

where they will be kept free from dust, than they would be if folded in a drawer where they would become creased.

Very dusty clothes should be well shaken before being brushed, and much of the dust should be rubbed off with a dry cloth. For the brushing process the dress should be spread upon a board and should be brushed the way of the "nap" of the cloth. The brushing should be done quickly and lightly or the brush does more harm than good. Cloth and woollen dresses should be taken out of wardrobes frequently, while the wardrobes are being cleared from dust, and exposed to the fresh air. If woollens are never put away damp nor warm from perspiration there is little chance that moths will ever get into them. A little lavender upon the shelves and floor of the wardrobe, or bits of camphor, gum or cedar wood or laurel are said to be excellent in keeping away the moths.

A lump of fresh charcoal placed in a clothes-press will often prevent the unpleasant smell which clothes have when they have been long put away.

Clothes-brushes should be kept clean by washing them occasionally in cold water.

Ribbon bows may be kept stiff and fresh by stuffing them with tissue-paper before they are put away.

Plushes and velvet and the heavier kinds of brocaded silk should be protected from the pressure of the buttons by having tissue-paper put under each button before the garment is laid away for even a week's time.

When so unsightly a thing as a grease-spot occurs upon the gown lay a piece of brown paper upon the affected spot and rub it with a very hot iron, which, however, should not be hot enough to burn the paper. If the grease is very thick the paper may have to be changed two or three times. But the treatment would be efficacious in the end.

Upon the soiled edges of coat-collars and cuffs rub a few drops of a mixture made by compounding a wineglassful of spirits of turpentine with a teaspoonful of essential oil of lemon. It will freshen up the edges wonderfully.

Should there happen one of the lamentable ink accidents which so often befall a member of the household, take the ink-stained goods quickly, before there has been chance to dry, and rub with fresh milk.

How often it happens that some one brushes against a painted door or fence and comes away with clothing well-nigh ruined by traces of the paint. If taken in time, the paint can be removed with spirits of wine or spirits of turpentine.

There is really no excuse for having spots or stains upon a dress, for these can be quickly and easily removed. But when this is done a dress must be properly cared for or it will grow limp, wrinkled and shabby.

Careful pressing, thoughtful folding, patient brushing and a strict attention to the "stitch in time" will repay the woman who must be careful of her expenditures. But work of this kind requires judgment, practice and experience or it will stop just a little short of the mark of careful perfection.

The World's Fair.

WOMEN'S WORK IN SWEDEN.

A Swedish woman's committee has been appointed in Stockholm. The Queen of Sweden and Norway has consented to act as president of this com-

mittee, and has expressed great personal interest in its success, and the wish that the work of Swedish women may be worthily represented at the fair. The offices of the women's committee were opened September 1, in rooms in the palace of the crown prince, placed at their disposal by the crown princess.

During the summer, agents of the committee had made innumerable journeys throughout the country in order to make suitable collections of women's work, and also to advise about the manufacture of special articles for exhibition. The happy result of these efforts is shown in numerous articles, principally in linens woven by peasant women, laces, etc. Shipments of these have already arrived in Stockholm, and additional ones are coming daily.

To classify these productions of women, a special committee has been appointed and has already entered upon its duties. In order to meet expenses the women's committee is making arrangements to give an exhibition in the nature of a bazar, showing the articles collected for the Chicago Exposition. The king and the royal family have contributed about 2000 crowns (\$536).

COOKING BY ELECTRICITY.

The woes of the long-suffering house-keeper are now about to vanish. The comforts of home are to be secured without any of its worries. Coal and its disagreeable effects and even the death dealing gas are to be supplanted with electricity for the purpose of cooking as well as lighting. A steak is to be ready for table 30 seconds after it is laid on the bar through which the electric fluid will flow, and even if it be a steak purchased by the gentle boardinghouse keeper, it is warranted to be so tender and smoking and juicy that it will tempt the veriest gourmand. It is one of the peculiarities of the cooking process that the steak, while being done to a turn, will preserve that which is lost under present conditions. Moreover it becomes temptingly puffed, and at the touch of the knife the blessings of the new device are seen.

These are the claims made for an invention which will be seen at the World's Fair. James P. Williams representing the owners of the invention has secured space for the display of the new device. In addition to this exhibit there will be one of another process by the same company, which is to supercede coal in iron rolling mills.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session last night. President Looftbrow being absent Simondi was called to the chair on motion of Rich. As Simondi took his post of honor he smilingly said: "Some men are born great; others have greatness thrust upon them. I belong to the latter class."

Roll call showed the following members present: Hardy, Rich, Folland, Karriek, Bell, Lawson, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Horn, Moran, Kelly.

The Proceedings.

J. H. Young asked that Robert Bult be appointed a special policeman to be paid by the Union Pacific Railway company. Committee on police.

L. G. Hardy asked that certain streets be graded in Plat J. Committee on streets.

John G. McDonald & Sons asked to

be paid \$200 for a crippled horse being shot by a policeman. Committee on claims.

John Williams asked permission to run a refreshment stand at No. 4 East First South street. Committee on streets.

The D. A. & M. society asked to be relieved from paying taxes for construction of water mains in front of its property. Committee on claims.

Francois Smith and others asked that they be relieved from paying certain sprinkling tax. Committee on sprinkling.

"CUSTER'S LAST RALLY."

John Mulvany asks that he be allowed to exhibit "a large and magnificent painting entitled 'Custer's Last Rally.'" He described it as being chaste and beautiful and believed that its exhibition would be a source of enjoyment and instruction to the people and therefore asked that permission be given to exhibit without exacting the usual license fee. Committee on license.

ENGINEER'S REPORTS.

The city engineer sent in a communication with reference to the cost of sidewalks on the west side of East Temple street from Third to Sixth South street, in district No. 8, and both sides of West Temple street from Second to Fourth South streets in district No. 7. The cost was as follows: In district No. 8, \$2135.57; district No. 7, \$2522.79. Committee on streets with city engineer associated.

The city engineer reported that the cost of a viaduct across the tracks of the Rio Grande Western railway on Sixth South street would be about \$50,000. Committee on streets.

The city engineer reported the cost for curbing and paving State street, district No. 1, from South Temple to Fourth South street. The curbing cost \$5332.30, and the paving \$68,074.62. Committee on streets.

THE SEWER PUMP MATTER.

With reference to the resolution on the sewer pump purchase the city attorney reported that the resolution failed to give any very definite information as to what he was required to pass upon, but being guided to some extent by data derived from other sources and believing it best under the circumstances to answer the question as he understood it he proceeded to do so. He took it that a proposition to purchase a sewer pump and machinery was submitted to the council by the committee on sewers and a bid to furnish the same was accepted by the council and referred to the Mayor for his action therein. That the Mayor vetoed the same which he returned to the recorder, but through some oversight the resolution of the council submitted to him did not reach the recorder's office prior to the next meeting of the council, when the Mayor's veto was laid before the council. He understood that the then presiding officer ruled that said veto message was not properly before the council. He failed to find anything in the law which says either directly or by implication that notwithstanding the Mayor shall veto an ordinance, contract or resolution, and that the same is not returned with the veto it shall become law. He believed