WOMAN AND HOME.

HOW SOCIETY MOTHERS ARE SUP-PLIED WITH WET NURSES.

"Dinner Giving" as a Profession-Death in the Disheloth-Boxing Children's tereskes-Hints for the Household.

wife. The man is about 33 years old, of genneatly dressed. His wife, who appears to be said he did not know of any rival in the city.

The business is done in two rooms. The main or front room is furnished something like a sitting room and is the reception room for visitors. The second and rear room is used for examinations. The business conducted here is the supplying of wet nurses.

"The supplying of wet nurses or foster

mothers for infants in New York," said the proprietor, "will now become a big industry. Heretofore parents had considerable trouble in finding good wet nurses and were liable to he imposed upon by adventuresses. You know that it has always been a popular superstition, and even an adage, that like father like son,' and over half the world believes in heredity. They also believe that faults and temper are received by the child from the mother who nurses it. Accepting this common belief as having much of truth, how important it is then to be careful in the selection of a murse who is to murture the babe. This is not the only cause for the exisionce of a bureau where nurses can be supplied. The vanity of women, the demands of society, and several other reasons necessitate it, Society women nowadays, and in fact always, have objected to the duties of maternity. Many of them dislike to raise chil-"sea on the bottle, and children often have a strong and unconquerable objection to it them elves. There are a thousand kinds of infant food, a great many of them cheap and even dangerous nostrums, and the ills of babes are frequently attributable to poor food. Now we avoid all difficulties and supply women morally and physically isalthy to mothers who object to nursing their own infants.

"How do you get them?" "To have agents who visit the villages and farms near the city and the hospitals. We take none but the healthiest women and guarantee their character. A number of the most reputable physicians in the city have indersed our work. Here, you see, are some of the indorsements."

He showed the reporter several certificates signed by well known physicians reconmending the fastitution as a needed innova-

"How many of these women do you ordi-narily have on hand?"

"Usually about a dozen. You have no idea of how we have increased the volume of our business since we started here, a little over a year neo. Yes, we usually have a dozon and sometimes more, and we don't keep them on hand long either. Applications are coming in all the time, and we have recently increased our force of agents."
"How do the people proceed who want

such paternal helpf"

"Well, if the mother of an infant is unable to nur - it, or refuses to do so for fear of disfiguriar her form or missing social entertainments, the gets her hasband to look around a great deal, but babies won't always take the bottle. A strong, healthy human substitute is the best. Instead of advertising through the newspapers and getting a woman whose connections, life and antecedents are bad, thus entangering the moral character of the child, he comes to us was are responsible for the narks we supply. He is accompanied by the family physician. The nurses are brought out, and after looking them over the father or the doctor selects one. She is then taken into the other room and thoroughly examin all by the doctor as to her health and genphysical condition, and samples of her re taken to be analyzed. If everything is saids, "tetory she is selected."

"How, lo you get your pay?"
"Hoth parties pay us. We get a fee from the people a setting a nurse, and she pays us; commission o. 1 her wages,"

"How are the se nurses procured! Do their own children dis or do they abandon them? "Sometimes then children die; but many of them are poor con stry women, whose husband or family has a c ow, upon the milk of which her own child is . ed, while she comes to the city to make good wages by nursing some other woman's child. She can make more money in nine months or so than her husband and the entire family could earn in two years. If they have all the qualifications demanded by the parents of the child to be marsed, and the people are rich, they will pay high prices. It is not at all unus, al for these women to get \$40 and \$50 a me uth, board included, and handsome presents." "Where did this business originate?"

"I am not sure about the locality of its origin, but it has existed and flourished in Paris for years. We brought it from there. My wife's first child died soon after its birth, and she became a wet nurse through one of these bureaus, which are so plentiful in all the big cities of France."—New York Even-

"Dinner Civing" as a Profession. Among the many occupations invented by

impocunious women as a means of support, probably the most criginal is that of a woman of 30, who had been for several years at the head of her father's luxurious establishment, and learned through experience the art of entertaining his many friends at dinner. Left suctionly an orphan, and without a cent to call her own, she began to cast about in her min i for some means of earning her own living. She was not much of a musician, and she didn't have either knack or desire to teach what languages she knew. She couldn't write or paint, and, in fact, she found it difficult to find within herself any knowledge sufficiently exact to be worth money enough or her. "If I only knew one thing dy!" she cried; "but the only thing I know is how to give dinner parties. I know that exactly and completely, but the question is how to get dinners, not how to give them." Thinking the matter over in every light a sudden laspiration came to her; there were numbers of people who could give dinners, but didn't know how to and she might teach them. She told her idea to her friends and they encouraged her by employing her on such organions, and relieved themselves of infinite care and worry thereby.

Her method was this; She went to the intending dinner giver the day the invitation; were is well and discussed ways and means. On the day of the dinner she ordered all the condition, saw that all the changes of plates | rule." and file were ready, and, like a major general, stood and gave her orders until dessert | 14 failing to see that she is confirming the

was served, upon which she drew a sigh of relief, put on her gloves and slipped away. Soon her patronage increased when the people who employed her found what clever and original ideas she had and how entirely she lifted all care and responsibility from their shoulders. She made a business of getting all the latest ideas from the florists, the caterers, the china shops and the restaurants, and applied them while they were new, and Ears-How Wamen Rest-Sauce for Bat- after she became interested in the work began to develop all sorts of original inspirations, which were popular and effective. She On West Forty-second street is a modest also made a point of hunting up clever little little establishment kept by a Swiss and his verses and quotations for dinner cards, and wrote-them out herself upon cards that she tlemanly demeanor and always plainly but got from various artist friends who had dined sumptuously at her own table in more prosabout six years younger than he, is a pre- perous days and were willing to be obliging possessing woman of full figure and bland | now, She has now secured a clientele who The business conducted by these | keep her occupied all through the senson, and people is peculiar, and their establishment is she manages to live comfortably on the proprobably the only one of the kind in New | coods of her work, for naturally commissions York, if not in the United States. At least a on all the things she recommends come into reporter failed to find its counterpart here, her hands, and this, added to her other earnafter considerable search, and the proprietor | ings, makes a sum sufficient for her needs.-New York World.

Wash the Disheloth.

Now that disenses are known to be caused by germs, one is on the lookout for death in almost anything. Even a disheloth may generate the germs that cause sickness and death, If it is black and stiff, and sour, throw it into the fire. Keep your disheloth clean, if you have to eat without a tablecloth, do without curtains to your windows and cake for your tea, and have to let your face dry after washing it. Let the weeds grow in your garden, let the holes in the heels of your lansband's or children's hose go undarned, let the shoes go without blacking for Sunday, if necessary, but do not neglect to wash the dishcloth.

A tidy housekeeper writes; "I have smelled a whole house full of typhoid fever in one disheloth. I had some neighbors onceelever, good sort of folks. One autumn four of them were taken sick with the typhoid fever. The doctor ordered the vinegar barrels whitewashed, and threw about forty cents' worth of carbolic acid into the swill pail department. I went into the kitchen and made gruel. I needed a disheloth, looked around for one, and found several. And such rags! I burned them all, and called the daughter to get me a disheloth. She looked around on the table, 'Why,' said she, 'there were about a dozen here this morning.' She looked in the wood box, on the mantelpiece, and felt in the cupboard, 'Well,' I said, 'I saw some old, black, rotten rags lying around, and I burned them, for there is death in such disheloths, and you must never use such again,' I took turns in nursing that family for weeks, and I believe those dirty dishcloths were the cause of all that hard work,"-Cor. Good Housekeeping.

Boxing Children's Ears.

All babydom is under great obligations to Dr. Sexton, a well known aurist of this city, for recording and publishing the particulars of over fifty cases of car disease resulting from a blow of the hand, either open or clenched. The effects of great concussions, as those of explosions, upon the ear are popularly recognized. But it is not generally known how small a concassion may result in dataage to or disease of the ear, with the chance of subsequent deafners.

This number of cases in the experience of one practitioner shows that such results are not so very rare. It is worthy of the consideration of those thoughtless people who, for punishment or sport, box children's ears. If a percut believes in the necessity of corpossishment, there are plenty of places | for fifty-seven years. upon the body where it may be applied with equal corrective effects and with little danger of remote physical damage. Boxing of the ears should not be indulged in even in play, for one cannot game the effect of the concussion. Another aurist in this city has pubfor a substitute. Of course the bottle is used lished a case of deafness resulting from an unexpected hiss upon the ear, the person giving it coming up from behind the receiver. The force in this case must have been much less than that of a playful blow.-Babyhood,

How differently men and women indulge themselves in what is called a resting spell. "I guess I'll sit down and mend these stock-ings and rest awhile," says the wife, but her husband throws himself upon the easy lounge or sits back in his armehair, with hands at rest and feet placed horizontally upon another chair. The result is that his whole body gains full benefit of the half hour he allows himself from work, and the wife only receives that indirect help which comes from change of occupation. A physician would tell her that taking even ten minutes' rest in a horizontal position, as a change from standing or sitting at work, would prove more beneficial to her than any of her makeshifts at resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of backaches and warning pains. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts upon their strength, and learn to take things easier, let what will happen. They say: "I used to think I must do thus and so, but I've grown wiser and learned to slight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the hardest, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily thrust upon the mother and home maker .--New England Farmer.

To know how to take care of silver is a yery important thing when one has any silver to take care of. A good deal of valuable ware is reduced to a condition where it is fit only to be melted by improper cleaning and careles handling. Silver articles, when not in use, should be kept in prepared cotton flannel begs to protect them from the sulphuretted hydrogen of furnace and illuminating gas. They should be kept in a dry place, and if likely to remain a long time the silver should be perfectly clean and the bags closely wrapped in stout paper. For daily care of silver it is best to use hot water, castile soap and a stiff brush and chamois leather. In using plate powder to restore the brilliancy one should always go to a reliable silversmith for a good article, as much of the powder indiscriminately sold is no better than a fine saw or a lot of quartz sand to wear off the surface of metal. Gilding ought to be rubbed as little as possible and silver etched, decorated with colored alloys or oxidized, can be kept in condition by rubbing with a damp linen cloth with a very little plate powder.-Chicago Herald.

Odious Comparisons.

"I imagine that American girls think more of their dress than our own do, but they make the fatal mistake of 'dressing up,' I me at that they are dowdles at one time and claborately gotten up at others. They do not how so well at breakfast, for instance, as an English girl does. There is a certain want of finish about the coiffure-and, indeed, the general outline of their figure. A really pretty English girl never looks more charming than when she appears in the morning fresh from the toilet. Her American cousin is himp at breakfast, and imparts no idea of freshness to the beholder. But then, when flowers, favors and dinner cards, arranged she is attired for the promenade she is a nartthem herself, got the dining table into proper | or and better thought out than any of the as a

Thus says "Madge" in London Truth, utter-

popular belief on this side of the water that English girls are always dowdy, whether dressed up or not.—New York Commercial

Food for Little Folks.

In the midst of an elaborate spread of excellent recipes for ingenious and toothsome, if sometimes rather indigestible dishes, do we consider as we should the need of the children for simple, wholesome and nourishing

Children do not require, nor should they have, pickles or salads that the torpid livers and abused stomachs of older people crave. Neither should little folks be compelled or even coaxed to eat hearty food when disinclined. But certainly no wise parent will permit a child to gorge itself with rich and useless desserts, candies, or cookies between meals when unable or unwilling to partake of bloodmaking, tissue building, muscle developing material. And thus it behooves us to concoct all the schemes possible to tempt by perfectly natural means the weak and wayward, as well as to control the riotous appetites.-Good Housekeeping.

The Carcless Nurse. Few children escape certain unfortunate consequences of their incessant activity. The child who has never been cut, bruised or burned has probably not led the happiest nor most healthful life. The pliable bones, the highly vitalized tissues, enable the little ones to withstand an astonishing amount of vio-lence. On two occasions has the writer seen picked from the bricks, where it had fallen from the third story of the fronting house, a soft, plump, round baby, as bruisable apparently as a ripe peach, yet showing no symptom nor sign of serious injury. On the other hand, a careless nurse swings the little one by its wrist or thoughtlessly twists its arm in putting on or taking off a too tight garment, and there is a sprained joint or broken bone.

—Edward Martin, M. D., in Babyhood.

ITINERANT ITEMS.

Paragraphs of Interest to Almost Every

body-Clippings from the Exchanges. When the smokestack of the Allentown thread mill is completed it will be 227 feet high, the loftiest in the United

As a prevention against trichinesis small quantities of pig's meat coming from Poland into Silesia are now examined at any of the toll stations at a fee

The Chicago board of education has decided to name one of the new public schools in that city "the Washburne school," in honor of the late E. B. Wash-

A tower now being erected on the highest point of the Mount of Olives by Mediterranean and Red seas may be seen from the top of it.

Sam Jones, the revivalist, had the audacity to say before a Boston audience that he did not believe in "culture with a big 'C,' " And Boston now believes in Jones with a small "j."

There is a strange natural curiosity in Fayette county, Indiana, known as Shaky Hill. It comprises about twelve acres and is occasionally subject to tremulous movements affecting several acres of land. This phenomenon has been noticed

An American dentist has been fined in Berlin for putting the title "doctor" on his cards. The judge said the law applied to all foreigners; he would fine even the crown prince's doctor, Dr. Mackenzie, if he attempted to use the title "doctor"

The remains of John Oakly were disinterred and reburied near Albuquerque, N. M., recently, and it was discovered that his face and head were covered with a thick growth of hair, although when he was buried ten years ago he was both bald and beardless.

Mrs. Craik was prompted to write her last book, "An Unknown Country," which discusses the condition of the poor in the north of Ireland, by overhearing the remark of a laboring man, who, when rallied upon helping a little girl across the street, replied, "Av, but a 'andful of 'elp is worth a cartload of pity."

Poultry men say that pullets hatched by incubators and raised in brooders lay much sooner than those hen hatched and raised. A Trenton man has one of these artificial young hens that began laying when 10 weeks old, and has laid an egg a day ever since.

At a public auction of old furniture in one of the Lancaster, Pa., market places the other day, a claw foot mahogany sofa that had belonged to Thaddeus Stevens was knocked down for \$10; a hree legged table that once occupied a place in "Old Thad's" office brought only \$3, and an old quaint looking glass that had belonged to him sold for \$1.50.

The Guild of the Iron Cross is a new Catholic organization having for its object the spreading of the principles of temperance reverence, and chastity. Father Field, of Philadelphia, the guild's chaplain general, has just returned from a successful tour in the west and in Canada, and reports 2,000 members, 117 priests and 7 bishops connected with the

It is stated that a German steamship recently took to Colon from Africa 700 Liberians, men of gigantic stature and powerful physique. They were half naked, carried queer looking bundles upon their shoulders, and spoke a language which no one else on the isthmus understood. It is said that 1,500 more will follow, and that these men will work on the Panama canal.

Chief Drummond, of the United States, Secret Service, in reporting on a band of Italian counterfeiters now operating in this country, has called attention to the existence of a formidable secret organization originating in Sicily, but having branches in New York, Boston, Chicago, St Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco and several other cities. The members of this society are described asassassins and villains of the worst type, engaged in all sorts of criminal schemes, but especially in the counterfeiting business.

Debts on the Bank of Sense. The way to have a good credit is to

keep out of debt. To be intelligent is to be honest, kind and good.

You have as much right to put your hand into another man's pocket as your nose into another man's business. A kind word costs you nothing, and the return of it may come at a time when you need it most.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

HOW RESPECTABILITY IS SUSTAINED ON \$15 A MONTH.

Facts About Financiers of the Pucific Const--How the Habit of Close Economy Is Acquired-A Millionaire's Strategic Generosity.

Half a dozen gentlemen in the office of the Palace hotel were talking the other evening of the comparative extravagance of people in San Francisco. An old resident who owns houses by the block and lots by the acre, and is himself regarded as a champion economist, remarked that a good deal of the talk about the extravagance of the San Francisco community was fiction.

"I'm inclined to think," said the thrifty capitalist, "that there are just as many economical people in San Francisco as any town in the country. How do you account for the immense deposits in the local savings lanks if the community as a community is not strictly economical?"

"I don't quite agree with you," said a well known young grain speculator who has made and lost millions without being very perceptibly affected thereby. "I think the community as a community is reckless in its estimate of the value of money, but there are no doubt as notable examples of economy to be met with in San Francisco as in any city in the Union. Every poincer knows for example-a well preserved man with grav beard, neatly brushed clothes and shining silk hat. In early days he was a well to do young jeweler and saved his money, so that he will never need the assistance of his society to appease his undertaker. He began years ago to cut down his living expenses as a matter of principle, and now, when he's old and comparatively con, rtable, he has got it down so fine that Las sum of \$15 a month supports him."

HOW HE MANAGES IT.

"How does he do it! Well, in the first place he has hunted up a room on the top of Telegraph hill, where he has to ascend by a rope ladder. The marine view is excellent but the work of getting up is frightful. Still he doesn't mind, for the rent is only \$4 a month. He blacks his own shoes, shaves himself and walks down town to breakfast, making sure that the establishment which he patronizes is able to supply a square meal to a healthy man for fifteen cents. Before he orders he makes it a point to devastate the pickle jar, sweep the table of bread and crackers, radishes, beets or anything else furnished gratis. Then he wades into his modest order, and after demolishing that strolls up to read the papers at the Pioncer hall. He always carries his overcoat thrown loosely over his shoulders, as the common practice of thrusting the arms into the sleeves has a wearing tendency. He invarithe Russians will be so high that the ably spreads a couple of newspapers over his chair in the reading room, so that the cane seats may not too suddenly remove the nap of his already long worn but well preserved pantaloons. He has a patent for hanging up his hat so that it will lose none of its beauty of outline by contact with the wall, and when he dusts it he invariably uses his handkerchief, a brush being calculated to shorten its term of service. He could afford to live at the rate of \$300 a month, so that he willfully puts in the savings bank at his time of life, and without having any family to leave his savings to, some \$285."

"A good many rich people who made their own money make themselves appear mean without suspecting it or being really as parsimonious as they seem," remarked a full blooded cattle king. "They got into the habit of driving close bargains when they were poor, and it used to be necessary as well as a matter of principle with them to see that they weren't cheated. They seem to forget, though, that what looks all right with a hard working man on a small salary or his wife, isn't quite the correct thing with the same man or his wife when they have \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Now there was - 's wife and daughter. The market people used to talk about them in a way that would paralyze them if they only heard it, and all on account of their mistaken ideas of what they had a right to do. Most ladies in their

the stalls some time ago on a regular marketing tour, and display the same keennes about the price of porterhouse steaks and po-tatoes per pound as if a few bits more or less were matters of vital importance. I used to hear the marketmen comment on them, but I knew that it wasn't pure meanness as supposed. It was just a mistaken idea that it was good American horse sense and commendable smartness to go and haggle with several butchers instead of picking out a good, honest man who sold prime meat, and telling him as a wealthy lady should graciously do to send up so much beef or muttor or whatever she wanted without inquiring about the market prices of the day. O course, the patronage of such a customer would be worth keeping, and an honest and competent butcher would take pains to see that she got the best in the market and at market rates. Of late the ladies I alluded to have ceased to visit the markets altogether, and, like other rich people, order through a

"You are right about rich people being both mistaken and misjudged," said a pron-inent bond and stock broker. "If a man is worth a hundred thousand dollars they say he's got a million at least, and if he is at all saving when he has got a million they say he is a miser and starves himself. There was _____, who was a rigid economist and great money maker. They said his death was caused by trying to climb over the grave yard fence where his parents are buried, in Germany, and thus beat the gatekeeper out of a fee of five cents. That showed the publie estimate of his economy. Yet I know the man had a soft spot in his heart. One time I told him about a widow lady, whose husband he used to know years before, when they were well off. The woman was about starving, and he promised to do something for her. A few days after he saw her going up Market street, near the new city hall, and and taking five \$20 pieces out of his pocket he wrapped them in a piece of paper, and walking up to her said: 'Good morning, Mrs. —; you dropped this package.' The woman protested that she had lost no 820 pieces, either wrapped up or loose. She would know if she had, she said. He insisted, however, that she had, and compelled her to

take the money and use it as her own."
"You can advertise it," said he, "if you like, though I'm sure you dropped it yourself. If it turns out, though, that I'm mistaken, send the owner to me and I'll settle with him."-San Francisco Chronicle,

Figures Versus Fietion. A New York paper says that Howells, Curtis, Warner and Lawrence Hutton draw together \$25,000 a year from Harpers. Let's figure that up. W. D. Howells gets \$10,000 a year. So does C. W. Curtis. Charles Dudley Warney gets \$7,000. That is \$27,000. Bo poor Hutton has to work for nothing and has evidently to pay Harpers \$2,000 a year for being allowed to do so.—Detroit Free Press.

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DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES. PURE LIQUORS.

E. G. Dovey & Son.

E. G. Dovey & Son.

they find a right to do. Most ladies in their position give their market orders and wait till the bills come in to see what the meat is a pound. ON A MARKETING TOUR. "These millionaire ladies used to go round the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stalls some time are on a possition and the stall and the

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