

MAUD MALONE FREED

Sentence Suspended and She Doesn't Blame Judges.

'TECHNICAL MISDEMEANOR'

Suffragists Keep Away from Trial for Disturbing Wilson Meeting.

The second court day of the season was held yesterday by Maud Malone, suffragette, and it was not her fault that it was not the social event of the suffrage season.

The invitations she sent to "votes for women" leaders and other prominent persons were most correctly worded—typewritten, it is true, but then the very best people are beginning to use the typewriter for social correspondence now.

The invitations described the nature of the entertainment that would be produced to vary the monotony of a court day—a spicy playlet having for its motif—Miss Malone's suffrage dialogue with Governor Wilson at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on October 19—and the invitations even told how to reach Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, where the festivities were held, in terms so clear that nobody who accepted lost more than an hour or went more than seventeen blocks out of his way in getting there, which, considering the geography of the place, is remarkable.

Yes, Miss Malone's invitations displayed every mark of the thoughtful hostess. And did the suffrage leaders accept? Were they at the Court of Special Sessions to applaud Miss Malone in her part in the playlet, "How I Didn't Get Governor Wilson to Declare Himself for Suffrage; or, Seidestepped Once More?"

Did Mrs. E. Jane Nelson Penfield, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party, occupy a front seat? Was the limousine of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who loves to root for the English militant suffragists, seen at the door? Was Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, one of the first to grasp the militant Mrs. Pankhurst's hand, there to grasp Militant Maud's?

Only "Our Mary" There. Alas! The only suffragist, barring P. J. Ring and some Brooklyn women whose names nobody seemed to know, the only suffragist who accepted Miss Malone's invitation was Miss Mary Donnelly. And highly indignant was "Our Mary" when she found that the women hadn't rallied to support "our pioneer suffragist."

"If it hadn't been for Inez Milholland they'd have come fast enough," she sniffed. "Our Mary" was rather cross, anyhow, and so the others would have been if they had gone, to find when they got there promptly at 10 o'clock, the hour named, that the case had been postponed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. But she didn't waste the interval. She went right over to the Criminal Courts Building, in Manhattan, and saw the problem play in which "Sue" the Bluest, "Lety" Louie, "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago" Frank are appearing. At 2 o'clock she was back. Miss Malone was there, with her big, good natured brother, Sylvester Malone at her elbow, and the stage was all set with the court attendants, etc., but Justice Forker and Justice Fleming and Justice Collins came in.

"They must be having a good luncheon," murmured the audience. At 2:45 o'clock the three black-robed trio appeared, and the playlet began.

A good young man named Mr. Slim had the centre of the stage during Act I, Scene I. Like most young actors he marred the realism of the scene by addressing his lines to the audience, and had to be rebuked several times by the stage manager, who acted the part of examiner for the prosecution, before he would turn his face to the judges.

Mr. Slim to the Rescue. Mr. Slim, according to his tale, gallantly tried to rescue suffrage in distress at the Academy of Music meeting. He hastened to the lady's side, after she asked her question of Governor Wilson and the audience began to "rough-house"—he hastened to the lady's side to keep the lady from getting hurt. He testified earnestly to Miss Malone's non-militancy.

"The lady didn't hurt a picture, or a chair, or a curtain, or anything at all in the Academy of Music," he assured the three judges.

Frederick Loman, advertising agent for the Academy of Music, came on in scene II. He appeared to be thinking of doing the washbuckling act, but weakened when he caught the somber blue flame of Miss Malone's eyes, and declared that he "didn't hear the lady open her mouth at that meeting."

At this point it looked as if the playlet was going to drag, but later it became lively, also delightfully realistic in the point of conflicting testimony. There was David Sentz, for instance, of whom Miss Malone testified that he put her out of the meeting, and did it so vigorously that he "fell down in the aisle himself." Mr. Sentz swore that he only put his hand gently on the lady's arm, and took it right off when the lady said to take it off.

Mr. Sentz was a calm witness, but he got terribly excited once. It was when Mr. Kohler, the lawyer for the defence, asked him if he was against woman suffrage.

"No, sir, I'm not; I'm in favor of it," he declared hotly. "Only I don't believe in what some of these suffragists do."

The three judges had the time of their lives quizzing Miss Malone. Sometimes one took her in hand, and sometimes another, and lastly they did it all together. There wasn't a point at which Miss Malone wasn't too much for them, either, and she did it in the quietest way.

Heard Order to Sit Down. "Did you," Justice Collins hurled at her, "did you when you persisted in standing in your seat after Governor Wilson had said that he could not discuss the question with you then—did you hear Magistrate Kemper say, 'if you don't sit down I'll order your arrest?'"

"I heard him say that it would cost me thirty days," she replied, gently. "Though it was Justice Collins who said the most scathing things to Miss Malone about 'wilful disturbance of the meeting,' etc., etc., it was the white-haired Justice Fleming who contributed the real thrill of the playlet."

"Have you thought," he demanded of Miss Malone, "what might have happened if there had been an anti-suffragist at that meeting, and she had attempted to question Governor Wilson at the same time that you questioned him?"

The audience shuddered. It was a great little playlet, but the

SULZER MUST SOON SHOW TRUE COLORS

Governor-Elect Will Have to Let Women Know Where He Really Stands on Suffrage Question.

By Ida Husted Harper.

Governor-elect William Sulzer will have an early opportunity, so far as woman suffrage is concerned, of showing whether "his boss is under his own hat" or under the hat of the head of an organization which has always been its implacable enemy.

Mr. Sulzer's immediate record thus far is brief and to the point. Before the election he never lost a chance of assuring the suffragists, with that rare eloquence peculiar to himself, that he had been their unwavering friend all his life and should be until death, and that he should consider the honor of leading their parade as the greatest in a career that had been full of honors.

The day before it was to take place two officials in one of the leading suffrage organizations called at Mr. Sulzer's home—simply as a matter of courtesy, of course, and because they knew that he would have a great many things to remember and might forget the procession. Mrs. Sulzer received them and said her husband was so sorry he had to be out of town Saturday night and couldn't parade. They asked her when he would return and she said the next day.

By this time the Governor-elect appeared on the scene with many regrets that very important business called him to Washington. They accepted his excuses graciously and asked if he would attend their big Wednesday meeting at Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening and say a few words. He was greatly distressed to be obliged to decline, but his business would keep him out of town until after that date. They shared his grief over this fact—wondering meanwhile how his wife could have been so misinformed—and inquired whether he would send a letter or telegram to be read at the meeting. He said this would be impossible, but he urged them to say that he was strong for woman suffrage, and when he was in the Legislature he put a bill through for Elizabeth Cady Stanton, which was vetoed by the Governor.

It was not necessary to put Burns' Detective Agency on the trail of Mr. Sulzer—the goings and comings of so distinguished a man are always known to the public. In this instance it was duly announced that when the Farragut squad—whatever that may be—drew up in front of his house on Saturday evening at eight o'clock to serenade him, the very hour of the parade, he dashed up in a taxicab and was ready to receive them with open arms! The next day when the ubiquitous reporters called on him for an explanation, he said he had just gone over to Orange, N. J., to see his sick mother!

It will be quite impossible to make the announcement Mr. Sulzer wished at Carnegie Hall for several reasons. First, Mrs. Stanton never had any bill before the New York Legislature, as her work was entirely national in character; second, the only bill before the Legislature while Mr. Sulzer was a member of it was for a constitutional amendment, and it did not pass; third, if it had passed it would not have required the signature of the Governor. Mr. Sulzer must do his own lying. The women cannot help him. He does believe in woman suffrage and has always advocated it; when he was in the Legislature he did help the women with their bill; since he has been in Congress he has not failed to express himself favorably, but there was no call for his action. Now the time has come for him to put his words into deeds. The Democratic party is pledged in its platform to submit the question to the voters. The Legislature's Democratic by a large majority Tammany Hall is strongly opposed rather tame. The three judges conferred rather fretfully with Miss Malone's lawyer and finished his little closing speech, and some men in the courtroom whispered "there's going to be a split there," and others hummed under their breath, "Six months in jail, O Militant Maud," and then Justice Forker, who presided, just said: "Suspended sentence."

That was all. Mr. Kohler complained that this left his client under a stigma, but Justice Forker said, "Oh, but Justice Forker said that Miss Malone was no; everybody knew that Miss Malone was a woman with a cause; it was the technical misdemeanor that was in question." "I don't blame the judges," Miss Malone said at the little reception which would follow that day. "It's up to Governor Wilson. Oh, he's the top bad that he couldn't be found in New York when we wanted him. Yes, we had a subpoena all ready for Governor Wilson, but we couldn't find him to serve it."

WINS HUSBAND BY SPEED

Champion Typewriter, a New York Girl, Will Wed Milwaukee Man.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Milwaukee, Nov. 12.—A romance which had its inception in a record of 15 words a minute by the champion typewriter operator of the world, will see its climax in the wedding in New York on Thursday of G. G. Ralls, of New York, to Miss Florence E. Wilson, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Ralls, lodging concern, attended a meeting of managers several years ago and met Miss Wilson, whose phenomenal speed on the typewriter aroused his interest. The couple will live in Milwaukee.

READ THE TRIBUNE

for the news of the National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL ARTICLES DAILY

By IDA HUSTED HARPER

Drop Politics and Work for Suffrage. Miss Alice Carpenter, a leader of the Progressive women, says that if their ticket had been elected a Governor-elect would have marched in the suffrage parade, and that in Mr. Straus's and Mr. Roosevelt's speeches at Madison Square Garden just before election they were not afraid to declare for woman suffrage. The first part of this statement is doubtless correct; Mr. Straus was one of the few Progressive candidates who never failed to advocate woman suffrage in his speeches; ex-Senator Beveridge was another. Mr. Roosevelt will not have been "afraid" to do this in his two speeches at Madison Square Garden, but he conspicuously omitted to do so. If he mentioned it in one single state east of the Mississippi River, except in St. Johnsburg, Vt., and if Governor Johnson mentioned it at all during the entire campaign, the fact was not apparent in the newspaper reports.

All this, however, is past history, and their opinions now are of no particular consequence. The Progressive women made a splendid showing in the suffrage parade, marching in large numbers with banners flying; the Republican women seemed to be represented by their chairman riding in a barouche; and the Democratic women had to be counted "among those absent." It is earnestly to be hoped that now all of them will drop their work in party politics and join in the effort to get for woman what would be of a thousandfold more help to the parties—the right to vote for them.

Awful Results of Suffrage.

That was an interesting article which The Tribune published from Mrs. Martha McCulloch-Williams to show how much harder life would be for women when they got the suffrage. The "anties" are always interesting, not to say amusing. Here is Mrs. Williams, for instance, making the most horrifying prospect of a time when equal suffrage will "make all men 'sissies' and every woman a near-man in petticoats."

She doesn't know that women have been voting over forty years in Wyoming and fifteen or twenty in three other states or she would not put all her assertions in the future tense. If equal suffrage will have this effect, then it has done so, and the men in those four states are "sissies" and the women are almost men. It is a good deal safer to make that statement in New York than it would be west of the Mississippi River. Poor "sissies" men in Washington and California!

THE SILENT SUFFRAGIST

There are now in New York State enrolled in the various organizations of women and of women and men the names of enough women to actually total a majority of the number of men enrolled popularly, and it is said by the census of the State that there are about an equal number of men and women. We suffragists can prove these names by a show-down of the rolls of the various societies, which include not only the avowed suffrage organizations, but those societies which have allowed suffrage to become part of their working policy.

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Balance in Treasury.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. Yawger, of New York, reported that more than 7,000 items had received attention during the year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$50,000, the year's expenditures amounting to \$234.

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FOR THE RED CROSS FUND

Mrs. Russell Sage, Cleveland H. Dodge and J. G. White Contribute. The following contributions to the Red Cross Balkan war fund were made in New York yesterday:

Mrs. Russell Sage, \$5,000. Cleveland H. Dodge, \$1,000. J. G. White, \$1,000. Jacob H. Schiff, \$500. Other contributions to the amount of \$56,52 had previously been received.

THE WOMAN WHO HASN'T BEEN HEARD FROM

From Would Vote if She Had Chanced. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: May I ask you to allow me a word in answer to to-day's article by Martha McCulloch-Williams as to the very anti-suffrage argument she advances, that if women are given the ballot it will be a minority rule and that the majority of women do not want the ballot? This statement has been made with evident conviction by several anti-suffrage speakers.

May I ask on what authority they claim the majority of women are antis? I defy them to give any reasonable proof of this statement.

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MISS LATHROP ON A TOUR

Washington, Nov. 12.—With a view to popularizing the new children's bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Miss Julia Lathrop, its chief, left here today on a speaking tour. She goes directly to Aurora, Ill., where she will address the National Federation of Women's Clubs to-morrow evening. Miss Lathrop will speak also in Ann Arbor and Detroit, Mich., and Nashville, Tenn., before she returns.

Miss Lathrop called at the White House to-day.

CIVIC WORK FOR WOMEN

State Federation of Clubs Begins Annual Convention.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION

Committee Reports Nominations Headed by Mrs. Shuler, of Buffalo, for President.

Albany, Nov. 12.—Extending of welcome on behalf of city and state, reports of officers, committees and district chairmen, several addresses and the nomination of officers for election for the ensuing year made to-day's sessions of the eighteenth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs unusually busy.

Features of this evening's sessions were talks by the Rev. Charles Stelzle and Walter M. Chandler. The Rev. Mr. Stelzle's topic was "Social Problems in American Cities," and Mr. Chandler spoke on "The Republic of the Fathers."

In her report this afternoon Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, the president, urged club women to work for the opening of school rooms and gymnasiums for evening dances and music, that young folk might enjoy simple pleasures in proper environments. She spoke of woman's place on the boards of state institutions and reviewed the accomplishments of the administration.

Balance in Treasury.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. John F. Yawger, of New York, reported that more than 7,000 items had received attention during the year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of over \$50,000, the year's expenditures amounting to \$234.

The nominating committee reported the following officers for election for the ensuing year:

President, Mrs. Frank Shuler, Buffalo; first vice-president, Miss Mary Wood, New York; second vice-president, Miss Florence Quernsey, New York; recording secretary, Mrs. M. M. Day, Sidney; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. R. Hubbard, Buffalo; treasurer, Mrs. John W. Ford, Watford; general secretary, Mrs. Stephen D. Stephens, Staten Island; directors, Mrs. Gardner Raymond, Rochester; Mrs. William Grant Brown, New York; Miss Alice H. Goshen, Goshen; and Mrs. W. F. Fessenden, Kingston.

Miss Wood asked that her name be withdrawn for first vice-president, saying she desired to be continued as chairman of the public service committee. The names of Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. J. Hedges Crowell, of New York, were placed in nomination from the floor.

The committee's report for the other officers was accepted, and the polls will be open for election from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. on Thursday.

WELCOMED TO THE CAPITAL.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay presided at the opening session, when welcoming addresses were made by Lieutenant Governor Thomas F. Conway, on behalf of the state; Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education; Corporation Counsel Arthur L. McIlwain; Edward N. Major James H. McIlwain, representing McKimsey, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Elmer Blatz, president of the Woman's Club of Albany, and Mrs. Joseph McQuaid, of Troy, chairman of the 2d District. Mrs. Philip Carpenter, of Yonkers, ex-president of the federation, responded. Miss Hay said:

All I have as a message to the club women is this: We, as club women, must be more and more active in doing practical civic work, and while we need to do all we can for the betterment of children in institutions, the thing we need to do more than anything else is to work to prevent conditions that place them there. While I believe in literature and art clubs, I do not think there is a club or organization of any kind, for any purpose, but can turn its efforts to do something for the civic betterment of the community.

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HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

How to Prevent Jack Frost from Working Mischief with Gas and Water Pipes.

No. VIII.

By Dr. Jocelyn Van Vliet Manning.

The man who is going to occupy a new house should ascertain that proper protection from winter weather is afforded all water and gas pipes, both outside and inside the house. If these pipes are not properly protected there will be many repairs necessitated by frostbite before the first winter is over. The right time, of course, to see to the plumbing is when the house is building. Sanitary engineers imply that builders are not always sufficiently careful about this important item of construction, and it is up to the owner to ascertain the local fluctuations of temperature and make arrangements to meet the demands of the hardest winter known in the section of country in which he builds.

Protection of Pipes Outside of House. The service water pipe to the house should be laid under the frost line and should have a cut-off, or gate valve, placed near its departure from the city main and also below the frost line. If there is any doubt about the proper depth it is well to cover the pipe with several inverted plank boxings, each enough larger than the one immediately below in order to leave a blanket of non-conducting air between the planks. The boxing should extend the entire length of pipe from water main to cellar wall. Packing the outside piping in horse manure, which is renewed once yearly, is a tried expedient, successful so far as non-freezing is concerned, but an unpleasant thought to any one familiar with the permeability of structures and osmotic action. Packing with sawdust has not been found satisfactory, as the sawdust well soaks moisture. Pipes laid under sodded ground are better protected than those with no turf above.

Among outdoor pipes must be considered the roof extension to the air vent of the soil pipe. The smaller the diameter of this roof vent the greater is the probability that it will be stopped with hoarfrost during cold weather. The steam arising in the pipe is congealed when it meets the cold air and is precipitated on the iron. To obviate this difficulty the pipe should be at least four inches in diameter, and should rise high enough above the roof to have its throat above the reach of any practical joker. The wire hood and cap sometimes placed over it will only serve to precipitate hoarfrost and stop the pipe altogether in very severe weather.

Protection of Pipes Inside the House.

Pipes passing through the cellar should when possible be suspended from the cellar ceiling rather than be placed on the cellar floor or beneath it. The cellar doors and windows may be closed up before cold weather sets in.

When the Pipes are Frozen.

Fortunate is the Housekeeper who has never listened to the despairing chokes and gurgles of a frozen water pipe on the coldest morning of the winter. Hot water is then her best friend, but it must be heated on the gas stove or brought from a neighboring supply. To start the flow when the kitchen faucet refuses to budge only precipitates a worse trouble—the bursting of the waterback. Boiling water will usually start the drain pipe, and very hot water, a candle or a lamp must be used to thaw the supply pipe. If the outside service pipe or water main is found to be involved there is nothing to do but to telephone the water company and wait your turn to be thawed out by electricity.

Postal Card Departments

All communications (and they are welcome) should be made by postal, as far as it is possible.

Recipes Tested and Found Good

All recipes appearing in these columns have been tested. Level measurements are used unless otherwise stated. This department will be glad to answer any culinary question submitted by readers and will be happy to send the necessary material.

"RENOVATING" MOULDY PICKLES AND SWEETS (By request).—Sometimes mould forms a thick coating on top of preserves before they begin to spoil. Mould does not penetrate deeply into jellies or preserves, semi-liquids or liquids, and though it is said to be the common cause of decay in raw fruits it does not ordinarily cause the fermenting of canned goods, so that unless they have been troubled by bacteria and yeast sweetmeats may be often saved in spite of the mould on top. Certainly it can do no harm to try the following remedy: Remove the mould and all the vegetable or fruit under it to the depth of about an inch or two inches. Then lift out the rest from the jar with a wooden spoon and boil it up again. Mould spores are killed by exposure to a temperature of 150 to 212 Fahrenheit (boiling point). It is well, however, to give the sweetmeats a thorough boiling. Then, if it has a good taste, put it into sterilized jars with a fresh supply. All pickles and spices should be kept covered to the depth of at least an inch with the vinegar or vinegary syrup. If a part of the vegetable or fruit rises above the vinegar and comes into contact with the air it will mould or spoil. Look at all pickles from time to time after storing them, to see that they are well covered with vinegar. Add more if it has become absorbed by the vegetables or fruit.

In "renovating" pickles it is sometimes desirable to pour off all the vinegar and boil the pickles in a fresh supply. In doing this it is often well to rinse the vegetables in cold water before putting the new vinegar over them. Only a good quality of vinegar should be used in making pickles and spiced goods, and they should be put into unglazed stoneware, wood or glass. It is unsafe to allow vinegar to remain long in contact with the glaze of ordinary earthenware. Keep pickles closely covered in a cool, dry place. When storing them in glass jars some housekeepers slip paper bags over them to keep out the light. Horse-radish is often put over ordinary pickles and chow-chow to help in preserving them. Many pickle makers prefer small jars to big ones. There is no danger then of the air coming into contact with the whole "mess" every time a jar is opened, and if mould appears there is no danger of all becoming affected. Each little jar is kept sealed until needed. There is, however, no real necessity for taking all this trouble if the vinegar is kept at a proper depth and the simple directions given here are followed, except in the case of a very sweet pickle or "spice." Many of the popular recipes for spiced tomatoes, apples, pears, etc., have very little vinegar in them, and are more like a preserve. They may spoil if not sealed up like preserves.

RELIABLE RECIPES FOR BEAUTY SEEKERS

FOR A SHINY SKIN.—To take away that troublesome shine to the skin and to remove the oily, yellow look, use this lotion. Dissolve four ounces of spruce gum in one-half pint water or hot water, but add two teaspoonfuls glycerine. Apply this to the skin and gently until dry. It will give to the skin a clear, smooth, velvety look without any artificial gloss. This is a large supply of the skin. This does not clog up the pores, causes skin-roughness and powder does, nor does it rub off so quickly.

FOR SHORT, STUBBY EYELASHES.—With forefinger and thumb gently lift the eye-brows and wash them with this lotion. This makes them grow long and curly. Thin eye-brows will come in thick and have a better look. This is rubbed on with finger-end. A small original package of pyroxin will be quite enough, but care must be exercised not to get any where hair is not wanted.

HARMLESS FLESH-REDUCER.—There is nothing so far discovered to equal the following remedy for the removal of excess fat-deposits: Dissolve four ounces of paronits in one and one-half pints hot water. When cold strain and take a teaspoonful three or four times each meal. This remedy leaves the skin free from wrinkles and flabbiness and is recommended by many physicians with most pleasing results.

RELIABLE HAIR-RESTORER.—Premature grayness more often comes from a diseased scalp than from any other cause. Sulfur dyes, etc., will do no permanent good. To remove the cause and put the scalp in a healthy condition so the hair will regain its natural color and grow luxuriantly, rub into the scalp twice a week a tonic made by dissolving an ounce of quinine in a half-pint of alcohol and whisky, then add a half-pint of cold water. This will remove dandruff and make the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. It is splendid for itching scalp and brittle, falling hair.

Useful Household Tips. This department will pay for household tips if found available for its purpose. Address "Useful Household Tips Department," New York Tribune, No. 154 Nassau street.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE KITCHEN.

Use newspapers freely in the kitchen, spreading under pans when washing dishes, or a table when peeling fruit or vegetables; also spread them around table, sink and stove when cooking. Crumple them up to wipe off greasy dishes and clean the bottoms of smoky pans. Polish tinware, windows and stoves with them. Make a thick pad of several of them to stand on when ironing; you will truly find them a rest for weary "soles." Dampen them and tear into bits to sprinkle over a dusty carpet; they brighten it wonderfully. MRS. J. S. B. North Water Gap, Penn.

CLEANING COAT COLLARS.

When the coat collar becomes soiled it may be cleaned by rubbing it well with a mixture composed of one part of salt dissolved in four parts of alcohol.

REMOVING GREASE FROM WOOD.

When grease is spilled on a wooden table pour cold water over immediately. This will harden the grease and prevent it from sinking into the wood. It can then be easily removed with a knife.

THICKENING GRAVY.

When mixing flour and water together for thickening gravies, etc., heat it with a fork instead of with a spoon. It requires less time and makes the thickening smoother. Neshaic, N. J. MRS. H. R. F.

Daily Bill of Fare

THURSDAY. BREAKFAST.—Oranges, boiled hominy and milk, fried scallops and bacon, buttered toast, coffee. LUNCHEON OR SUPPER.—Spanish omelet, cream cheese and jelly, cocoa, crackers. DINNER.—Cream of celery soup, boiled chicken with oyster sauce, succotash, fried potatoes, red vegetable salad, date soufflé, coffee.

BEDSPREADS

Fine Marquisette bedspreads, hand-drawn, and embroidered, edged with Cluny lace. Bolster rolls to match.

Irish linen bedspreads in simple or elaborate patterns at a very wide range of prices.

Rich Spreads of alternating Motifs of Italian Filet and Cluny laces and elaborate English eyelet embroidery.

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