DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

In the interesting course for waitresses, recently finished at Pratt Institute, special attention was called to various points that go far to make or mar the success of entertainment. Stress was laid upon the necessity of providing for a supply of fresh air and the maintenance of a moderate temperature. Great pains should be taken in the symmetrical laying of the table, always keeping in view the comfort of the guests. The silver—knives, forks and spoons—should ordinarily be ranged at sides of plates, in the order in which they are to be used, beginning at the outside. Sometimes, however, the dessert silver is laid at the top of the plate, though it is considered ostentative to have more than enough for four courses on at once. One carafe may be provided for every two people, and filled with water or claret. Salts and peppers may be individual or one for every two. If several kinds of wine and mineral water are used, the glasses should be placed in uniform order, with the one to be used first on the outside. Seats for the guests should be placed regularly, and far enough out from the table for the guests to be seated without moving them. Lamps or candles require arranging so as not to interfere with any guest's range of vision. If candles are used, they should be lighted for a few moments, then extinguished and trimmed, when they are ready for re-lighting just before dinner is announced.

Two styles of dinners are in vogue, the English and the Russian. In the former, the joint is carved at table, or carved beforehand, and fastened with silver skewers. In the Russian style, the guests are permitted to help themselves, except for game. In serving the guests in the first course, the lady on the right of the host takes precedence; then the rest in regular order round the table. The following courses may commence in a different place, or follow the same order. Plates for vegetables and large dishes are passed in the hands of servants; but small dishes on a tray. Plates should be removed with the left hand, and re-placed with right. Before dessert are relishes, salt and pepper, and everything not to be used is removed. The finger bowls on plates are served with dessert.

While everything is supposed to have some use in the wise economy of nature, the baleful cigarrette has so far stood for unqualified evil. Recently, however, comes word that even cigarette ashes may be utilized as a fertilizer for palms. But, unless the incinerating process can go on without the direful necessity of a man at the other end, most home-keepers will cheerfully leave the consubstance of their precious palms to something less needily to the human species.

Orange cups of china made to represent orange leaves and blossoms, and set upon a plate also simulating the leaf with a sprey of orange bloom, are among the spring novelties in china.

Some points furnished by a house decorator in regard to the peculiar effects given by different colors, are that yellow is an "advancing" color; therefore, a room fitted up in yellow, will appear smaller than it really is. Blue, on the other hand, gives an idea of space and coolness, while green and red make very little difference in regard to size. Green needs sunlight to develop the yellow in it, and make it seem cheerful. Various tones of yellow are substituted for sunlight; but while they are all right for a hall or vestibule, or to lighten a dark dining room, they should not be used where one reads or works. The reason assigned for this is, that yellow does not absorb light, but is a strong reflector, and these reflected rays are trying to the eyes, as well as brain disturbers. For the work room or library, coffee color is said to be the most soothing color. If a ceiling is to be made higher, it must be left light, that it may appear to recede; while deepening the color gives it an effect of closeness, which is desirable if room is small and the ceiling very high.

In making estimates for serving a number of guests, a caterer calculates that eight loaves of bread and two and one-half pounds of butter will make sandwiches for fifty guests, and five quarts of chicken salad, requiring five four-pound fowls, will serve the same number. Fifteen pounds of lean beef will make bouillon enough to serve each one with half a pint. Three-quarters of a pound of chocolate will make fourteen quarts of that beverage, while two pounds of finely ground coffee and nine quarts of ice cream will also amply provide for a half-hundred.

When that pestilential fellow, the Croton waterbug, or one of the 3,000 species that hail him cousin, insists upon forcing upon you his most unwelcome attentions, make no delay in makeshift expedients, but invest in a trap made especially for his delectation. What matters it that he is of ancient lineage—as old as the hills, in fact—for are not bones and remains of roaches occurring in abundance in the early coal formations? You don't want him, and the sooner he is exterminated the better. This has been no easy matter in the past, for Sir Roach has been unusually well endowed with roach sense that keeps him out of the way of the housekeeper or the over-confidence in fruit products intended to disagree with him. Kerosene will rout him from his lustiness with wonderful celerity, but alas! his favorite abode is too near the fireplace or range to make the application of kerosene a profitable venture. Burning gunpowder is a favorite remedy in Germany; but what housekeeper would thus be willing to take her life in her hands?

Pyrethrum powder be scorns, never being more than temporarily incapacitated for business after a free application. A tree frog is said to clear an apartment over night, but tree frogs are not to be had for the asking in this great metropolis; so, back we go to the trap, which, although long used in England and on the continent of Europe, has but recently made its appearance here. It is a ready used by government departments, by the leading steamship companies, bakeries, hotels, hospitals, restaurants confectioners and public institutions, while the housekeeper is just beginning to recognize its worth. The various traps are all constructed so that the roaches are easily invited into them, but once in cannot afterward escape, while their destruction is inevitable.

The per capita consumption of tea and coffee in the United States as compared with that of Great Britain, has been estimated as follows: United States, tea, 1.16; coffee, 9.93; Great Britain, tea, 4.62; coffee, 0.85.

In a leaflet recently issued by the committee of the queen's commemoration fund in behalf of the Queen's Jubilee Institute for nurses, a royal tribute is paid to the efficient work done by these nurses for the queen. "Experience," it says, "shows that the visits of the nurses to poor homes result in much more lasting good than in merely helping the patient back to health. Wives and daughters are shown what nursing really is, they learn a little elementary sick cooking, and sanitary precautions against the spread of disease are taught. Cleanliness both of the person and of the surroundings of the patient, which may be ordinary to a man, but which is new and extraordinary to many, is insisted on, and the example set is not forgotten when the work of the nurse ceases. The good, moral influence, too, of sympathetic and devoted women in the homes of the poor, cannot be overstated."

A point worth remembering is, that while alcohol may be used freely in cleaning spots from oiled surfaces, benzine not be used on a varnished surface, as it dissolves the varnish.

Always keep the flask containing the alcohol well covered, as it evaporates quickly. Wood alcohol is much more volatile than the alcohol made from grain.

A leg of lamb or mutton, with two or three cloves of garlic stuck on, or basted while roasting with tomato sauce or an onion cooked in the basting spoon, will be found much improved in flavor.

A Boston rule for a rich custard ice cream, calls for a quart of milk, six eggs, one cupful of sugar, one pint of cream and one tablespoonful flavoring. Make a boiled custard with milk, sugar and yolks of eggs. Strain, and when cold add cream, more sugar if desired, and the flavoring. Beat the whites of the eggs and add just before freezing.

If it is to be moulded, add one tablespoonful of gelatine after soaking an inch in a half cup of cold milk reserved from the quart measured.

Pink granulated sugar is now sold at the large grocery stores, which does away with the necessity of coloring cakes, creams and jellies that require the pretty strawberry tinge.

It is a careless laundress that uses the water that white flannels have been washed in, for stockings or colored flannels. Have fresh hot water and suds and treat them with the same consideration vouchsafed the white flannels. Shake the dust and dirt from them before putting in the suds. Do not rub nor souse up and down. Turn the garments and wash on the wrong side as well as the right. Rinse in water of the same temperature, and dry as quickly as possible. Iron while still damp, using a moderately warm iron, but a great deal of pressure.

In a recent club symposium, where the question up for discussion was, "How Can Patriotism Best be Fostered in the American Home?" a pertinent suggestion was offered those about to leave for their country homes, by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle. She cited the case of a "Hero Club," recently established in a small country village by a young woman graduate from a college, where American history was given special prominence.

The members of the club were young workingmen, who were invited to meet one evening a week in her pleasant parlor. A table draped with the American flag, and books of history and biography, sounded the keynote of the meeting, which was to encourage the growth of patriotism through the study of individual patriots. As the patriotism and welfare of a country depends upon the patriotism and welfare of individuals and homes, Mrs. Earle thought that in such ways women could use their influence for the quickening of a national spirit of loyalty.

Bouillon is never served in soup plates. Lacking bouillon cups, small teacups answer very well.

Canapees or anchovy toast are usually served with oysters.

In changing the isinglass in stoves or boilers, wipe with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar. This will make them as bright as new.

The "Woman at Home," is authority for the statement that Queen Victoria has a penchant for pickled cucumbers served with her beef. This was also a bonne bouche with the late Prince Albert.

In the preparation of all dried fruits excepting prunes, Miss Parloa advises their soaking over night, with a generous allowance of cold water. In the morning add sugar, if any is to be used, and cook slowly for six hours in the water in which they have been soaked. A specially good way is to put them in a covered earthen jar and cook in the oven, whence they emerge clear and whole.

Fruits should never be cooked in tin or metal. If there is even a crack in a porcelain lined vessel so that the iron is exposed, a disagreeable taste proclaims the fact at once. This is especially noticeable in the case of cranberries. EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

They Wallowed.

"A Boston man and myself," says a Chicago newspaper man, "were once the guests of a Kentucky family. The staple articles of diet there are corn dodgers, baked in the ashes of the open fireplace, and hams. Butter is practically unknown. It is not a grazing section. Our hosts, with evident pride, brought out for our delectation on the occasion referred to a small piece of butter. It had been bought months before in a faraway city and was quite supercinnamated and very self assertive. Both of us shied. The Boston man, forgetting the fate of Ananias, said he 'never used butter,' and I echoed his statement. The good woman evidently was disappointed. Pulling down a platter of hams swimming in grease, she said, 'I allus cu'ses will college me, then, by wallerin yer dodgers in the dogs.' We immediately 'wallowed.'"

New Potatoes In Winter.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin reports, as a novel delicacy in the Milwaukee market, new potatoes, tender and in every sense as delicious as the ordinary July production. New potatoes in midwinter, it is claimed, are the result of some secret process discovered and practiced by an extensive potato grower at Genesee, Wis.

UTAH'S SILK INDUSTRY.

Good Market for Cocoons and Knowledge of Reeling Needed.

An Enthusiastic Pioneer in the Business Shows How Many Persons, Now Idle, May Become Self-sustaining.

The following article on the silk industry by Mrs. Ann C. Woolley of St. George, an enthusiastic pioneer in that business, published in the last issue of the Woman's Exponent, has attracted considerable interest, and by special request is reprinted in the News that it may be given the widest possible circulation:

There is probably no industry that we could have established among us that would be more beneficial to the poorer classes of people than silk culture. The work is comparatively light, and the capital necessary to procure the cocoons and reeling the silk is trifling.

Our climate is remarkably well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree; much of our soil contains more or less alkali, and this has the effect of shortening the life of the peach and almond trees, but this does not seem to be the case with the mulberry tree. It thrives here to a wonderful extent. Indeed, I have heard Europeans say the mulberry will make a greater growth in one year here, than in six years in Europe. Although this is probably an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true, that if the silk industry depends upon the successful raising of the mulberry, success in that line would be already assured.

Many mulberry trees have been planted here, and many of them are in existence now. Our climate is perhaps not less perfectly adapted to the growth of the silk worm. This has been proved to a demonstration, as it is attested by the fact that we have on hand now in this country about eight hundred pounds of cocoons which have been produced here, but for want of a market could not be disposed of.

Many people have learned how to care for the silkworm, but not being able to dispose of their cocoons, and not being able to reel them or to put them into marketable shape, they have become discouraged, and the only hope for the continuance and the development of this industry is either to find a market for our cocoons, or to learn how to reel them and to put the silk into a marketable shape.

With this idea in view we have been working and experimenting all winter, and we have concluded that with a little instruction and experience we can make reeling a success, and we can put our silk in a shape that will place it in the market. I took some twist which we had made in a tailor of this city, and after working with it he pronounced it good. At a trifling cost for machinery, I am satisfied that the silk can be reared up into many useful articles, sewing silk, lace, necktie, etc., can be made and that silk of our own manufacture.

Perhaps I may be considered an enthusiast on the silk question, but when I look about me and see thousands of young people that are growing up around me, and realize that the mothers and fathers are struggling on their farms to sustain their loved ones, and that there seems to be so few things that they can raise which will command a steady sale and enable them to obtain means for buying clothing and other cash articles, when I realize that four pounds of cocoons that are worth only four dollars, can be worked up into a pound of silk which will be worth eight dollars; that this silk will command a ready sale for cash and that the work can be done by the women and children, and at the same time be light and pleasant and profitable.

When I realize this may I not be pardoned for being an enthusiast? Is it any wonder that I have spent many anxious days and sleepless nights endeavoring to solve the problem of putting our silk in a marketable shape?

In my mind's eye I can see before me a vast field of good awaiting us. I see how a people may become self-sustaining; how the widows and the fatherless may be found employment that will make them no longer dependents and paupers, but enable them to hold up their heads in the consciousness that they are self-supporting. I see the possibility of adding to our list of exports, another article which will assist in stopping that constant drain of money that goes out to pay for the articles we import.

In conclusion, Sister Alger, the president of the silk association of St. George, has secured land for planting out mulberry trees, which we trust will be a blessing in the future. Now let us say that we desire to enlist the services, and we invite the co-operation of all interested in the welfare of our growing State, and her growing industries, to aid us in making the industry a success. The State gives us encouragement and aid; the silk commission is laboring with its might, and now let not the people slacken their efforts.

Don't refuse to raise more cocoons because of the discouragement of the past, and believe, with us, that the "darkest hour is just before the dawn."

Let this year see a great success in the production of cocoons, and believe that the way will open up so that they will be a blessing and a profit to us.

VISIT CALIFORNIA.

It Is a Mighty Wonderland—A Grand Natural Park and Playground.

Visits are usually made for information, for enjoyment or for health—sometimes for all of these. With the exception of these points in view California offers unparalleled attractions.

It is a region of wonders. From the time one enters the state until he leaves it he will find something to wonder at, something to learn, something to enjoy.

The flora is full of interest even to the casual observer. From the Mammoth Sequoias, forty feet in circumference and four hundred feet high, down to the beautiful Eunomas with their rose-hued blossoms, often within an inch of the ground, there is not a link in the chain that will not well repay a careful examination. Lichens, ferns and cacti abound to wonder at, forms each adapted to its peculiar surroundings. There is no dearth of animal life, especially of the smaller forms. In no part of the southern are the butterflies and beetles more brilliant, nor the smaller reptiles more attractive of the Mauritania more a range and more so. Birds of the same species differ in plumage and habits from their Eastern congeners, and in the mammalia there is a wide representation.

That the state is rich in minerals has long been known, but the variety and is a source of constant surprise. On the sea beach all forms of shells may be studied, beautiful and and delicate algæ, and shells in infinite variety and of remarkable brilliancy are to be had for the gathering. California is indeed a veritable paradise for the collector in any line of natural history.

Aside from the more noted excursions, to the Yosemite, to the Geysers, to Mount Hamilton, to Mount Shasta (to whose summit, nearly five miles above sea level, and covered with eternal snow, all who have the physical strength should climb), to the Big Trees (where the strange snow pile is), besides sanguinary may be heard pushing its secret way through the snow), there are hundreds of interesting excursions, every one of which will repay many fold the expense and trouble of the trip.

Six months or a year spent in California sight-seeing will give more health, more enjoyment, and little the nearer the great heart of nature than the same amount of time spent in any other part of the world.

And it may be well borne in mind that during the whole time, while nature may be seen to all its wildness, whenever people are met, they will be found open, generous, hospitable people. The uncouth cowboy and the rough, gambling miner have well-nigh disappeared, to live only in sensational California sketches written at a much per column.

A variety of interesting and beautifully illustrated literature, descriptive of California's resources, attractive resorts and its many wonders, also maps and folders showing routes, train movements and other valuable information, may be obtained by addressing, D. R. Gray, General Agent, Southern Pacific Co., 214 Deseret Block, Salt Lake City, Utah; Wm. R. McAllister, General Agent, 1112 17th St., Denver, Colo.; or T. H. Goodman, General Passenger Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrœa Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughn of Oskion, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrœa Remedy in my family for several years and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by Druggists.

Special Mining Excursion to All Tintic Points.

On Sunday, April 25th, the Rio Grande Western will run a special excursion to Eureka, Mammoth and Silver City, at uniform rate of $2.00 for round trip. Train will leave Salt Lake City promptly at 8:30 a. m., reaching Eureka at 11:15 a. m. On the return trip, special will leave Silver City at 3:30 p. m., Mammoth at 4:45 p. m., Eureka at 6 p. m., reaching Salt Lake City at 9:15 p. m.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He states that the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by druggists.

Notice to all Who Are Interested in Silk Culture in the State of Utah.

The Utah Silk Commission desire all who wish to engage in the industry this year, to send at once their name and full address for permission of instructions, also a statement of your facilities for raising cocoons and reeling of silk worm egg, you desire. Address all communications to Margaret A. Caine, secretary Utah Silk Commission, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(All e uals rasers ul-ase copy).

Visit Excursion via Rio Grande Western.

Don't fail to see the Double Circle on Third Branch of R. G. W. Ry.—the greatest piece of engineering in Utah. Excursion on Sunday, the 25th—only $2.00 round trip—allowing five hours at Eureka, Silver City or Mammoth. Train leaves at 8:30 a. m.

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And we ride it pretty persistently—but it's a subject that'll wear—and the wearability of the wool is of vital interest to clothing wearers. Good pure elastic wool fibres will make good shape holding, form-fitting garments—that's our sort.

FOR $5 we're selling a splendid all wool Men's Suit, in round cut sacks, both light and dark colors.

FOR $7 50 we are selling some suits that have never been sold in this city before for less than $10 some for less than $12. Just think, we are selling an all wool black clay worsted suit in round and square cut sacks, also frocks, latest style well trimmed and well tailored FOR $7.50. These suits are good enough to wear to church, good enough to get married in—in fact are FIRST CLASS SUITS in every particular.

We have others in light colors in round cut sacks, same price.

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Burlington Route

The dining car service on the "Vestibuled Flyer," which leaves Denver at 9:00 p. m. daily for Omaha, Peoria, Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, is identical with that between Chicago and Kansas City, referred to by Mr. McClure. It is believed to be better than that of any other western railroad. Thousands of travelers are familiar with it and will gladly testify to its unvarying excellence.

Rates, maps and time-tables at all R. G. W. ticket offices.

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On Monday morning and for the entire week we will introduce the following Lines of goods at

Prices Lower than Any in the City:

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Our 75c Percall WAISTS, detachable collars, will go at 45c

Our $1.00 Percall WAISTS, Fancy designs, detachable collars, will go at 65c

Our $1.50 French Percall WAISTS, detachable collars, will go at 1.00

Our $2.00 French Lawn WAISTS in white and colors with detachable collars and cuffs, will go at 1.25

Our $2.25 French Linen WAISTS in white and colors, detachable collars and cuffs, will go at 1.50

Our $2.25 Roman colors in Fancy WAISTS, detachable collars and cuffs, will go at 1.50

Ladies' Wrappers.

Our $1.25 best calico WRAPPERS will go at 75c

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Our $1.85 French Percall WRAPPERS will go at 1.25

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