WOMAN AND HOME.

WHAT TO DO BEFORE FACING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA.

Transition State of Woman-College Bred Wives-Making a Scrap Fan-A Serious Subject-Teaching Children-Maidens of Today-Hints and Helps.

"Only one person should go with a child when it is to be photographed," said a camera artist. "Instead, several people are apt to accompany it," he continued. "The younger it is the more go along to 'see the little dear when its picture is taken.' If it's a baby all the female relatives handy constitute themselves into a body guard for the infant on its important trip to the photographer's. Even its proud papa will neglect his business to be present at the ceremony. They all have to inspect the child, comment upon it, and, even if it's too young to understand what is said, manage to get it into a state of nervous fidgets before the operator ever lays eyes upon it. If the entire family think it imperative to come to the studio with the juvenile subject, but one individual should be permitted to enter the operating room with it. Three or four persons in the room only serve to distract the youngster's atten-tion and lessen the chances of obtaining a

"No attempt should be made to get a child photographed in any but bright weather. The middle of the day is the best time for a sitting. Children should always wear light colored frocks when sitting for pictures. Light tones harmonize with their complexions and photograph in less time than darker hues. Navy blue, seal brown, dark green, wine color, maroon and cardinal all take dark. Light green, brown, scarlet, gray and purple take light. Rose color, lavender, yellow, and pale blue nearly white. In white material the cream tint is more desirable than pure white. Black silk or velvet take as dark as ink.

"It is as easy to get good pictures of children as of grown folks if people would attire the little ones in suitable colors and simple style, not make them nervous before they reach the studio and leave them entirely to the operator after they are there. Grown people would secure more satisfactory pictures of themselves, too, if they'd trust more to the operator's judgment and less to their own. People ought to think about the details of their dress and hair arrangement before they come in front of the camera. As a ruic the more simple the attire and coiffure the more pleasing and natural the picture. Proofs should never be examined in a bright light, as they fade so rapidly. It's no guide to the photographer to send back two or three proofs with the message finish from the darkest one,' or 'the lightest one,' for they are all liable to be of the same shade when they reach him.-Chicago News,

Transition State of Woman.

Women are in a transition state, which is developing new and stronger womanly virtues, but which has its own temptations and dangers. The whole condition of things has altered for women within the past thirty years. The home seclusion and protection of women, which is still clung to as the ideal, has become, in point of fact, a simple impossibility to fully a third of the feminine population in thickly settled centers. A constantly increasing proportion of women have no home except such as they make for themselves, and men who object to the sterner features of their rough and ready struggle with the world cannot judge them fairly until they see them in the shelters they de contrive for themselves and others, and witness with their own eyes the softer feminine virtues still intact, while the character has been rounded out and gained a strength and dignity that could have come to it through no easier experience. That is the opportu-

The danger lies in the increasing emulation of the single woman's, the self dependent woman's, success by the woman, married or unmarried, who has home duties. The self sacrifice of the daughter, the wife or the mother is the highest plane of womanhood still. But the new possibilities of self support are exhibitating to the point of intoxi-cation to many women. The wife whose husband grudges money for home expenses is aglow with a determination to make it for herself. I have seen cases where she left home and children to earn her own bread and butter sooner than bear with the occasional unreasonableness in money matters of the average young husband. Daughters are impatient of staying with the mother and baby brothers and sisters. They must write. they must go into business; they repudiate actual home needs. A little time will held all. Such a change in the position of women could not be effected without ebullition. They have been going through a period of rapid evolution, and will come out of it greatly advantaged. When they are steady on their feet again they will value right? what they have gained, and be ready to do their share of the world's work when called upon for it, and not insist upon trying when they have no call.-New York Mail and Ex-

Negligence of Health.

American women of all classes are, as a rule, sinfully negligent of some of the duties which pertain to health, prominent among which is the one just referred to-exercise in the open air. The excuse that their many cares engross them, and that they, in consequence, have but little opportunity for leaving their homes, is scarcely sufficient. The number who actually cannot enjoy each day an hour's outing must be small, indeed, even among the class forced to work the hardest, Not only do many women fail in this respect In their duty to themselves, but their young children suffer in consequence of the same neglect. From one week's end to another during the winter not a few of them keep their little ones in overheated rooms-if not huddled around the kitchen stove-and the result is we find them, as spring approaches, weak, puny and ailing. In such families colds, coughs, sore throats and the like are common affections.

There is scarcely a day during the coldest season when even the baby cannot be safely taken out of doors. Mothers should understand that upon the daily enjoyment of fresh and open air depends, in a great degree, the health of their little ones, as well as themselves; it is, in fact, absolutely indispensable to the well being of all. It is earnestly hoped that the growing interest in physical culture. which is possessing the young of both sexes, will extend to the mothers of that "stay at home" class, who certainly need its influence as much as any other.-Boston Herald.

College Educated Wives.

Personal acquaintance can give but one answer to the question whether college life replaces the domestic disposition in women by ambition; and that is, that on the contrary the quiet and earnest pursuits of college develop to unusual strength in them the taste and fitness for home life and for the occupations and companionship of a happy marriage; that any influence toward the losing of do-them that truth, honesty, unselfishness, are mesticity and drying up of unselfish affection right and natural, bringing their own pleas-through a student's ambition seems to be ure in their exercise not qualities to be ac-

infinitesimal, as compared with the same influence through the ambitions of society and display, which the student escapes. But this very disposition toward refined home life and worthy companionship makes them more fastidious in their choice of a companion, and would seem by that much to lessen the probability of their marrying. The ability to "get along" without marriage, provided none that is for its own sake desirable offers, seems, in actual observation, to give full

effect to this fastidiousness It seems evident, too, that many men dread or dislike the idea of college women; but we doubt if this affects their opportunities of marriage perceptibly, for it regulates itselfthe men who seek their society are the ones who do like college women; and in any case, so far as we have been able to observe, the dislike is dar more to college women in general than to Portia or Aspasia in particular, and does not seem to interfere especially with falling in love with her. It is common enough to see intellectual men choosing wives of little mind or knowledge; but it is also common to see them, when older, wearying of the insufficient companionship, and consciously or unconsciously needing the friendship of intellectual men and women outside to supplement it. It seemed, therefore, a question whether it is desirable to society that the grade of marriages should be raised, at some cost to their number .-Overland Monthly.

Making a Scrap Fan.

After the spring house cleaning is over, and the freshly cleaned furniture and ornaments are replaced in new and more effective positions, it often happens that we suddenly discover, in some conspicuous place, some defect in the wall unseen before; perhaps a screw has broken the plastering where bracket had been, or there is a gummy spot where some autumn leaves had been fastened. Many devices will occur to the young housekeeper for covering up such a spot. One way is by making a "crazy fan" for the purpose. Take a large newspaper for a foundation, and measure, perhaps, a yard one way, and two yards the other. Of course, a smaller size would answer, and might be prettier, but it would not be so impressive. Cover this foundation with all sorts and shapes of wall paper scraps, leaving a strip eight inches wide along the lower part. Paste the scraps on neatly, but without any regularity, crazy quilt fashion, and then cover the eight-inch strip with plain turkey red or black cambric.

Have the scraps as varied as possible. One fan that I have seen has bits of wall paper different in color, from deep red to delicate blue, from dark olive green to cream color, and some of them are sprigged with gold or dotted with silver.

If you want your fan to be very strong and handsome throughout you can cover the back with thin pink cambric, or a pretty paper of one color. After this, fold it regularly back and forth fan fashion, and press the folds so they will keep their creases. Fasten the felds together at the plain and with a few stitches and a bow, letting the rest of the fan spread open. This, put up against a wall, is really a pretty decoration-that is, if you have been able so secure fine and well contrasting scraps of wall paper. Apart from its use in hiding spots on the wall, or to cover the unsightly hole in the chimney after the stove has been removed for the season, it may be a souvenir of pleasant visits in the largely upon freshness and a certain innocent houses of one's friends, or of remembered rooms in some former home. - Youth's Com

A Very Serious Subject.

For my part I never see an ugly man or soman that I do not immediately decide that either his or her ancestors were either sinners or bigots, because deformity and disease follow sin to the third and fourth gencrations, as surely as destruction follows fire. It is a delicate subject, but one well worthy of consideration, that farmers and stock breches take the trouble to study and understand all of the laws of breeding, rearing and training to produce perfect animals, while the glory and dignity of perfection in human offspring are overlooked. From the conventional point of view it is bad form to give thought to developing a perfect buman animal, but from a sensible standpoint it must be admitted that there is danger that the spread of disease and sin will so weaken the human hold on life as to thre ten the perpetuity of the race.

Indeed, I know an eminent scholar who believes that it is only a question of time when this planet will become depopulated, not from chemical inadaptibility to sust in life, but from the physical inability of the human family to go on reproducing; and one inclined to ridicule the theory has only to remember that where formerly ten children were welcomed as a good family, five are now considered a large family, and many nothers consider themselves sufficiently biessed when two children are born to them; while still others cannot, or will not, have children at all; and this change is taking place among the higher, more cultured and intellectual races; large families remaining the rule with the poorer and peasant classes only, and be it confessed with sorrow and regret that these latter are those best adapted physically to the important functions of paternity and maternity, when instead the relation of physical development to mental endowments should be so exquisite that men and women of beauty and brains should be the parents of gods.—Annie Jenness Miller in New York Mail and Express.

Girls' Physical Health.

Massage, the Turkish bath (used judi-ciously), plenty of walking and riding and towel rubbing, will make most any girl a handsome, sprightly, wholesome, radiant picture of health. Powder and paint for young faces are not in fashion, since a much better complexional effect can be produced by a daily tepid bath, followed by a cold water douche or plunge and vigorous rubbing. A girl who is too lazy to walk, too lazy to properly groom herself, is the girl who acquires the sluggish skin, the listless eye, the lifeless, nerveless manner. Who are the popular girls, the most admired and the most attractive? Those who are in the best physical health, whose step is elastic, whose cheeks are blooming, who are alive with energy and who never whine over affected headaches or other imagined ills. The girl who "enjoys poor health" is beginning to find out that she will have to go it alone.-Detroit Free Press.

What to Teach Children.

There is an old saying here in Scotland that "We should go far before we bring home an ill tale of ourselves." I do not think it wise for a mother to relate the "badnesses" of her children, especially are these very unedifying for other little ones. Nothing can be more foolish than the indiscriminate praise sometimes bestowed on children by their parents, their faults made evidence of "smartness" and what of good I oks they may possess magnified ad nausea to themselves and others,

Mothers, teach your children to deserve commendation, but not for its own sake, Commend them for faults overcome, for perceverance in distasteful work, for acts of syrups for sleeplessness or fretfulness. self-denial, but do not overdo it. Teach

quired by much painful sacrifice, and severe mortification of natural instincts.

Children should be early taught to amuse themselves. It is hard upon a mother who has household work to do, that she should be perpetually taxed to find occupation for her children. Give them something. They can vary the shape of building blocks, or even little pieces of wood, empty cotton spools, a pair of blunt seissors and a newspaper, and a slate and pencil as soon as they are able to use it. Such a mother, too, will soon find her children glad to assist her in such work as they can accomplish. But above all, teach them early to consider, and give way to others, not to look upon themselves as first and foremost in everything. And remember, as you sow you shall certainly reap. The American mother who has been represented as splitting wood while her daughter practices the newest song, is not a pure invention,—Glasgow Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Maidens of Today.

And yet what an immense contrast there is between the maidens of today and those of the three or four previous generations! When one dies today of too much study, twenty died day before yesterday, so to speak, of too thin slippers. The girls of today have eschewed those slippers, and with them the infantile short sleeves and low necks of the old daily wear; their walking shoes are thick soled as men's brogans: they used them vigorously, too, for they have learned that life and health are of more consequence than the admiration of chance men for a slender foot daintily shod; they do not allow their skirts to become draggled about their ankles, and they would as soon think of melting pearls in their drinking cups, if they had them, as of sitting with wet feet, either being too costly an amusement.

They wear flannels, too, at whose thickness their grandmothers and great grandmothers would have shuddered, and without whose thickness they themselves would go shuddering. They bathe seven times, not to say 365 times, more frequently and thoroughly than the departed damsels did; and they eat what they want, and not what some male individual, adoring the ethereal, thinks is about enough for them to eat and remain delicate. The dear departed ones believed that pretty pallor and interesting peakedness and pipe stem belts were the chief requirements of a personal appearance; the modern girls believe that firm muscle, deep chests, free motion, and ruddy color are the only wear.-Harper's Bazar.

The Pretty Girl.

The little child is almost always pretty; the girl of 13 is often pretty in spite of her inevitable weediness; the girl from 16 to 20 is obliged to be pretty, for she has the fresh charm of youth sometimes called la beaute du diable, her eyes are clear and bright, and her skin fresh and pearly, Ex-pression is not essential to this phase of prettiness and seldom intrudes when it is not wanted. But as the girl develops into the young woman she may add to her prettiness, loveliness, or charmingness, or even beauty
-handsome she cannot become unless she is born so, and handsome women rarely are pretty in early youth.

But if the pretty girl simply remains pretty she is liable as years go on to lose even prettinoss, for this form of attraction depends wonder at almost everything which is sure to vanish with experience. One never ascribes prettiness pure yet simple to a middle aged woman, although she is often to be called handsome, beautiful, levely, or charmingbut after 35 or 40 the simply pretty woman comes to resemble a shop worn wax doll, no longer attractive as a toy and no manner of value as anything else.—Mrs. Frank Leslie.

Servants and Employers.

Between servants and their employers today there is a great gulf fixed. The former enter a place and agree to do certain things, and scrupulously avoid doing anything else. Though in a home they are not of it. They care as little about their masters and mistresses as, they are convinced, their masters and mistresses care about them. But they know a good deal more about their masters and mistresses than their masters and mistresses can know of them. When a servant enters a new situation she may not demand a reference from her mistress, but directly she gets into friendly conversation with the older servants, she learns the disposition and character of the occupants of the drawing room from critics who, to say the least, are not likely to be prejudiced in favor of those they criticise,-Fortnightly Review,

Hint to Tea Drinkers.

Samovar means, literally, self-boiler; it is the hot water machine only, and the tea is made, as in America, in tea pots. Ladies can continue to use not only their china tea pots, but their dainty china cups. Glasses are chiefly seen in railway stations and restaurants, When used in private familiesas they are to some extent—they are frequently provided with silver holders. Glasses are almost universal in Poland, I understand. Cream is quite as much used in tea as lemon. One Russian fashion seems to have escaped notice, the practice of drinking sweetmeats in tea. Of course, no cream can then be used. Any soft sweetmeat will do. except something with many seeds, like raspberry jam. Strawberry preserves are excel-lent for this purpose,—Isabella Hapgood in New York World.

Mutual Toleration.

It implies a want of mutual forbearance and reciprocal consideration on the part of young married people. It means that they are not reasonably tolerant of each other's defects and weaknesses. Possibly if many ladies who apply for divorces realized exactly how they would feel six months after they had got their decree, they would be less impatient with their husbands; and if men appreciate the total wreck which in a majority of cases follows the issue of a decree of divorce, they, too, might forbear more and give less cause for irritation and broils -San Francisco Call.

Housekeepers should not fail to keep a bushel or two of charcoal in the house with which to make a bed of coals for broiling. Try it, and see the difference it will make in your steak or chicken or ham.

Sunlight is often the very best medicine, especially for children and elderly people, and the more hours of it they get the better are their chances for life and health.

A good cook throws away nothing. Every piece of bread, every inch of meat, every particle of vegetable, can be turned into mething palatable.

Never send to the table the same food for three meals in succession, unless varied in

Sweet, light, fine grained bread, twenty-four hours old, makes the best sandwiches. Do not give a child paregorie or soothing

When a person is bilious he has a bitter taste, especially on weking:

THE DINNER PAIL.

NOT MANY WHO CLING TO THE OLD FASHIONED IDEA.

What a New York Tin Merchant Said to a Reporter-Evolutions of the Dinner Bucket-Patent Devices and Contriv-

When New York wasn't as big a town as it is today it was much more of a custom than now for mechanics and apprentices and other day laborers to carry their midday meal with them to their work, Men and boys who toiled in factories and stores could be seen in the morning trudging along bearing bright, shining tin dinner pails. Today it is pretty hard to find proportionately as large a number who follow this old habit. Not more than one man out of ten in the business and factory region below Thirtythird street can be found with his pail. If a workman couldn't go home at noon from his shop in the days ten and fifteen years ago, about the only way to satisfy his 12 o'clock hunger was the one which now seems to be scorned or discarded because of inconvenience. Of course there are some who cling to the old fashioned idea, and in certain localities the workmen can't get along without their kettles. But these are rare instances, The only places where the rule seems to be for dinner pails is along the wharves, and even there the custom is falling away. CARRYING A PAIL.

A down town tinware merchant said the other day: "I used to do a big business in the one article of dinner pails, but for eight years now it seems to have an

all. The cause! Why, I guess it must be that mechanics and others don't like to have the trouble of carrying a pail to work in the morning and back at night. It's inconvenient in the surface and elevated cars, for the coffee is likely to be spilled in the jostling and crowding of the cars. Then, if a man is near enough to his workshop to be able to walk there, he isn't likely to carry a pail, for, of course, he had rather go home to dinner. No, the bulk of workingmen in New York to-day seem to do without pails such as we used to see when we weren't so populous and proud. Still they get hungry when noon comes around, and they must feed. Lots of them bring meat and bread from home in paper, and throw the paper wrapper away when they are done with it.

"Their drink! Well, they can work the growler, or go out and buy lager or anything else. Besides, there are more inexpensive eating houses now than before, and plenty of men who used to carry their dinners with them find it just about as cheap to go out and eat. This is more convenient, too. Some workmen on houses in process of construction in new neighborhoods must carry pails, but they wouldn't if they could help it. Often the 'free lunch' gives a man a stay to his stomach, and he makes his supper s. heavier meal than it used to be. This also helps do away with the dinner pail. Out on the aqueduct and along railway lines being built or repaired the Italians don't use the pail much. The co-operative mess which they have seems to do pretty well for most of them, and those who don't have that stuff their food in paper in their pockets."

A REGULAR EVOLUTION. In spite of all this falling off in the use of dinner pail in New York city the pail of this day is better than that of ten years ago. It has gone through a regular evolution. First it was simply a plain kettle with a cover. You could put in meat and bread and pie and pickles, and whatever other solids the appetite craved; but there wasn't any room for coffee unless you put it in a bottle. Then somebody devised a pail with two compartments, one pail fitting into another. In this way coffee might be carried in one of the parts. Then some other genius got up a pail with four or six separate parts, all fitting into each other and making it possible to carry four or six articles apart from each other.

This was good, but it was discounted by the fellow who got out a petent on a device whereby the coffee could be heated at noontime wherever the workman might be. The device consists of a wad of asbestos cloth two inches in diameter and an meh thick. This is covered with tin, and there is an opening at the top exposing the cloth. The whole thing is just like a small round tin box packed with asbestos and open at the top. The workman can carry or have at his shop some alcohol, and a cent's worth poured on the asbestos will do to heat his coffee. A great many mechanics have this asbestos contrivance and like it. More of the contrivances are probably used in other towns than this. One other scheme has been patented. It consists of a tin pot, which may be filled at noontime with water and lime. The heat so generated will warm any thing placed over it, and as the compartment holding the coffee fits over the compartment in which the lime and water are, the coffee may be heated very quickly. This invention hasn't met with general adoption. There are other complicated dinner pails, into the bottom of which lamps may be fitted. They are mostly used in smaller cities.-New York Sun.

How Paris Fires Are Put Out.

In Paris every one passing along the street at the time of a conflagration, no matter how small, is called into service, gentleman or hodcarrier, it is all the same-or a band of music passing through an avenue at some distance. Anything and everything is claimed by these men as a good chance to avoid a few moments' labor.

Speaking of people being called upon to help at fires here, reminds me of the experience of an American friend of ours who had lately landed in France. He was invited to attend a fashionable dinner party, and, while passing down his street to procure a cab at the corner, he was suddenly seized by an excited Frenchman, a large bucket was thrust into his unwilling hands, and he was commanded to hurry to the nearest pump and fetch water to help extinguish the fire at Mme. Blank's. Here he was, in evening dress, light kids and high hat, and only fifteen minutes in which to reach his destination. He knew a fire meant ruin to his clothes as well as to his dinner. There was only one thing for him to do, and he did it. He placed his bucket on the ground and took to his heels, while a chorus of small boys cheered him lustily all the way down the street, and the Freuchman, screeched insulting words after him. He says he never walks the streets now without the fear of being impressed forcibly to put out a fire, and he keeps his weather eye open for any signs of smoke or flames.—Paris Cor. Argonaut.

Ringing Rells by Steam.

Ringing the bells of locomotives by steam is now effected by an ingenious apparatus, consisting of a small steam cylinder placed at one side of the bell frame and resting on the boiler: the connecting rod, which connects the piston to a three inch crank on the bell, is so constructed that it will vary its length according to the swing of the bell, tims removing any liability of knocking the cylinder out by the piston coming in contact with it.—New York Sun.

The Plattsmouth Herald Is enjoying a Boom in both its

DAILY AND WEEKLY

EDITIONS.

The Year 1888

Will be one during which the subjects of national interest and importance will be strongly agitated and the election of a President will take place. The people of Cass County who would like to learn of

Political, Commercial and Social Transactions

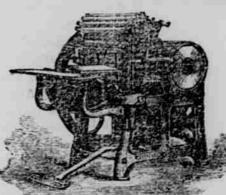
of this year and would keep apace with the times shoul

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