

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

A SUGGESTION TO HAPPY CHILDREN ABOUT THANKSGIVING DAY.

Directions for Taking India Ink Impressions of Ferns—Information About American Indians in General, and the Ute Tribe in Particular.

The name of Indians was first given to the red men of America from the mistaken notion of the early voyagers—Columbus himself included—that the newly found continent was in reality a part of India. This was soon shown to be an error, but the name of Indians thus wrongfully applied to the inhabitants continued to be used in every narrative of voyage and discovery, and has descended to our own times, only that we now qualify it to some extent by speaking of the red men as American Indians.



UTE SQUAW AND PAPOOSE.

There are many tribes among the American Indians, but year by year their numbers are decreasing. The home of the civilized and partially civilized remnants of the once powerful and warlike Indian tribes is known as the Indian territory, and contains what are called reservations, on which the various tribes dwell. Agents representing the United States live among these tribes with a view to their further advancement and protection. Many of the tribes have settled down in comparative contentment and follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood and have become quite civilized. Others, from their naturally fierce and warlike dispositions, continue to give more or less trouble to the government. Among the latter may be named the Utes in Colorado and the Apaches in New Mexico. Our cut represents a Ute squaw and her papoose, or baby. The Utes are a tribe of the Shoshones or Snakes, are migratory in their habits and great hunters. They enjoy wandering about the country and are to be found in New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. When a Ute squaw takes up her line of march she straps the little papoose to her back. In the cut she is holding the infant in her arms, so that our young people may have a picture of the faces of both mother and child.

India Ink Impressions of Ferns.

Procure some smooth cartridge paper, then take the ferns or leaves and arrange them in position. If ferns, they look well put in groups; if ivy, it will look well as a border; but whichever it is, put a pin through a leaf here and there to keep the fronds from moving—very fine pins, or the holes will show. Then procure a small tooth comb, a stick of India ink, and a toothbrush. Dissolve the ink in water—don't get it in lumps—and dip your brush in the ink. Do not get too much on, and rub in gently along the comb, holding it over the group of ferns. If you get too much ink on your brush, it will fall in big drops; the object is to make them as fine as possible. Rub more or near the joints of the ferns, just as in a photograph, and let the color gradually die away to the edge.

Take the ferns off, and, says Golden Days, you will be surprised at the effect you have produced. If neatly done, the ferns will bear a strong resemblance to a large sized photograph.

The Elephant as a Nurse.

In India, where the elephant is treated by his owner almost as one of the family, the grateful animal makes a return for the kindness shown it by voluntarily taking care of the baby. It will patiently, says St. Nicholas, permit itself to be mauled by its little charge, and will show great solicitude when the child cries. Sometimes the elephant will become so attached to its baby friend as to insist upon its constant presence. Such a case is known where the elephant went so far as to refuse to eat except in the presence of its little friend. Its attachment was so genuine that the child's parents would not hesitate to leave the baby in the elephant's care, knowing that it could have no more faithful nurse. And the kindly monster never belied the trust reposed in it. If the flies came about the baby, it would drive them away. If the child cried the giant nurse would rock the cradle until the little one slept.

A Tame Gray Squirrel.

A young gray squirrel found by a party of children at Ivoryton, Conn., was cared for until it had grown large enough to help itself, when it was set at liberty. The children had no idea it would ever come back, but the same night the squirrel came to the window and tapped upon the pane. It was admitted, and the next morning whisked away again. It has built two nests, using whichever it chooses in the night time, except when it rains. Then it always asks for admission to the house.

Thanksgiving Day.



Save for a dog he is alone, A friend he can but give a bone.

Oh! happy children, here behold One who is poor and weak and old, With not the smallest scrap of meat, Or saught but crusts of bread to eat, Thanksgiving Day, When thousands lay A feast in bountiful array.

Oh! children, happy children, blessed With all things that the world holds best, Look on the picture of these two And try some kindly act to do, Thanksgiving Day, To light the way Of some one poor and lone as they.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COAT SUITS AND DRESS SUITS FOR MEN.

How Pet Dogs Wear Harness when Out for a Walk—A Pretty Indoor Costume Which Represents in Its Cut and Garniture New Styles.

The cut here given illustrates an indoor costume that represents in its fashion and its garniture, leading styles. The skirt of this costume is of heavy brown cashmere, braided with the same color and trimmed with a flounce thirteen inches deep, laid in box pleats.



BRAIDED COSTUME.

For the front drapery arrangement, a breadth of material one yard and a quarter wide and one yard five inches long is pleated into the hand at the upper edge and caught up on the left side. The back breadth, which is two yards ten inches wide and one yard six inches long, is pleated into the hand, the material being arranged in a large box pleat in the middle and in smaller flat ones at the sides and then caught in the middle. Waistcoat pieces complete the fronts of the bodies, which is further ornamented with revers two and three-quarter inches long. Large flat bronze buttons are also used in the ornamentation of the bodies. (See cut.) Such braided ornamentations as here described may easily be made by our readers, or braided sets may be purchased for the purpose.

Harness for Dogs.

The dog has come to be an important feature in the world of fashion, and what he shall wear and how to make it is therefore a question of more or less interest. The pet dogs owned by ladies and sent out daily to walk are commonly led by a leather or chain leader attached to the collar.



HARNES OF LEATHER WORK FOR DOGS.

The harness here illustrated is not only intended for ornament, but also to prevent the collar from pressing into the neck of the dog when a leader is attached to it. The latter, in the arrangement shown, is put through a ring let in the middle of the belly band of the harness. The harness from which the illustration is taken consists of four straps, each three-quarters of an inch wide and long enough to reach around the body of the animal. Sometimes light colored leather is used, sometimes dark. Occasionally strips of red cloth, somewhat wider and pinked out at the edge, are stitched on under the leather. The strips are joined and ornamented with gilt, silver or nickel headed nails. These harnesses can be purchased ready made, though many ladies prefer having them made to order.

New York Fashions for Men.

The following New York styles in men's clothing were recently described in Harper's Bazar. Business suits are of dark mixed outings and checks and stripes that are not conspicuous—indeed, are almost invisible—producing dark gray shades, brown and red mixtures, black and brown checks, etc. These suits may have a cutaway coat, fastened by three or four buttons, as the size of the wearer dictates, or else a four buttoned sack coat; the waistcoat may have a "step" rolled (notched) collar or a standing "step" collar; the edges are double stitched. Trousers for these suits—and indeed for all suits—are cut medium wide and hang straight, but they are not of exaggerated width, nor do they have the folded crease down the front and back which belongs to ready made clothing. A dark silk or satin scarf tied in a large knot, a black Derby hat and tan or mahogany colored gloves with wide black stitching are worn with business suits.

These dressy morning suits that are worn in the afternoon as well have a cutaway coat and vest of black or dark blue corkscrew cloth, or of diagonal that is not very wide, or else of the crape finished cloth.

The frock coat suit is accepted as the correct day dress suit for formal receptions in the afternoon and for day weddings, alike for the bridegroom, ushers and guests. Fine black diagonals, corkscrew cloth or chevrot—a cloth without facing—are used for the double breasted frock coat, which is of medium length, is fastened by four buttons, has corded silk facing, is bound with ribbon braid and lined with black satin. The vest of the same cloth is single breasted and medium high. The trousers are of dark stripes, though slightly lighter trousers are worn by a bridegroom and his attendants. White or very light utoman silk scarfs, with a jeweled scarf pin, and pearl colored gloves stitched with pearl, are worn by the groom, best man and ushers. The guests also wear light scarfs with tan colored gloves. A high silk hat completes a frock coat suit.

Dress suits for evening are of the finest black diagonal or Angoras, especially those for young men; broadcloth is little used. The dress coat is cut with narrow swallow tail and low rolled shawl collar in long continuous roll, or it may be a notched collar if the wearer prefers.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Fashions in Furniture—Birds and Plants. Household Hints and Recipes.

Keep plants that are lifted from the open border in a cool room for a time and do not expose them at once to artificial heat. Potted bulbs should be kept in a dark place till they make a good growth of roots; then bring to the light.

Ham as Epicures Like It.

Epicures say that cooking a ham in sweet cider gives so delicious a flavor that once tried the ordinary way will never satisfy again. First, be sure that the ham is sweet and not too salt. Scrub and clean it well, put into hot water and soak over night and remove the rind; then trim nicely and boil in sweet cider. Put some sweet new hay in the bottom of a kettle, place the ham on this and cover with sweet cider; bring slowly to the boiling point and simmer till tender. When you can probe it with a fork easily it is done. Take out on to a sieve to drain, sprinkle thickly with crumbs mixed with brown sugar and set in the oven for ten minutes.

Favorite Imported Song Birds.

A well known bird dealer says that the Androsberg canaries are the most sought after of all varieties of the popular pet bird. They are somewhat larger than common canaries and have very soft, sweet notes.

The English robin, a beautiful bird and fine singer, is coming into favor as a pet.

Other imported song birds, such as blackbirds, magpies, goldfinches, nightingales, black caps and starlings. Starlings, bulfinches and blackbirds are often trained to whistle one or two airs, and such birds are highly prized by their owners.

Household Hints.

Oxalic acid removes fruit and vegetable stains from the hands.

Rubbing with celery is said to take the smell of onions from the hands.

A lasting blacking for heating stoves consists of turpentine and black varnish put on with good stove polish.

Oil cloth may be improved by rubbing with half an ounce of beeswax dissolved in a saucertful of turpentine. Apply with flannel and rub off with a dry flannel cloth.

How to Cleanse Marble.

To clean marble take two parts common soda, one part pumice stone and one part finely powdered chalk. Mix with water, rub over the marble and wash off with soap and water.

A mixture used on stained marble consists of one ounce of ox gall, one gill of lye, one and a half teaspoonful of turpentine made into paste with pipe clay; put the paste on over the stain and let it remain several days.

A Western Loaf Cake.

Take three cups of bread sponge quite thick, one cup of either butter or pork gaff, two cups of coffee sugar, one and a half cups of chopped raisins, four eggs, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of cinnamon and a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two spoonfuls of hot water. Mix well and put in buttered dishes, let it stand and rise for half an hour in a warm place, then bake in a pretty warm oven.

Scotch Hasty Pudding.

A Scotch housekeeper's recipe for hasty pudding is: Put an ounce of beef or mutton suet in a frying pan and let it fry out clear; add two handfuls of oatmeal and stir; now add another ounce of the chopped suet, pepper and salt, and stir till the meal browns. Serve hot.

A Simple Dessert.

Soak a quart of stale bread in cold water five minutes, pour off as much water as will seep without squeezing, and put the bread in a buttered baking dish. Pare and slice a quart of apples, lay them on the bread, add sugar and spice to taste, and bake the pudding in a moderate oven.

Celery Sauce for Turkey.

Boil a head of celery until quite tender, then put it through a sieve, put the stalks of two raw eggs in a bowl and beat it well with the strained juice of a lemon; add the celery and a couple of spoonfuls of the liquor in which the turkey was boiled; salt and pepper to taste.

Tapioca Pudding.

Heat a quart of a pound of tapioca slowly over the fire in a pint of milk, stirring that it may not burn. When the tapioca is soft beat together three eggs and four ounces of sugar, add the tapioca and half a pint of cold milk, and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

Duchesse Potatoes.

Cut cold boiled potatoes into cubes, season with salt and pepper, dip in melted butter and lightly in flour. Arrange on a baking sheet, bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven, and serve very hot.

Fashions in Furniture.

In the more expensive grades of parlor furniture walnut is almost entirely absent. Mahogany or cherry either in natural or stained finish, and oak in natural finish or darkened to imitate the antique, are the fashionable woods. Mahogany is the handsomest of these, taking an exceptionally fine polish and being most durable. A very elegant style of parlor suit is in highly polished mahogany wood without any upholstery, it being intended that independent cushions shall be used.

Watered or moire plush and figured tapestry in elaborate designs appear among the newest upholstery for fine furniture.



AN EASY CHAIR.

There is endless variety in chairs for every purpose. The cut here reproduced from Decorator and Furnisher gives a good example of a luxurious easy chair of present style. Cane seated chairs show frames of cherry, oak, mahogany or walnut, with arms plain or carved or of bent or twisted woods. Many handsome easy chairs and rockers are entirely of wood, including the seat. These are usually finished at home with a flat plush cushion of any desired color, tied in with ribbons. Other chairs are in leather. Some are upholstered to match suits.

A large old chair for a parlor has very thick, rounded bottom, arms and back entirely covered with elegant ruby plush. No woodwork at all shows in this chair, except a little of the bottom of the legs. This all over stuffed style is very luxurious.

Tall slender chairs with spindle work backs and small, leather covered seats, represent a very taking new style. The all over wood chairs, and wood wherever it appears in any of these, is beautifully polished.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Health of American School Girls—Skin Troubles—Benefits of the Bath.

A society of collegiate alumnae has issued some interesting literature on the subject of the health of school girls. Among some of the causes of the semi-invaliddism and increasing number of nervous diseases that exist among even young girls, it enumerates the following:

1. Social dissipation and excitement. 2. Habitual loss of sufficient and healthy sleep. 3. Irregularity and haste in taking food, the omission of breakfast and the use of a stimulating, innutritious diet, such as condiments, pastry, etc. 4. Tight, heavy or insufficient clothing. 5. The ambition of parents and daughters to accomplish much in little time.

It states that inquiries made in school rooms revealed great neglect of the laws of health on the part of the pupils. In a New York academy a class of sixty girls between the ages of 13 and 18 years chanced to be asked by a visitor at what time they retired the night before. The average was found to be twenty minutes before midnight, but no surprise was manifested by teachers or regret by pupils. Out of ninety girls questioned one morning in a public school, twelve had eaten no breakfast; of these twelve, six had brought no luncheon, the other six had cake, pie or similar indigestible food.

Pimples and Blackheads.

Pimples and blackheads on the face are occasioned, says Herald of Health, by the torpid state of the skin; or, in other words, by the inability of the skin to perform its proper functions. The cause of these spots is nothing more or less than an obstruction of the pores of the skin; the perspiration being allowed to accumulate, the mouths of the pores getting clogged, irritation ensues and a pimple or black head results. The only way to be rid of them is to allow the skin to do its own work, by preserving it in a healthy condition and by keeping the whole system in order. The following ointment is recommended: Take an ounce of barley meal (the finer the better), one ounce of powdered bitter almonds, and a sufficient quantity of honey to make a smooth paste, and apply this frequently.

The Bath.

Every human habitation should contain some convenience for a complete bath in water. In the long catalogue of diseases, says a well known physician, scarcely one can be named in the treatment of which a bath is useless.

To those blessed with good health, a bath gives thrift and growth to healthy functions, a brightness and delightful serenity, a clearness of mind and buoyancy of spirit. It is certainly a blessing to both mind and body.

For the mental worker it is a nerve tonic. A thorough application of water of proper temperature will calm and give tone to his whole system. The indoor laborer, who gets but a scanty supply of fresh air, needs a bath to obtain the skin invigorating elements of open air.

Over Stimulation of Young Brains.

The practice of giving tea and coffee to young children cannot be too strongly condemned. Childhood is the period when nervous activity is very great. The brain is ever busy in receiving new impressions. Reflex action, co-ordination of the muscles, and the special senses are all under a constant course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over stimulations. In little people nothing but harm can come from the use of such cerebral stimulants as tea or coffee.

Benedy for Sleeplessness.

A physician prescribes one simple remedy for sleeplessness: Compose the mind as much as possible and confine the thoughts to one subject, or a number, or individual, and close the eyelids, rolling the eyes continuously in one direction. In a short time consciousness will be lost and you will be in the blissful land of dreams.

One Thing and Another.

Juniper berry tea is good for sick headache.

A diet of frogs is considered advantageous for those suffering from pulmonary complaint.

To make a soap for whitening the hands, mix thoroughly two ounces each of eau de cologne and lemon juice, with six ounces of powdered brown Windsor soap.

As much bicarbonate of soda as one can put on a five cent nickel, dissolved in a small glass of water and taken before breakfast once or twice a week, sweetens the breath and relieves dyspepsia.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE

Manners and Customs Practiced in Polite Society.

A gentleman always lifts his hat when offering a service to a lady, whether he is acquainted with her or not. It may be, says one authority on the social etiquette of New York, the restoration of a dropped kerchief or fan, the receiving of her money to pass it to the cash box of a car, the opening of her umbrella as she descends from a carriage—all the same. He lifts it before or during the courtesy if possible. She bows, and, if she chooses, she also smiles her acknowledgment, but she does the latter faintly and does not speak. To say "Thank you" is not an excess of acknowledgment, but it has ceased to be etiquette.

When a gentleman accompanies a lady upon whom such an attention is bestowed, he always lifts his hat and says "Thank you." If it is in the giving up of a seat to the lady, he will not seat himself while the obliging stranger is still standing, but will call his attention to the first vacant place should he be unobservant of it.

A gentleman opens a door for a strange lady, holds it open with one hand and lifts his hat with the other while she passes through in advance of him. He always offers her the precedence, but he does it silently and without resting his gaze upon her, as if he would say: "You are a lady and I am a gentleman—I am polite for both our sakes."

A gentleman always raises his hat when he begs a lady's pardon for an inadvertence, whether he is known to her or not.

Graceful Speech.

The value of no other social accomplishment can be compared to that of a thorough knowledge of one's mother tongue. The most of us do more or less talking in the course of every one of our working hours, and so impress those that hear us, favorably or unfavorably—as far as our culture is concerned—according to the manner in which we express ourselves. How desirable it is, then, to cultivate all the graces of speech.

Where Bride and Groom Meet.

It is now the fashion for the bridegroom to meet the bride at the altar, whether she is escorted by her father, brother or nearest kinsman.

The Philadelphia Park.

Fairmount park, Philadelphia, is nearly four times as extensive as Central park, New York, having an area of 3,000 acres, while the latter has 834 acres.

There were three crows sat on a tree, And they were black as crows could be. Alas, said one, "would I were white Instead of being black as night." Such foolish wishing said his friends, In disappointment often ends. But now, forsooth to make you white; Will be an easy matter, quite. We'll wash you with SANTA'S SOAP, And when you're white, we fondly hope That while you wonder at the feat, Your happiness will be complete.

Behold him now as white as snow! Wonder of wonders! saith the crow, If SANTA'S SOAP will make black white 'Twill surely all the world delight. And mistress, mother, nurse and maid Will find themselves I know, well paid In using SANTA CLAUS SOAP for all The household needs—both great and small; For dishes, babies, pots and pans, For dirty clothes and milkmen's cans— For woolen, cotton, dainty lace— For cleansing every dirty place. Soap that can make a black bird white Will make whate'er is dingy bright.

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