ground, and if it is best not to set them on a cold, windy day. If the plants come to you when the weather conditions are adverse, put them away in the cellar, or other dark, cool place, with a little earth piled over the roots, until you can plant them; this is especially intended for field-grown, or dormant roses, of the two or three-year-old size. For the little things sent out in the "dollar-a-dozen" packages, more careful treatment is advised. They should be left for half an hour or more in a vessel of tepid water. Some amateurs advise laying the whole plant, root and top, in the water, while others advise putting only the roots under the water, until the plants are "livened" up, and they can then be taken out of the package and either set in the border, with proper care as to shelter from wind and sun, or potted until it is safe to put them out in the border.

These "dollar-a-dozen" rose plants are tiny things, and need good care, but are so well packed by the florist that, with ordinary care, they will nearly every one of them live. If you do not know anything about the treatment of such roses study carefully the directions the florist usually sends out with them; or, take the catalogue which he will send for the asking, and study all the directions given therein. The first year, these tiny plants will give you a few beautiful roses, but it is the later seasons that see them in their glory. Keep them growing thriftily the first year, and do not let them bloom over much. Then, if you know how to keep them through the winter, the second season will find them established and ready to delight you as nothing but a thrifty rose bush can do. But they are like the children—their needs must be met and their natures studied. —The Commoner.

## HOW TO PUNISH A CHILD.

Corporal Punishment Should Be Inflicted in Private for Sake of All Concerned.

Have you ever given a child the privilege of choosing his own punishment—either a whipping, or the deprivation of some beloved treat, solitude in his chamber, or some other form, and had him prefer the whipping "to have it over with"? Doesn't this prove it to be the lesser punishment?

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## Two Suspender Gowns.

A great many suspender dresses have been noticed among the new simple gowns. These are built on exactly the same lines as the bretelle gowns worn by little girls. One example was noted in a green and blue invisible plaid taffeta, one of the very soft kind. The skirt was very wide, and was tucked in the new fashion, tight-fitting over the hips and flaring below. The bretelles were less than two inches wide, and were shirred tightly, a little edge showing on either side. Two shirred straps crossed the bretelles, peasant fashion, and there were shoulder caps to fall over the sleeves of the gumples. These were trimmed with narrow shirred bands. The gumples, or underwaist, was of cream lace and was a simple, untrifled blouse with full sleeves. The girdle was shirred and was deeply pointed in the front.

This is a good model for a linen suit. Developed in blue, pink, chalk white or brown linen, with plain straps, it would be charming to wear with thin, white linen blouses in hot weather.

## Hands That Perspire.

Perspiring hands are a source of great annoyance. Eau de cologne with five per cent. of dilute acetic acid is quite harmless. A convenient way of using this liquid is to carry a wide-necked bottle containing a small sponge which has been soaked with the preparation.

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### OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

—This department, consisting of exclusive styles of Men's, Boy's and Children's Summer Hats and Caps, will be offered at a great reduction during this Cash Discount Sale.

### OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

is full of amazing values. Great reductions are being made on Underwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, Pajamas, Night Shirts, Suspenders, etc.

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In order to reduce our stock to the lowest limit possible, we offer all Black and Blue Goods, single and double-breasted Sack and Cutaways, Prince Alberts, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits at a reduction of 10 per cent for CASH ONLY.

### OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT

is full of splendid garments which are being literally given away. This stock has to go. The ladies, who have inspected our grand special offerings, are delighted at the splendid values, and as a result we are crowded with pleased buyers. This being an absolutely new stock, and made as it is, by the finest makers in the country, is giving the ladies of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Cohoes, Ballston Spa and even to Saratoga a splendid opportunity to secure beautiful outfits at most tempting prices. Remember this sale is absolutely for CASH. No goods will be sent out on memorandum except at regular prices.

Our store opens from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Saturdays we are open all day from 8 a. m. until 10:30 p. m.

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