PLATTSMOUTH WEEKLY HERALD, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.



## REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION.

### Proceedings of Republican County Convention Held at Weeping Water August 20, 1888.

Convention called to order by M. D. Polk, chairman county central committee.

On motion M. M. Butler chosen temporary chairman of convention and D. A. Campbell temporary secretary.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of three on credentials be appointed. Motion prevailed. The chair appointed H. C. Ritchie, E. L. Reed and J. E. Leyda as such committee.

A motion that a committee of five on permanent organization be appointed was withdrawn, when on motion of M. B. Murphy the temporary organization was made permanent, with the addition of Mr. M. Cavey as assistant secretary.

A recess of fifteen minutes was had for the purpose of allowing Com. on credentialrs time in which to make up their report.

On again calling the convention to order, the committee submitted the following list of delegates entittled to seats in the convention:

Tipton precinct, J M Creamer, C K Andrus, F Dobney, A S Cooley, J M Gardner, Jno. Sears, W B Arnold; Greenwood precinct, M A Christenson, F Toland, N Summers, Jacob Hurbbert. Wm. Keiffu; Salt Creek precinct, E C Coleman proxy for E Jeary, Ed M Jeary, M Newman, Geo. E Finley, C A Woosly, N Reasnor, O B Polk, Ira Saunders; Stove Creek precinct, E A Stopher, E A Stopher proxy for F M Stopher, M Carey C Dorr, Wm. Dalles, J A Lurrent, F C Wibley, C D Kurz, W N Sarver; Elmwood precinct, S Harn, Jno. Ellington, N Magee, B W Miller, J F Richie, T Zink, Chas. Browne Saml. Cox; South Bend precinct, T T Young, F A Creamer, W L Wells proxy for A L Timblin, Ed Magee, John Reasoner, Wm. Kirshaw; Weeping Water precinct, N M Satchell, B F Simons, Alix Mitchell, S W Coglizer, E S Gilbert, Jas. Johnson, M Menderman, Wm. Wallen. J T Marshall, T E Able, M M Butler. B A Gibson, B C Yeomans, E L Reed, J W Thomas, E H Wooley, G W Norton, D T Dudley, P S Barnes, M Spink; Center precinct, I N Woodford, S Rictor, H W Gleason, F F Rexford, G M Flower, O H Torrence, R Y Gordon; Louisville precinct, no delegation present. Chairman central committee advised that L C Eckoff cast vote of precinct. Avoca precinct, Geo. Switzer, J H Davis, E Hibner, J E Leyda, C A Kantman, O Ogderl, Wm. Holback alternate, J H Johnson; Mt. Pleasant precinct, Jas. Hall, Jas. Morly, Jno. Philpot, Geo. Young, B F Ewing, Wm. Morford; Eight Mile Grove, Jno. H Becker, S Barker, F Hennings, S O McLain, H. Inhelder, Fred Murphy, J H Miller; Liberty precinct. Joe Austin, Geo. R Murray, Henry Taylor, Henry Wolf, Isaac Pollard, A M Rose, Joe Brandt, Frank Kendall; Rock Bluffs, A Root, W A Brown, Jas. Root, S Lloyd, Wm. Dull, Jno. Edmonds, Saml. Latta, Thos. Holmes, D W Curtis; Plattsmouth precinct, O H Ballou, H Eikenbary, S L Thomas proxy S Buzzell, Wm. Wittencamp, I Wiles, Jno. Davis; Platts. City – First ward, M D Polk, D A Campbell, L C Stiles proxy L E Skinner, A B Knotts, J H Waterman, H D Jackson by D A Campbell proxy; Second ward, J W Johnson, Chas. Harris, Wm. Webber, P D Bates, R Donnelly, D K Barr proxy for Johnson Donnelly and Bates; H C McMaken, Ed Martin, V M Mullis; Third ward, F Steimke, S W Dutton, I H Dunn, S C Green, J H Donnelly, J H Hall, H E Palmer, Jas. Mitchell, O C Smith, Wm. McCaulley, H C Ritchie proxy for Chas. Forbes, Wm. Hayes, M B Murphy; Fourth ward, Wash Smith, Wm. Ballance, D B Smith, J N Summers proxy D B Smith, Walter Thomas, J W Sage proxy D B Smith, P J Johnson, T C Shepherd, H P Sundell, E Messler proxy D B Smith, E W Cook proxy D B Smith, J P Antill.

After a few corrections had been made report was adopted and L C Eckoff was authorized to cast vote to which Louisville precinct is entitled, M Cavey declining to act as Asst. Sec., J. T. Marshall was elected. Motion allowing delegates present to cast full vote of precinct or ward adopted.

It was moved by Mr. A. Root that Capt. C N Baird be allowed to select sixteen delegates to the state convention. Motion duly seconded when Mr. M. Cavey moved as an amendment that the delegations present from each ward and precinct select one of their number and that said committee recommend to this convention sixteen names as the state delegation. The amendment was seconded.

Mr. E. H. Wooley moved as an amendment to the amendment that Capt. Baird be called upon to read the names he had selected. This amendment being seconded was adopted. After Capt. Baird had read the list he had prepared Mr. Cavey still insisted on his amendment which was adopted. The question recurring on the original motimas amended; it was adopted without division.

The wards and precincts then named the committee in order as follows viz:

Greenwood precinct, Andrew Christenson; Salt Creek precinct, E Jeary; Stove Creek precinct, E A Stothers; Elmwood precinct, N MaGee; South Bend precinct, T T Young; Weeping Water precinct, E L Reed; Center precinct, S Rector; Louisville precinct, L C Eckoff; Avoca precinct J H Davis; Mt. Pleasant precinct, G W Young; Eight Mile Grove precinct, S Barker; Liberty precinct, I Pollard; Plattsmouth precinct, I Wiles; Rock Bluffs precinct, A Root; Platts. First ward, J H Waterman; Platts. Second ward, W Webber; Platts. Third ward, S W Dutton; Platts. Fourth ward, W Ballence.

On motion it was also ordered that this committee should name sixteen delegates to congressional convention.

While committee was absent making up their report, Messrs. Ballou and Connell were called upon and addressed the convention.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. E. H. Wooley and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the senior senator from Nebraska, Chas. F. Manderson, has been a faithful servant of the people and vigilantly guarded their interests, and whereas he has been in an especial sense the champion of the soldiers of the late war in urging their just demands against the unjust parsimonious course of the democrat party in congress. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, that we the republicans of Cass county, in convention assembled, do heartily endorse the actions of Chas. F Manderson as a senator from Nebraska and believe that the interests of Nebraska and the republican party will be well subserved by his return to the senate at the experation of his present term.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wm. Delles as follows, viz:

*Resolved*, that the delegates selected from this county to attend the state convention be and are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Atty. General Lease for a second term.

Mr. E. H. Wooley moved to substitute the following viz:

*Resolved* that the republicans of Cass county in convention assembled do heartily endorse the actions of our railroad commisssoners, including Atty. Gen. Lease and favor the nomination of such men as will continue the work they have begun.

At this point the committee to select delegates being ready to report the matter was laid over temporarily.

The committee through Mr. E L Reed reported that they had selected the following delegation to attend the state convention, viz: D A Campbell, D K Barr, M B Murphy, Wash Smith, Turner Zink, T T Young, Geo. Switzer, Isaac Toland, Anderson Root, John Becker, George Findley, J M Creamer, E H Wooley, O H Ballou, I N Woodford, M Cavey.

Following were the delegates selected by the committee to attend the congressional convention: Henry Taylor, L C Eckoff, Geo. Young, L C Stiles, D B Smith, H C Ritchie, S L Thomas, J W Edmonds, F Dobney, J Elington, J E Leyda, S Barker, Ed Jeary, W Dalles, F F Rexford, C N Baird.

Report of committee as to both delegations adopted. After adopting Mr. Wooley's substitute and Mr. Delles resolution, convention adjourned.

M. M. BUTLER, Chairman.

D. A. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

## A Narrow Escape.

From Monday's Daily.

Mrs. Walter Young, who resides on west Main street, narrowly escaped a horrible death last evening by the dangerous fuel. gasoline. The gasoline in the stove was about exhausted and before she was about to refill the tank she turned the flame low enough to extinguish it as she thought. She went down cellar and returned with a crock full of the fluid and as she leaned against the stove to pour the oil into the tank. spilled a small quantity which was caught up by the flame.

She did not discover that her apron was afire until she felt the heat from the blaze which got a good start on her clothing. In her excitement and attempt to put out the fire she dropped the jug which she held, and it fell to the floor and broke, letting the oil run, which soon caught, and in an instant the whole room was filled with a blaze.

She immediately ran outside and attracted the attention of her husband and his brother who were near at hand. Mr. Ed Young in attempting to stop the fire on her clothing knocked her down. While in that position Mr. McDonald, who was near by, tore up a piece of carpet from one of the rooms and wrapped it around her, smothering the blaze.

Mr. J. C. Coffman, a neighbor succeeded in stopping the fire in the room by the aid of some carpet which he tore from the floor.

Her limbs were badly burned and she was also badly burned about the body. It is not yet known whether she will recover.

## A Challenge.

The Union Croquette club of Eight Mile Grove will challenge the Plattsmouth club for a combat, said game to be conducted according to the Union rules. By order Committee.

GEO. BURKLE, President.

FRED DREASON, Vice-Pres.

If the Union Croquette Club will call on the Plattsmouth Club, a contest can be arranged for. By order of Secretary of Plattsmouth Club.

S. P. VANATTA, Sec.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

### THE BUILDING OF THE CELLAR AND THE CARE THEREOF.

**Care of the Hands—What the Wife Deserves—If Men Only Knew—Feminine Pockets—Headdress—Women Who Never Rest—Notes and Items.**

First and foremost, health and its great sustainer, cleanliness, demand a dry cellar. The floor, in order to prevent the entrance of moisture from below, must be laid with cement or asphalt, and the cesspools and plumbing must be in good condition. To prevent the entrance of moisture from above, the pavement in the front area and in the rear court yard must be firmly cemented between the flag stones; otherwise water will drip through their crevices after a heavy rain or during the thawing period.

Separate bins for wood, and for range and furnace coal, are extremely desirable; they add to the neat appearance of the entire cellar, and keep their contents within their proper bounds.

There are many modes of building them, but a simple and practical way is to firmly plant four uprights, one at each corner of the square or oblong of the desired dimensions. The wall of the cellar may be utilized for one side, and crossboards nailed to the uprights form two more. The front must be arranged so as to allow its entire removal when the bins require filling. This can be done by grooving the two uprights, so that the boards can be shoved upward and lifted out. The coal heaver beginning, of course, at the lowest, returns each board to its place as it becomes necessary to curb the limit of the increasing pile. An opening large enough to easily admit the shovel is left in the lowest board, so that the fuel can be readily obtained.

In a cool corner of the cellar, remote from the furnace, build a shelved and roomy closet, whose door is provided with a lock, for the storing of jellies, preserves, pickles, etc., the floor of which can be utilized for the winter's stock of potatoes. To keep the closet light and well ventilated, have it built of slats like a picket fence.

Shelves may be attached to the wall here and there, and will prove convenient to hold empty bottles, which should be ranged in an orderly manner, pints and quarts in separate rows. Flower pots, if inverted and set one over the other, may also be placed upon these shelves and are out of danger of breakage.

If rags are allowed to accumulate, awaiting the ragman, keep them in a large case or trunk to prevent their being scattered over the floor. Soap boxes, empty cases and useless articles of furniture should at once be reduced to kindlings and thrown into the wood bin.

Bulbs, when removed from the garden, can be thrown into a basket and hung from a convenient hook in the ceiling or under side of a shelf. Children's sleds, garden implements and sundry other articles can be hung from the walls, and the hose, unless coiled about a hose carriage, may be rolled up and tied and suspended in the same manner.

A coat of whitewash applied yearly to shelves and walls and closets and bins greatly adds to the cleanliness of the cellar and lightens its usual gloom.

To keep the cellar as pure and clean as it ought to be kept, the housekeeper need give but three orders, each of which, however, must be implicitly obeyed: First, the cellar to be thoroughly swept not less than once in a fortnight, and during the heated term occasionally washed with a broom and plenty of water. Second, all ashes from the furnace must be daily removed as long as the furnace is kept going. Third, any moist spot upon the floor must be reported as soon as detected. Once reported, it is her duty to immediately ascertain its cause and take the necessary steps to prevent its recurrence.—Harper's Bazar.

### Care of the Housewife's Hands.

One of the greatest trials of women who must do more or less housework is that of keeping their hands in shapely condition. It is all very well to say put on a pair of gloves to dust or sweep, to make beds, or to garden in, but who, in the busy rounds of daily recurring duties, can take time to get her gloves, and do her work so much the slower for having them on? Yet nothing is more mortifying than an ugly hand, rough and stained, with stumpy fingers; nothing more rouses in a woman envious feelings than the comparison of her own hands lying in her lap, showing evidence of hard work, with those of some sister woman—white, well shapen, dainty objects of admiration and real beauty. Doubtless one reason for this is that hands are always before one's eyes, and so are not as easily forgotten as noses and teeth; and, therefore, unless there is a sense of satisfaction in their prominence there is an uneasy consciousness of their presence.

The simplest thing a woman can do to make the hands attractive is to care for the nails, but any attempt to file them in the modern fashion introduced by manicures is simply useless. The most ordinary duties about the house are certain to break long, pointed nails, and getting one's finger nail into shape after such a misfortune is no easy task. Two or three so broken would drive the most sweetly smiling faces into wrinkles and scowls of vexation.

No, it is wisest to keep the nails trimmed closely, neatly rounded so that the tip is shaped exactly like the half circle at the bottom, using the file frequently, for that makes a neater, clearer cut edge than any knife or scissors. Keep the little fold of cuticle which encircles the nail free from hang nails and show the half moon at the bottom, which is called the mark of beauty in the nail, by pushing the fold freely back with a sharp pointed ivory instrument. After a little time this becomes easy enough. Then drying the hands with a coarse towel push the flesh back from the nail constantly.

Then, no matter if the tasks of the day include preparing small fruits for preserving, and washing pots and pans, which are some of the hardest duties of housework on hands and finger nails, never permit the nails to remain in a stained condition. Wash them in an acid and rub them briskly and forcibly with a nail brush in a bowl of oat meal and water. Never scrape the under part of the nail. The roughness thus engendered will catch and hold dirt for days.

Every one uses more or less creams or glycerine or vaseline on the skin in the winter time. The latter is the easier to procure, the less expensive and the more efficacious in keeping the skin soft. Better than the use of any such application is the habit of wearing a loose glove at night, not a greased glove, but an ordinary kid one, two or three sizes larger than the hand. This soon ceases to be annoying, and, simple as it seems, is, beyond doubt, the most certain method of keeping soft, white hands. A woman who is noticeably awkwark with her hands should take pains to learn the freeing motions of the Delsarte system, and with practice by herself the awkwardness will soon disappear.

The fingers of seamstresses are often a source of much annoyance to them from the pricks of needles. Women who sew want some way of removing the very evident pin pricks, and a rough pumice stone is the best remedy. If it smooths down the flesh until it smarts, a cot—the finger of an old glove—to hold a profuse application of vaseline, will heal the soreness in one night.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

### What the Wife Deserves.

"My dear," said an eminent philanthropist to his wife one day as he suddenly burst into the sitting room, "I have been counting the windows in our house, and find there are forty. It just occurs to me that you have to keep these forty windows clean, or superintend the process. And that is not a beginning of your work. All these rooms have to be swept and garnished, the carpets made and cleansed, the house linen prepared and kept in order, beside the cooking, and I took it all as a matter of course. I just begin to see what woman's work is, even when she has help, as you are not always able to procure. You ought to receive a monthly stipend as a housekeeper would. Why haven't you made me see it before? I have not been just to you while I have been generous to others."

The wife who told this in after years to her husband's credit, sat down with him and for the first time since their marriage opened her heart freely upon the topic of woman's allowance. She confessed to having had many a sorrowful hour at her position as a beggar. At the head of a large household in a western town where domestic service was both scant and incompetent, she had hardly been trusted with $5 at a time during their united lives.

"Robert and I talked it over," she said, "and decided that the woman who takes care of any household article, like a carpet for instance, from the time it is first made till it is worn out, has expended upon it an amount of time and strength fully equal to the labor that made it, counting from the shearing the wool till it comes from the loom. It may be unskilled work, but it is work all the same. And this is only one small item in her housekeeping labor. Does she not deserve some payment besides her board and clothing?

"Robert saw woman's work in a new light. From that time till today he has placed a generous share of his income in my hands, not as a gift, but as a right. And he knows that I will no more fritter it away than he will. If I chose to deny myself something I need and bestow its cost in charity or buy some books I crave, he no more thinks of chiding me than I think of chiding him for spending his money as he likes."

There are other Roberts who have yet to learn this lesson of justice and they are found in every walk of life. I have known rich men who were ready to buy silks, velvets and diamonds for their wives, sometimes far beyond what were desired, yet who grudgingly doled out $5 at a time when appealed to for a little money. The reason given is that it may be spent foolishly. If anything will prolong babyhood into maturity it is such treatment. Against it a woman's nature rises in rebellions indignation. Thoughts of bitterness rankle in the wounded heart and there are flighty, mocking, flippant creatures made so by just this want of trust on the part of their husbands. The gravest and most elusive faults are always found among dependent classes.—Hester M. Poole in Good Housekeeping.

### If Men Only Knew.

If men only knew. But they do not, and never will.

The women they marry are often enigmas to them.

In "courting days" the girls are angels, their whims are adorable, their defects beauties. They pay compliments out of reason.

No one was ever so beautiful, so sweet, so bright. But after that it is different. After, he judges her coolly and criticises her frankly—something which can never be agreeable to any one, except perhaps a German philosopher, who regards himself, as he does everything else, in the abstract.

She does not, if she has sense, believe herself an angel, or a perfect beauty, or a marvel of brilliancy, but she thinks he holds that opinion of her. She is willing to live and die for him because of that. She engaged herself to him because he held those opinions of her. It is oftener than a man knows that a woman loves a man because he loves her; gives herself because he seems to need her. And now they have been ten years married, and what did he say just now?

"But, really, you are so touchy, Jane."

Touchy! Had he not asked her how she could be so "fidgety?"

Did he not say only yesterday: "You remember how you felt when you were a pretty girl yourself?" Does he not speak invariably of "all that sort of thing" as past?

The other evening did he not say that it was "stupid" in the moonlight on the piazza, and go in and get a lamp and a newspaper, when she was just thinking: "How like this is to old courting times," and expecting him to put his arm around her? And did he not remark of her last dress: "Don't squeeze yourself, Jane. You can't make an eighteen inch waist now; it's gone forever?"

He, who swore that she could never change in his eyes.

Touchy? She is miserable; her heart is breaking. She would not tell him for the world, but she is crushed.

And he—he loves her more than ever. The glamour of courtship is gone, but honest affection is there.

His wife is better to him than all the world beside.

He never doubts she knows it, and he wishes she would be her own dear self, and not so grumpy; and he sighs as he thinks her health may be breaking down, but he never guesses that it is his insistence on the commonplace view of life and matrimony that has altered her—his constant utterance of so many of those blank, bald truths about time and love that men delight in uttering, and women hate to hear.

And, since it is the satisfied heart that makes a charming woman, it would be to his interest to court his wife, while the twain dwelt upon this earth together.—Mary Kyle Dallas in Once a Week.

### Mysteries of Feminine Pockets.

A fashionable young lady thus reveals one of the mysteries of shopping:

"As I make small purchases I lift the back of my bat and shove into the crown such trifles as hairpins, lace, needles, gloves, thread, etc. You have no idea how convenient it is, for in warm weather one needs both hands for parasol and fan," and here fashion's favorite raised her parasol of tulle and silk and gracefully swung it over her left shoulder. "Whenever I go to a picnic or boat excursion I get rid of my gloves and handkerchief in this convenient place. I went home with Rosa M—— one day last week, and when she took off her hat there in the crown were two pairs of silk stockings, three pairs of kid gloves and four embroidered handkerchiefs. The hat makers have been thoughtful enough to make the crowns of the hats as large as a good sized basket, and my basket, you see, I carry on my head and not on my arm."

Many ladies out shopping have been seen to dispose of parcels of quite a large size in their closed umbrellas, the overlapping folds of silk entirely concealing them from public view. It is a notorious fact that shoplifters make use of their bustles to conceal purloined goods. A lady's gown is provided with but one pocket, while the tailor bestows upon a gentleman's outfit a dozen or more, and thus the gentler sex are forced to resort to some expedient to make up for this deficiency. During the reign of tie backs even this one pocket was relegated to dowdies, as it destroyed the graceful, flowing outlines of the figure. A lady's glove too, is a receptacle for small change, memoranda, etc., and the handkerchief is generally tucked in the belt. The nuns carry in their long, loose sleeves their mouchoirs, and many an apple and juicy orange is drawn from its fold to be presented to the favorite scholar in the convent schools.

A pocket sewed within the corset serves in traveling to stow away bank notes and diamonds, superseding the style of former days, when money was concealed in the shoe and stocking. A chamois leather bag, too, is very often used en voyage suspended from the neck, and in these the careful beauty places her finest jewels, unwilling to risk them in her trunks. The fashionable dame, too, carries at her side a full accouterment of necessaries, made of silver and suspended by a richly wrought chatelaine. Among the pendants the most prominent are the vinaigrette and bonbonniere, the latter of antique silver, filled with choice French bonbons.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Hats for Short Ladies.

In the hope of adding to her height, a diminutive daughter of Eva will mount on her head a hat as tall as one of the "busbies" of her majesty's horse guards. But thus to make one's self all head, and no body, accentuates shortness. Believe me, a towering hat dwarfs more than a perfectly flat headgear would. It is only a tall woman who can wear, without entirely destroying artistic proportion, a hat of the exaggerated height we sometimes see.

The true proportion for a hat, if a person wishes to make every inch of hat tell, is this: the height of the hat must be equal exactly to the distance from the chin to the eyebrow. If the trimming is at the back of the hat it can be worn higher than if placed in front.

Broad brims dwarf a figure unless the line of the circle is modified by narrowing or turning up the brim at the back. This style is becoming to most faces. For a tall person a broad brim and rather high crown are best. For if the hat is small and flat, it contrasts too strongly with the wearer's dimensions, as when the hat is huge and the lady underneath small, one is tempted also to draw invidious comparisons.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

### The Face and the Veil.

And one must consider the size of the veil also. The part of the face that shows the marks of age first is the lower part—wrinkles deepen about the mouth and the skin gets brown there. For this reason a nose veil is unbecoming, except to the young and blooming. It leaves the least beautiful part of the face exposed, and so, of course, exaggerates its defects. French women, with their keen, artistic eye, never make this mistake. Their veils always reach to the tip of the chin.

Another error that American women are especially prone to is letting the veil come only half down the nose. This will do for a person with an exquisite nose, but a long nose is increased in size by such a short veil. It is more becoming for a person who has this feature we are discussing, "tip-tilted like the petal of a flower," to bring the lower edge of the veil in a sharp angle up to the side of the hat, for this apparently lengthens and depresses the nose. On the contrary, a Roman nose requires that the lower line of the veil should take a more horizontal direction, and be fastened at the back of the hat.—London Cor. Kansas City Journal.

### Women Who Never Rest.

Many women never rest. They seem not to understand what rest—real rest—means. To throw one's self down with a newspaper or a book is not rest; it is only a change of occupation. To sit down and keep the fingers flying over some sort of fancy work, as if one were pursued by a demon of unrest, is certainly not rest. But to lie at full length upon a hard surface, arms extended at the sides, head back, with no pillow, eyes closed, all cares and worries dismissed—this is rest; this will smooth away wrinkles in face and in temper; this will give an air of repose to the tired, anxious, nervous woman; this will take away many an ache and straighten out rounded shoulders and craned out necks.

English girls who are famous walkers are taught to lie down for a few seconds whenever they come in from their tramps. If Americans would learn the value of lying down frequently, say two or three times a day, they would have twice as much go ahead and power to go ahead as they are now famous for.—"S. S. E. M." in Chicago Herald.

### Care of the Hair.

Cold tea is said to be excellent to keep the hair in curl, many women using this in preference to any other preparation. Wet the hair with the tea before doing up, roll up and let remain till morning. When let out it will be very soft and easily handled. Another very good preparation is to get an ounce of quince seeds, put in a quart of water and let simmer for twenty minutes, then strain, bottle, add a little scent and it is ready for use. This preparation is said to keep the hair in curl in the warmest weather. The white of an egg is also good for this purpose. A thin solution of isinglass is liked by some to keep the hair in curl. Any of the above recipes are good if used correctly.—Boston Budget.

Infants' toys should be systematically cleansed. The child beslavers the implement several times a day, and leaves saliva in the rattle or whatever as a culture bed of bacteria. This condition of things goes on till the toy is a magazine of animal poisons, to contaminate and recontaminate the innocent victim of thoughtless inattention.

Short, light, straight bangs, or the hair turned straight back, is the nicest manner for a woman to wear her hair about the house, for any kind of crimps soon become a wreck and present the appearance of unkempt hair, than which nothing presents a more slovenly effect.

Women who must do a certain amount of cooking are always much troubled lest working over the stove shall injure their complexions. Washing the face in hot water and then dashing very cold water on it subdues the flush perhaps as quickly as anything.

A working woman, whether she work at home or abroad, will gain time and energy for her work, youth and a peaceful expression in her face if she will seek perfect rest and quiet two or three times during the day.

Give buffalo bugs just what they want, some old, soiled, wornout clothing. Deposit pieces in the corners and on the floors of closets. The bugs will soon find them, then gather and burn all together. In this way I cleared a house that was infested.

Oil of cinnamon will cause the disappearance of warts, however hard and large they may be. There will be no pain.


## A Frightful Skin Disease

**Suffering Intense. Head Nearly Raw. Body Covered With Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.**

MESSRS. STEVENS & BRUNER, Monroe, N. C.

*Dear Sirs,*—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say to at I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sofes have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WM. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887.

THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

*Gentlemen:*—Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town today, to let us see him, and to show us what CUTICURA Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him,—seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter,—wrote it just as he dictated.

We are selling quite a quantity of CUTICURA Remedies and hear nothing but praise for them. We regard the CUTICURA Remedies the best in the market, and shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours Truly,

STEVENS & BRUNER,
Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25 c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA Soap.

## Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches.—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh will afford *instantaneous relief*.

But this treatment in cases of simple catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choaking, putrid mucus accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first applicat on. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT and an Improved INHALER; price $1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

## PAINS and WEAKNESSES

**OF FEMALES.**

Instantly relieved by the **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster**, a new, most agreeable, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Female pains and Weaknesses. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weaknesses yet compounded. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.


### Confidence in the Bartender.

Did you ever think how very much talk is marked at a bartender? He has to listen to all kinds of people talking on all kinds of subjects. Frequent drinking makes a glib tongue, and matters that might be regarded as state secrets outside the pale of the bar room are there discussed with a shocking lack of reserve. The funny part of it is that the bartender is taken seriously into the discussion and his opinions are treated as of great respect and authority by persons who, when sober, have no companionship with the mixer of drinks. Think of a man taking his business affairs, his family affairs, his love affairs, to be submitted to the judgment of a bartender, and you will have in mind what actually happens very, very often. Place a white aproned man behind a whisky bar, and he becomes, in many instances, the lender in thought and expression of those who exchange money for drinks over the two feet of walnut board that separates them.—Bartender in Globe-Democrat.

### Manufacturing Imitation Mummies.

A gentleman from Portland, Ore., who has just returned from an extended foreign tour, was asked why he had not brought home from Egypt, among other curios, a mummy. He said there was a great deal of fraud in the mummy business. Persons purchasing mummies, of course, like to get them as well preserved and natural looking as possible, and, as those found are generally in a more or less dilapidated condition, venders have engaged in the business of manufacturing bogus mummies. They bargain with tramps, beggars and such people for their carcasses, paying therefor a sum sufficient to make their remaining days short and sweet. These fellows are preserved and pickled, and then smoked until they are good imitations of the genuine mummy. Whole rows of these articles can be seen in a smoke house at once. When sufficiently dry they are wrapped in mummy cloth and sold to Americans chiefly, bringing a high price.—Cleveland Leader.

### Bathers in Oiled Silk.

The latest fad among bathers is to wear costumes lined with oiled silk. This was told as a secret by a young lady to whom was propounded the interrogatory why she was able to stay in the water so long. You see, the oiled silk prevents the water from penetrating, and enables the bather to stay in the water a long time without becoming cold. This new innovation was gotten up through a wager between two ladies as to which could stay in the longest; and one of them, through natural ingenuity, bethought herself of oiled silk, and won the wager. While her rival emerged from the briny with chattering teeth, the other bobbed up in the water serenely and smiling.—San Francisco Post.

### American Lamps in Paris.

When people prate of novelties found only in Paris, confound them by stating that the tall lamps which decorate fashionable drawing rooms are unknown to the conservative Parisian households. Two of these "piano lamps," as they are sometimes called, were carried over as gifts in June and set up in one of the most elegant apartments in Paris, where they instantly created a sensation. French taste has been forced to admit that American taste is to the front in the matter of lamps at least.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.