

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

TURPENTINE mixed with carbolic acid and kept in open vessels about the room will greatly lessen the risk of contagion in scarlet fever, diphtheria and kindred diseases.

To **CLEANSE** porcelain saucers fill them half full of hot water and put in the water a tablespoonful of powdered borax and let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour well with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

STAINS of vegetable colors, fruit, red wine and red ink may be removed from white goods by sulphur fumes or chlorine water. On colored cottons and woollens, wash with lukewarm soap, lye or ammonia; silk the same, but more cautiously.

ALUM water will restore almost all faded colors. Brush the faded article thoroughly to free it from dust, cover it with a lather of castile soap, rinse with clear water and then alum water, and the color will usually be much brighter than before.

MAKING POULTICES.

Authoritative Directions for Compo-
ing Those in General Use.

The moist heat which, acting alone, will quell all but the most violent inflammations, is often most conveniently attained by means of poultices, which it is desirable that every girl who is studying household duties should learn to make. We give below authoritative directions for making those most commonly used:

Flax-Seed Poultice.—Pour sufficient boiling water over the ground flax seed to make it as thick as thick cream and let the mixture simmer a few minutes. Apply as hot as can be borne.

Mustard Poultice.—Mix equal quantities of mustard, corn meal and flour in warm water until just thick enough not to run. Spread it over the poultice cloth, and if a very quick action of the poultice is desired sprinkle a little clear mustard on before folding the cloth over it. Apply this side next to the skin.

Bread-and-Milk Poultice.—Simmer old bread in milk until soft enough to mash smoothly. Crackers may be used in place of bread, if necessary.

Indian Meal Poultice.—Stir the corn meal into water, and cook like mush for five minutes or more.

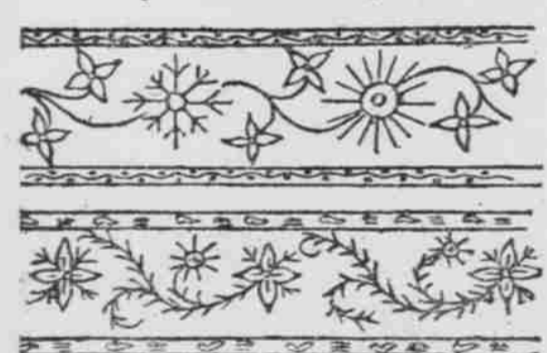
Slippery Elm Poultice.—Pour boiling water over slippery elm bark (powdered) and add a little powdered charcoal, if necessary.

All classes of poultices should be spread on one-half of an oblong piece of thin muslin; the other half should then be folded over the spread mass, and the loose edges carefully joined with needle and thread. If this is done, and the poultice when applied is covered with dry cloths, all annoyance from superfluous moisture and crumbling or running plasters is avoided. Attention to these points will add much to the comfort of the patient, who probably "hates poultices," and, if nervous, may be seriously fretted by one carelessly made or carelessly applied. —Rural New Yorker.

EMBROIDERY DESIGN.

Impressive Effects Produced with Eco-
nomic Materials.

The simplest means often produce the best results; this is the case particularly with embroidery. Sometimes the most labored work does not produce half the effect which is obtained by a few bold and striking stitches. Very large pieces of work may be done quite rapidly by outlining heavily an effective pattern and filling in the con-



ventionalized petals and leaves with a variety of stitches and knots such as are shown in the pattern given above. This example is taken from part of the detail of a very pretty curtain which has three large conventionalized flowers outlined with double zephyr. The wool is laid on the pattern like braid and held in place at short intervals, and the petals and leaves are filled in with every variety of stitches with coarse embroidery silk. The connecting stems and spirals are done with gold cord. The material on which this effective work is done is simply unbleached cotton flannel, the smooth side being used, and the bordering is of yellow flannel put on with feather-stitching. Despite the cheap materials the whole effect is very striking, and would not be out of place in one of the pretty, light colored sitting-rooms of the day. —N. Y. Tribune.

An Improved Castor.

A useful castor of novel form is being used in England. It is intended to obviate the difficulties arising from the ordinary construction of castors, where the roller is carried on a crank swivel arm, which is easily broken off. The center pin of the roller-bearing is fixed in a small plate, rotating freely round a center pin secured in the body of the castor. The plate named, when pushed round into any position, rests on the base of the cup or disk of the castor, and is thus, while quite free to move in any direction, thoroughly supported in every position. It is in fact, a well supported universal joint. The castor is a great improvement on the older types.

Volunteer's Pudding.

Take three-quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, with ten ounces suet chopped very fine, add three-quarters of a pound of sugar, the grated rind of two lemons and two ounces of candied orange peel and a little nutmeg; bake in small buttered molds about three-quarters of an hour. When done turn them out on a dish and pour some lemon or any such sauce preferred over them.

THE LATEST IN CAFE.

A Picturesque Design Which Will Prove
a Great Favorite.



A light cape, much in favor, is made without lining and with the edge smoothly cut, so that the bulk of a hem is avoided. These capes usually have decorated yokes and are often noted in silver, dove, blue-gray, wood, olive, old-rose, steel-blue, sapphire-blue and very light golden-brown cloths. Of course, the yoke and collar require a lining, and that is usually of soft silk matching the cloth in the cape. The ease with which a cape may be assumed and the amount of protection it will give make it take the place of the various fancy shawls that for many years have been in vogue at the seaside and mountain resorts when it grew cool in the evening. A Spanish woman may know how to arrange her mantilla gracefully, but the American girl generally looks bundled up in her white shawl, so that a picturesque cape there is a decided change for the better.

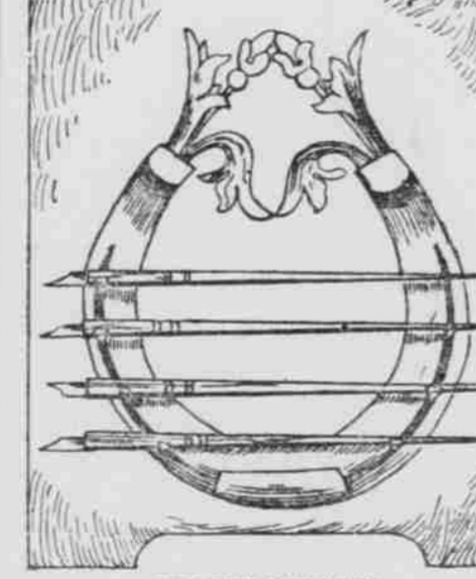
A cape similar to the one described, that is having no lining, is shown here. It is of mode cloth, reaches quite below the waist, is raised on each shoulder and is gathered into a yoke of the mode cloth, shaped out to form a high, round collar. The yoke is thickly studded with jet nail heads, while the edge of the collar and the fronts, as well as of the yoke itself, are outlined with a narrow jet heading. The bottom of the cape is plainly cut and without a hem. The hat worn with this is a picturesque one of black net, finished with a heading of jet, and having on the inside, resting on the hair, a wreath of pale pink roses; on the outside is a high cluster of black ribbon loops.

In gray with steel stars, in black with jet, in wood-color with gold, in black with gold, in gray with black, in blue with steel, in dark-blue with black such a cape would be in very good taste. A black one would, of course, be most useful for an all-the-time cape. By the by, the girl who fancies an all-white cloth toilette could have a cape like this with white mother-of-pearl stars in place of the nail-heads, and the effect would be very picturesque. For the one who likes the contrast of black and white, a whitecloth cape studded with jet stars, and having a high collar lined with black feathers, is commended. Such a cape would, however, have to be kept for special occasions, as, if it were worn often it would grow tiresome to look upon. Then, too, it would require special care because of its distinctness. —Ladies' Home Journal.

HORSESHOE PEN-RACK.

Convenient, Ornamental and Easily Made
at Home.

The pen-rack illustrated is convenient and ornamental as well as easy of construction for home work. It is made as follows: Cover with plush a piece of board seven by nine inches, or larger. Bronze or gild over a horseshoe and eight nails. Place the horseshoe, ends up, well down on the plush-covered board. Through each nail hole tack a nail into the wood sufficient to hold fast the shoe; also leading the heads of



FOR PEN-HOLDERS.

the nails out far enough to hold, horizontally, four pen-holders, each resting on the heads of two nails. A bracket behind holds the whole upright. A further ornament of hand-painting represents sprays of flowers issuing from the ends of the horseshoe. —American Agriculturist.

Rest as a Medicine.

A physician, writing of rest as a medicine, recommends a short nap in the middle of the day for those who can take it as a beneficial addition to the night's sleep. It divides the working time, gives the nervous system a fresh hold on life and enables one to do more than make up for the time so occupied. A caution is given against the indulgence of too long a sleep at such a time, under a penalty of disagreeable relaxation. There has been much discussion regarding the after-dinner nap, many believing it to be injurious, but it is, nevertheless, natural and wholesome.

A Delicacy for Luncheon.

Two eggs beaten separately and very light; stir in sifted flour until it can be rolled out in molding board. Roll as thin as possible and cut in strips an inch wide and an inch and a half or two inches long. Fry a delicate brown in very hot fat. Sprinkle either with powdered sugar or salt as you take them from the fat. To be eaten soon after frying. Very nice for luncheon or high teas.

To Exterminate Roaches.

For roaches, make a four paste into which has been stirred, while hot, phosphorus, in the proportion of a dime's worth of the phosphorus to a half pint of paste; when nearly cold add a quarter as much grease. Put on pieces of board where the roaches are. They will die while eating the paste.

ONE GRADUATING DAY.

A HOMELY SUBJECT THAT AT-
TRACTED MOST ATTENTION.

A Bright Girl Told What She Knew About
"Raised Bread," and the Applause That Greeted the Reading of Her Essay Eclipsed That Given to All Others.

"Well, I don't care if them other girls are going to write about 'Thought,' and 'The Marble Stan's Waitin',' n' 'Genius, and all them other things. Mebbe my 'Mrandy' can't say much that's edifyin on them subjects, tho' it's my opinion she could if she tried. But she can make beautiful riz bread, and she's goin' to tell them how to do it."

With this expression of faith in "Mrandy's" powers, Mrs. McGillicuddy gave an emphatic twist to the garment she was wringing out of the suds. The subject first under discussion was of no small importance in the village, for it related to the graduating exercises at the village high school.

With but one exception, the boys and girls in the class sought topics that would "sound well" and make a good show in the daintily printed programmes.

One of the young ladies began to write on "Twilight Thoughts;" another chose as her subject "Destiny;" another wrote at the head of the first page "Every Cloud Has Its Silver Lining."

Of course each one soon learned what subjects had been chosen by the other members of the class, and loud were the complaints when it was known what Miranda McGillicuddy proposed to write about. It was agreed that the class would go down into history forever disgraced.

"But you see," said Miranda, "I don't know anything at all about these high toned subjects that the rest of you have. I couldn't say one word about them that would be worth hearing, but I think I do know how to make bread, and I'm sure that many in the audience will be interested to know some of the quirks and the twists that turn out a handsome loaf."

"Well," said another, "I envy you the abundance of things you can say about it, but it's so awfully commonplace; why, it's—it's as commonplace as eat-ing!"

AN INTERESTING ESSAY.

Graduating day at last arrived, with its flutter of excitement, its flowers, its proud fathers and mothers and sympathizing friends and its somewhat envious lower classes.

First came the salutatory, which was listened to with marked attention, as would be the case even with a thoughtful paper on the "Identity of Identity and Nonidentity"—if it came first on the programme.

Then came an oration on "Greece," by a boy, followed by an essay on "Philosophy."

By this time there were signs of restlessness, and some quiet whispering going on among such as were not carefully polite. Fortunately music came in at this point, after which the audience was invited to listen to some "Twilight Thoughts." Then appeared the "Cloud" that was supposed to have a "Silver Lining," but which certainly cast no gleam over the audience.

This condition, strange to say, seemed to be intensified when "Hope" appeared. At this point the presiding officer announced an essay on "Raised Bread," by Miss Miranda McGillicuddy.

The eager interest that came into every face in the audience was quite humiliating to those who had already appeared on the stage, and still more humiliating was the close attention that was suddenly paid to every word that was said.

The essay discussed the importance of good bread in a hygienic point of view—the effect which a "flat" biscuit frequently has upon the disposition of the eater, as well as upon his stomach; the nutritious and nonnutritious qualities of various kinds of flour, and the whole method of procedure, from the making of yeast, through the successive stages of mixing, working, raising, reworking, molding and baking till that consummate flower of good housekeeping appeared—a light, nutritious and delicious loaf of bread.

THE JUDGE'S REMARKS.

Not one word was lost by the audience from beginning to end. The ladies were chiefly interested, perhaps, but men listened very attentively too. When the reading was finished the essay was given the heartiest applause of the evening.

After the programme had been finished and the audience was preparing to depart, Judge Gildersleeve, chairman of the school committee and the most important citizen of the town, rose to make a few remarks, and this was what he said:

"Before the audience disperses, I have a suggestion to make, chiefly for the benefit of those who may belong to the graduating classes of the future. If you wish, in preparing a graduating essay or oration, to interest your audience—and it is needless to say that you do—let your remarks apply to a period not later than a hundred years ago, and better still if they apply to a time not later than a hundred days ago. And let them be on a subject in which you are interested, and in which your audience is interested, however homely it may appear."

"It is not necessary that it should be on the proper way to bake bread, like the very interesting, practical and well written paper to which we have just listened, or on the right way to make a bed, which would be another good subject; but it would far better be on these subjects, if you know what you are writing about, than upon Time, Genius or The Ideal, even though you treat them thoughtfully."

"We are a practical people, and we like to be approached upon the plane of our everyday life. We are greatly interested in our schools and scholars, but we want to see you with your feet—both of them—on the ground, which precludes the possibility of your heads being among the clouds."—Webb Donnell in Youth's Companion.

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How Insects Breathe.

If we take any moderately large insect—say a wasp or a hornet—we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spotlike marks run along the side of the body. These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are in fact the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance.

Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny caps, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff interlacing bristles forming a filter, which allows air, and air alone, to pass; but the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is so wonderfully perfect in its actions that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with even so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump. The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body.

From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions and continually divide and subdivide, until a wonderfully intricate network is formed pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennae.—Lutheran Observer.

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A Head One Solid Sore Itched awful Had To Tie his Handsto Cradle Cured by Cuticura



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Estrayed from my premises this morning my bay carriage mare. Finder will please return to E. L. SIGGINS.

BULLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.

TIME TABLE

OF DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS

GOING EAST		GOING WEST	
No. 2	5:30 a. m.	No. 1	3:30 a. m.
No. 4	10:30 a. m.	No. 3	8:30 a. m.
No. 6	7:44 p. m.	No. 5	9:25 a. m.
No. 10	9:19 a. m.	No. 7	7:15 a. m.
No. 12	10:14 a. m.	No. 9	6:25 p. m.
No. 20	8:39 a. m.	No. 11	5:25 p. m.
		No. 19	11:05 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES

- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,** Gaudant Lodge No. 47 Meets every Wednesday evening at their hall in Patmole & Craig block. All visiting knights are cordially invited to attend C. C. Marshall, C. C.; Ois. Dovey, R. R. S.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION** Waterman block, Main Street. Rooms open from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. For men only Gospel meeting every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.
- A. O. U. W., S.** Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month at G. A. E. Hall in Rockwood block. Frank Vermilyea, M. W. D. B. Eurosoie, Recorder.
- A. O. U. W. S. No. 81.** Meets second and fourth Friday evenings in the month at G. A. E. hall in Rockwood block. E. J. Morgan, M. W. P. P. Brown, Recorder.
- ROYAL ARCANUM—Cass Council No. 1021.** Meets at the R. of P. hall in the Patmole & Craig block over Bennett & Tuttle, visiting brethren invited. Henry Herold, Secy; Thos Walling, Secretary.
- GASS LODGE, No. 146, I. O. O. F.** meets every Tuesday night at their hall in Fitzgerald block. All Odd Fellows are cordially invited to attend when visiting in the city. J. Cory, N. G. S. W. Bridge, Secretary.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

- CATHOLIC.**—St. Paul's Church, Oak, between Fifth and Sixth. Father Carney, Pastor. Services: Mass at 8 and 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:30, with benediction.
- CHRISTIAN.**—Corner Locust and Eighth Sts. Services morning and evening. Elder J. K. Reed, pastor. Sunday School 10 a. m.
- EPISCOPAL.**—St. Luke's Church, corner Third and Vine. Rev. H. B. Burgess, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.
- GERMAN METHODIST.**—Corner Sixth St. and Granite. Rev. Hart, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 10:30 a. m.
- METHODIST.**—Services in new church, corner Sixth and Granite sts. Rev. J. T. Baird, pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30; Fraying at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
- The K. K. S. E. of this church meets every Sabbath evening at 7:35 in the basement of the church. All are invited to attend these meetings.
- FIRST METHODIST.**—Sixth St., between Main and Pearl. Rev. J. D. M. Bucker, pastor. Services: 11 a. m., 8:00 p. m. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Praying meeting Wednesday evening.
- GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN.**—Corner Main and Ninth. Rev. Witte, pastor. Services: usual hours. Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
- SWEDISH CONGREGATIONAL.**—Granite, between Fifth and Sixth.
- COLORAD BAPTIST.**—Mt. Olive, Oak, between Tenth and Eleventh. Rev. A. Rowwell, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Praying meeting Wednesday evening.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Rooms in Waughman block, Main Street. Gospel meeting, for men only, every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rooms open week days from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.
- SOUTH PARK TABERNACLE.**—Rev. J. M. Wood, Pastor. Services: Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Praying, 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Tuesday night; choir practice Friday night. All are welcome.
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