

# NORAH MALONE

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*Moderato*

There's a dear lit-tle col-leen named  
There's an-oth-er sweet col-leen named

No-rah With eyes, oh! so sparkling and blue,  
No-rah With eyes like her dad-dy's, they say,

know when she says, "Dear, I love you!" Each  
proud of both moth-er and daugh-ter, (in)

word that she ut-ters is true; All the  
laugh-ing and dance-ing all day; I've been

Boys in the moon to a-dore her, And  
drink-ing "good health" to the dar-ling, Next

swear that they'll win her from me, They are  
Sun-day the christ-nings will be, (And her)

ora say for next Sun-day morn-ing, we'll Both  
name, will be just like her moth-er's, All

go to the church and you'll see  
come there next Sun-day and see:

**CHORUS**  
A crowd of lads and lass-ies wait-ing, For

No-rah Ma-lone, Then I'll stop up, as  
proud, (and laugh-ty, with them) Ma-lone, The

friends of both fam-ilies will be there in crowds, The Hen-negys, Nolans, O'

Do-nds, And then (I'll wed (we'll name) On (dar-ling) crea-ture, Sweet

No-rah Ma-lone, A-lass-

# THE HOME CIRCLE

## Costumes for Street Wear

By Dorothy Dale.

THE drawings show two excellent models for street gowns during the spring season, one of the models sketched being made with a train skirt, while the other frock, which is more suited for every-day street wear, shows a fitted skirt made to clear the ground by two or three inches.

The first model referred to was of light gray satin cloth, the skirt being trimmed by three circular ruffles, which tapered up to a point in the center of the front. The skirt was cut circular and had a seam down the middle of the front. The little coat was very smart and attractive for a slender figure, and had a suggestion of empire effect in the adjusting of the belt of the little jacket. The inset pieces about the collar and sleeves were of white silk striped with narrow lines of black velvet.

The other design pictured was sketched from a model in brown taffeta silk, which would be charming as a street dress, designed to take the place of the usual coat and skirt costume. The bodice of this costume was trimmed by a shaped band of the silk embroidered in silks in several shades of brown, rose color, dull blue and soft yellow. Inside this embroidered piece was stitched a fold of brown satin, this fold also forming a point in the middle of the front. The buttons on each side of the bodice fronts were also covered with the brown satin. The bodice was laid in stitched plaits at the shoulders back and front, and the sleeves were trimmed with a row of crosswise tucks. The cuff section of the sleeves was trimmed with an embroidered band of the silk, below which was a fold of the brown satin and a frill of lace.



Street Dress of Brown Taffeta

## Attractive Spring Neck Ruffs and Boas

By Dorothy Dale.

SO MANY women, and especially to those past their first youth, a boa or neck ruff is so becoming that even after winter furs are laid aside boas of tulle, lace, chiffon or feathers, such as ostrich or maribou, are adopted. Many of these scarves can easily be made at home, the two models illustrated being especially practical, but scarfs of maribou and ostrich feathers are also very fashionable, and can be had in the shops at quite moderate prices.

There are, too, some very attractive scarfs of soft lace laid over sheer silk, with a veiling of chiffon, and bordered by a narrow line of ostrich or maribou or by a ruffling of little frills of lace or silk.

For the fluffy neck ruffles plain tulle and the ring-dot net are favorite materials, and, although fancy prices are asked for these ruffles in the fashionable millinery shops and large stores, they can be made at home at a fraction of the expense. Such a ruff is sketched in the drawing, the model pictured showing a deep plaited ruff of brown tulle mounted on a stiffened silk band, and finished by silk loops and bows in front.



Neck Ruffs for Spring.

Another very pretty model was made of black ring-dot net, four deep plisse frills being used, with another of tulle next the face. A cluster of black silk popples with yellow centers was tucked among the tulle in the front, which was

finished with many ribbon loops and ends of black velvet and net.

Another very old ruff was also made of ring-dot net, each ruff being bordered by satin ribbon. On the ribbon at intervals were set little satin-covered buttons, encircled by frills of the narrowest Valenciennes edging.

The little shoulder capes are also very much liked, the one shown in the sketch being made of transparent black liberty silk, finely plaited. The edges of the double cape were finished by narrow ruffles, which also trimmed the long ends that reached below the waist. These ruffles were made of silk-gauze ribbon.

Little capes of broadcloth, usually with a touch of black somewhere about them, are made up on the "Carriek" lines, and are very smart and becoming for driving or for use in the country and at the seaside. One very pretty model made in the Carriek style was of bright cherry broadcloth, each of the three circular capes being finished by a stitched band of the same. The trimming consisted of a small rounded collar of black, showing scanty touches of gold braid, the lower points of the wraps also showing rounded tabs of black velvet.

## How to Pack Household Belongings

By Beatrice Carey.

AT this season of the year it may prove useful knowledge to many householders to know how to properly pack household furniture, etc. Very few women understand how to properly care for their household goods when moving, and, as the services of professional packers would be apt to prove a heavy expense, the following suggestions, if carefully followed, will be of service.

In moving from town house to country place or from one city to another, when goods go by freight, special care should be taken, and although it would, of course, be impossible to crate or box very large, heavy pieces, such as bureaux and sideboards, these may be wrapped in soft paper, tied around with heavy pieces of twine, although the more valuable pieces of furniture would be safer if crated. Old bedclothing is also very useful for wrapping about the finer pieces of furniture.

In packing goods to be stored it is the general practice to use burlap for wrapping the furniture. This, however, is not to be recommended, as the burlap, having a coarse mesh, allows a great deal of dust and dirt to sift through, and in consequence the furniture is found to be much soiled when unpacked. Instead of the burlap it is better to use soft paper carefully tied about the articles.

Never place breakable pieces, such as mirrors, pictures and so on, in drawers or chiffoniers, as the moving men cannot see what is in the drawers, and so will not be apt to take as much care as is necessary in moving glass. Large mirrors should be crated after protecting the face and frame with soft tissue paper or cloth, and the same method should be adopted for large pictures, paintings, etc.

In crating such articles the frames must be fastened with cleats to the boards, so that they will not only be stationary, but the decorative edges of the gold frames will not touch the projecting box and be marred.

Small pictures should be covered with cheesecloth, bound in excelsior and packed in boxes. Fine pieces of cut glass and expensive chinaware need special care, and cannot be too carefully packed. Each article should be lined inside and out with tissue paper to pre-

vent scratches, then should be filled with excelsior and a pad of it wound around the outside. Brown paper should in turn be used as a wrapper, tied securely in place with cord, and another layer of excelsior placed over the piece before it is put into the barrel will make it practically safe from injury.

In putting china and glass in a barrel the heaviest pieces should go in the bottom. Of course, they are all to be placed in layers, with plenty of excelsior between. Barrels are best to use in packing such breakable articles, as they are more easily handled by the movers than square boxes. Table china of the ordinary sort need not be quite so carefully packed. The cups and

## Hints for Spring House Cleaning

By Beatrice Carey.

HERE is an excellent recipe for cleaning rugs, chenille, plush-covered couches and furniture, etc.: Shave two and one half bars of Ivory soap fine and boil until it is dissolved in one and one half quarts of soft water. Add half a pound of borax. Boil 10 minutes longer. Steep three or four newspapers in one quart of water for half an hour and strain. Add one fourth pint of aqua ammonia, put into one quart of cold water. Mix all well together and add enough water to make a good six gallons. Soft water is preferred. Set aside to cool and cover to keep clean. When ready to use, dust the articles well and apply with a good, large brush, rubbing vigorously. Then wipe with a cloth until quite dry. For doing large rugs it is desirable to have two people working—one to follow up with the dry cloth as soon as a space is rubbed. The recipe sells for 25 cents and is the cheapest cleaner I have ever heard of. The entire recipe can be made for about 50 cents. It will be sufficient for a year.

A pretty, inexpensive, yet simple and sanitary method of treating oils or unshiny kitchen walls is to, first, paper them in the usual manner; then, when thoroughly dry, apply a thin coating of

vegetable dishes should be stuffed with excelsior and put in the center of the barrel, while the plates and saucers and flat pieces should be bound with excelsior. Two or three plates, saucers or such flat pieces can be bound together, with padding between, of course, to economize space.

Carpeting, carpets and rugs should be rolled, putting pads of paper between the folds to keep the materials from creasing. They should then be tied up in burlap. To economize on space, pillows, bedding and table linen may be put into the drawers of the big pieces of furniture, these drawers afterward, of course, being locked or securely bound in place.

In moving a short distance, from one part of the city to another, the packing need not be quite so troublesome, as the heavy pieces of furniture need not be crated and may be put into the van without any packing beyond a cover of burlap.

white varnish. This treatment renders the paper impervious to moisture, preserves the colors, and is easily kept clean. It is equally good for laundry or nursery or any room much used, as paper thus treated will last much longer.

If faded upholstery is to be restored, the dust must first be well beaten out. Then with a hard brush apply a strong lather of Ivory soap and wash off with clear water. The fabric should then be washed with alum water. Upon drying the luster will be restored to the colors.

For removing scratches from furniture pulverized pumice stone will do the work better than anything else. It should be rubbed on the surface with a soft flannel rag, wet in crude or raw linseed oil. Rub briskly until the scratches disappear, and then apply linseed oil alone until the surface shines.

The old-fashioned method of pouring a solution of lye down a drain that has become choked fails to work in many cases. If, instead of the lye, a solution of copperas is used, it will be found very much more satisfactory. To make the solution dissolve a pound of copperas in a gallon of boiling water. Use when cold.

A feather brush is better than a cloth for dusting gilded picture frames.

## Savory Supper Dishes

By Sara Cranford.

**POTATOES Stuffed With Bacon.**—Take large mealy potatoes in their skins until nearly done. Take from the oven and cut a slice from the top, leaving the skin on one side intact to form a hinge; with a fork pull out the underdone heart and fill the hollow thus made with a tiny shaving of smoked bacon peppered and rolled tightly. Close the potato and put back in the oven to finish cooking.

**Cheese Souffle.**—Put two cupsful of hot milk over two cupsful of soft bread crumbs and a cupful of grated cheese and three beaten eggs; bake as an omelet (this will make two) and when one side is done set in the oven until brown. A much longer time is required in the cooking than for the ordinary omelet. It should puff to the thickness of at least two inches and be of a uniform golden brown.

**Caviars Canapes.**—Press rings of cold boiled egg whites upon thin rounds of buttered brown bread. Fill the rings

with caviars mixed with a little lemon juice and above the caviars place a freshly opened oyster. Garnish with cress and serve as a dainty savory at the meal's beginning.

**Curried Eggs.**—For curried eggs, cut one apple and one onion in thin slices and fry a golden brown in butter; sift into this a desiccated spoonful each of curry powder and flour and dilute with half a pint of water; lay in four hard boiled eggs shelled and quartered. Serve in wall of boiled rice.

**Oyster Salad.**—To make this delicious dish, stew the oysters in their own liquor until the edges begin to curl. Then pour the whole into a bowl to cool. To four dozen oysters add three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of oil, with a little salt and pepper, and set on ice until wanted. Cut the tender part of head of celery into dice and mix it with the oysters, adding a cupful of mayonnaise dressing. Arrange in the salad bowl, decorating with white celery leaves, and pour more of the mayonnaise over the top.



Street Costume of Gray Satin Cloth.