

HOME.

HURRY AND THINK OF THE "LAST TIME."

Learn to Endure Pain—Care of Female Figure—Girls for Household Hints, Items, Etc.

You ever stop, in the midst of life's continuous hurry and flurry, and think to yourself about the "last time" that is on its way to you and me? There will be a last time for the careless good-by thrown to wife and children as you hurry to the morning train. There will be a last time when your step will board the car and your form will mingle with the crowd of those who go about business when the day is new.

Knowing all this to be so true, how shall we set about to keep the vigil of what may be the last hour we have to spend? Take the children first. If an angel from heaven came suddenly down and whispered in your ear, "The last day has come. You have but twelve more hours to live!" How, think you, would you set about to improve that time? Would you be anxious about the practice hours, the dress, the personal appearance of the little ones you would soon have to leave? Would you stop to train them how to dance, how to hold their hands in walking, how to pose or posture? Would you stop to think of masters to teach them to play, to paint, or to charm the shallow world with any gift of alluring grace? Would you care whether their dress was stylishly cut and made, or their garments freshly laundered and daintily trimmed? Would you give a second thought to any gift this world has in its power to bestow, whether of wealth or beauty or social honor? I think not.

"Keep your heart kind. Be tender to everything that God lets live. The child that will needlessly torture a fly will make a cruel man or woman. You may not have gone to give, but God has given you a purse to draw from, the alms of which, dispensed among the children of earth, turn sorrow into sunshine and tears into smiles. Thoughtful words and deeds of helpfulness are tetter than dollars in our pockets to make the world run smooth.

"Be loyal to principles, friends and God. The man who forgets a friend in time of need will make a no-account sort of angel. If ever he manages to slip into heaven, he isn't worth his keep either here or yonder. And remember little children, you would say, "remember and let love hold its beautiful sway in your hearts and homes forever. Never be ashamed to show the demonstrations of love, for love is God and where it dwells is the temple of God, whether it be roofed in by brick or canvas, with royal splendor, or No home can be truly unhappy where love is; no heart can go far astray held by love's bands; no soul can perish upborne by the wings of pure and steadfast love." So saying, you would bid the wondering little ones good-by and walk with covered face into the Shadow of Death's soft and dusky wing. —"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

Boys Should be Toughened.

Prince Albert's father was of opinion that one of the most important things in education is to teach children to bear pain with composure. He never inflicted pain upon his sons, but if they suffered from toothache, or any other bodily inconvenience, he would not allow them to complain or cry out. They were expected to seek the proper remedy, but, in the meantime, bear it in silence; that is, without inflicting pain upon others.

Prince Albert followed this system in bringing up his own children, and his son, the Prince of Wales, acted upon it also. A guest at Sandringham was much surprised when one of the Prince of Wales' children fell upon an oaken floor with great violence, to see him get up, rub himself a little, and limp away without assistance or sympathy from any one, though both the child's parents were present.

A guest was informed that this was the way of the house, the idea being to accustom children to endure pain and inconvenience, which princes and princesses have no share. There is, in truth, no problem more arduous and exacting than that of pain.

We all have to bear an immense amount of pain. We all have to do many things that we do not want to do, and to abstain from many things we very much want to do. This is the human lot, and there is no possibility of avoiding it. No people suffer so much as those who rebel against this law of our being, and no people suffer so little as those who cheerfully accept it.

The hardening system can be carried to such an extent that it is an essential part of training. It is the power to endure inevitable pain, and to come to some resolution and dignity. The other day of a family of no two of whom could take a drink at breakfast. One of the men must have green tea, and washed without black, and no joy in life until the sixth; another compromised with water. These people had indulged their preferences for their special beverage to the neglect of their lives. They were slowly nourish by bestowing every bruise and habit of learning how to bear how

low soft voice and refined thoughts of an educated and delicate woman. Isn't the moonlight brighter, the night air purer, the world better worth living in when we leave the presence of a good woman than when the swinging door of a saloon closes behind us and a burst of fetid atmosphere follows us into the street? No man ever yet reformed unless under some such influence, and I don't believe any man ever felt such influences without a sense of his own unworthiness and a momentary resolution to cut his low acquaintances and habits. I am not saying that he did it.

There's nothing so weak in the world as a man's resolution to reform. But you can always tell when a man has been spending an evening with a charming, refined woman. You sometimes, you know, meet a man coming down the street about 11 o'clock. He is walking with a firm tread, his head up in the air. He may be humming something; he is proud of himself; he has a dignity about him that you can see in the dark. He has been there and he can't help showing it. You are a very common, poor object to him. He despises you; for hasn't he been virtuous? Yes, it does him good, and years after the odor that came from her dainty pocket handkerchief may strike him in far different societies and recall the resolution he made under the delightful influence, forgotten next day. —San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."

Hygiene for the Baby. The better hygiene you can observe for the first eighteen months of baby's life, the better chance the child has of living. A slight ailment, such as a cold, a little irritation of the bowels from solid food, may be the match to gunpowder, and another life is chilled in the budding, another home is made sorrowful that else would have been happy. It is a fallacious idea that a young child needs anything but milk, if that agrees, until the teeth are present in numbers sufficient for masticating food. Even a food of pure milk, if carried on too long, may be the cause of their digestion; this is a chemical ingredient of the saliva, but infants have very little saliva and less ptyalin, therefore the custom of giving potatoes, crackers and so on, during the early months is pernicious. While it may not harm nine out of ten, the tenth one may die.—Amelia A. Whitefield in Good Housekeeping.

The modern ideal home is just as much an intellectual and emotional work as an essay or a poem. A book is a collection of thoughts. Such also is a dwelling house, and the woman who has in some degree fashioned it is as much an intellectual creator as is the masculine toiler whom we call an essayist or poet or dramatist. While, therefore, the new house of our age is the result of the great and free woman, it is also the cause and has made woman the possessor of an intellectual power which she could not claim in the cabin and tent period. The house has helped to create the new woman.—Good Housekeeping.

Care of the Nails. The finger nails of Americans are likely to be dry and to break easily. Vaseline rubbed on the nails after washing the hands will do a world of good to dry nails. Manicures first bathe the hand a long time in hot water, then with scissors and knives clean and cut the nails, remove the superfluous skin about the onyx, then polish the nails with buckskin and fine powder, washing the hand again in hot water with soap. After drying, the nails are polished with a fine brush and are finally rubbed with a rosy unguent to give them a shell pink.—Good Housekeeping.

Treatment for Freckles. No cosmetic, however well advertised, removes freckles. It may temporarily hide them, but it will be at the expense of the texture of the skin. A lotion of Jamaica rum and lemon juice is frequently effective, but strawberry juice applied at bedtime is decidedly the best, both for freckles and those annoying moth or liver patches. Strain the berries through a thin cloth and apply two or three times before going to bed. This is excellent for sunburn or redness of the skin, as well as for discoloration.—Lucy C. Lillie.

Truthfulness of Children. It is in youth that the spirit of truthfulness may best be cultivated. Few realize how strong are the impressions made upon the heart of childhood by the examples which are given to it. Let no one imagine that to teach a child not to tell a lie is sufficient to make him really truthful. He must be imbued with the love of truth; and that can be infused only by those who are themselves inspired by it.—Once a Week.

People whose lungs are not strong need not necessarily get out of breath in climbing a slope or a pair of stairs. Before beginning the ascent, take a deep breath, at a certain distance pause and take another. I am as sured if this is done correctly, no one need arrive at the end of the climb panting and gasping.

If you are afraid that your yeast cakes are a little stale, put one of them in a cup of warm water with a good pinch of hops; let this stand for an hour or so before using; it will have an excellent effect on the yeast and will insure good bread.

A piece of heavy flannel doubled two or four times and placed in the bottom of a will keep the water from dripping if care is used in sprinkling the plants. Will moss is also excellent.

If you have occasion to use clothes wet in hot water, or that are soiled, do not try to wring them out of the water. The best way to prepare them is to steam them; they can be handled with comparative ease.

To remove paint from windows, take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty minutes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

Sprinkle salt immediately over any spot where something has boiled over on the stove, and the place may be more easily cleaned. This also counteracts the bad odor.

To remove mildew, rub the spots well with soft soap, then cover with a mixture of soap and powdered chalk and lay upon the grass.

To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and wipe dry immediately.

Green blinds that have faded may be made to look like new by oiling over with a brush of linseed oil.

Indian meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands will heal and soften them.

Have your shades begin below the stained glass, so that the color will show in the room.

Evidence of Prosperity. "They say Hinkle's started a restaurant over at Biggys."

"And still he respects and admires a gentleman, and we take off our hats and worship a gentleman. Still we like to kiss the hand of a poor and innocent girl and listen to the

MILITARY TACTICS. THE CHANGED CONDITIONS OF MODERN FIELD WARFARE.

Individual Independence. Strategy and Order Front in Battle Required by the New Weapons—The Line of Battle—But Little Maneuvering.

When weapons were not so formidable or deadly we depended on the united action and constant co-operation of large, compact masses of men moving as a unit, seeking to crush the enemy by their very weight, and giving to each other that moral support which results from companionship in danger. But new weapons will require less attention to the discipline of the masses and a more perfect discipline for each individual soldier, who must rely more upon himself and regard his best and surest defense as well as the means by which he may contribute most to the defeat of the enemy. He must look less to the support of his friends and more to his own individual movements and to the judicious expenditure of his ammunition. He must be taught with more care to take cover, to advance by rushes, to practice the principles of strategy, while exhibiting the same personal bravery as in times past.

The experience of the United States army on the plains in the numerous Indian wars has been of the most practical and trying kind and peculiarly applicable to modern tactics. There are no more very stratagems than the Indians. Their tactics have always been characterized by great personal shrewdness, wariness and strategy. In their individuality is developed to the fullest extent. Their movements are quick and free from all stiffness, while they are celebrated for their ambuscades and ruses, their great endurance, accurate marksmanship and the habits of taking cover and securing every possible advantage for personal safety, with great bravery at the same time. All these principles and peculiarities of Indian warfare with open order fighting find practical application in modern tactics, and the army officers who have fought this foe for many years, learning all their tricks and checking them at their own game, are well equipped with ideas that may well be embodied in our new system.

A foreign officer who was sent to witness the grand review of our armies in Washington at the close of the civil war and report thereon, declared to his sovereign that he had never seen an army so remarkable for "moral discipline." In this he referred to the great intelligence of the rank and file—the individual discipline and independence. Many foreign officers are inclined to criticize the peculiarities of our soldiers—their freedom of action, which the foreigner thought too mobile. But the bravery they displayed, the terrible loss of life inflicted and the dress parade precision in masses which they would exhibit whenever it was applicable only proved the tendency to select the methods best suited to the circumstances, and the nature of the case to the ground and the peculiar country in which they fought. They were simply practical, and precision of movement was not always possible nor desirable. But today clocklike movements of masses under fire are not permissible, and it follows that the qualities for which our soldiers were criticized in 1865, as well as those for which they were praised, will be the ones most to be cultivated in the future. In short, the individual intelligence and independence of our soldiers would increase their efficiency under the changed conditions of warfare, and diminish greatly the advantage possessed by foreign armies due alone to their perfection and permanency of organization rather than to the superior intelligence or strategic ability of their officers and men.

The general principles which will govern the new tactics are pretty well understood. On former days the skirmish line was thrown out, under cover of which the troops were deployed and formed in two ranks for battle, the skirmishers being then withdrawn or replaced by the compact line. All this will now be changed, and means will be provided by which troops in any formation may be quickly deployed in three lines for battle. The first line, composed of from one-third to one-half of each battalion, will be thrown forward, as was the old skirmish line, to open the battle, followed at a distance of several hundred yards by a supporting line of about one-third of each battalion, while the remainder of the troops will be held several hundred yards in rear of the supporting line, massed and under cover if possible, ready to be deployed when most needed to cover a retreat, to meet or to make a turning movement, or to join the main body in the final rush. The men in each of the three lines will be assigned to small groups, each with its leader, whose movements and directions they are to follow. Individual freedom will therefore be permitted with the single qualification that the groups be kept intact as far as possible, rallying or deploying, advancing or retreating together, thus insuring control by the officers through the group leaders of non-commissioned officers.

The first or firing line will seldom be withdrawn or received under fire, but will generally remain and fight to the finish, being re-enforced by the two lines in the rear. Ammunition must therefore be carried in as large quantities as possible and husbanded with care. The new small caliber, high powered rifles now being adopted by foreign powers will enable the men to carry many more rounds of ball cartridge than formerly, and, although the smaller and lighter bullets will not kill so often or produce such ugly wounds, their increased velocity and greater range and accuracy will make up somewhat, and the number of wounded will be increased. Wounded men embarrass the movements of an army more than the dead, and in short campaigns cripple it more effectively. Men from the supporting line will be gradually thrown forward into the firing line to take advantage of any weakness of the enemy or to meet a heavy attack, the men always attaching themselves to the groups as they come up. Whole groups from the supports will frequently be thrown into the intervals in the firing line.

There will be little maneuvering under the deadly fire of modern armies; the lines will be able to do little more than advance or retreat, rally by groups to fire volleys, or to carry some point of advantage by a rush. The reserves will be depended on to meet emergencies. Flank attacks and turning movements will be the rule, and, as strategy must be practiced more in the future than in the past, or less it will have a still greater influence in determining the result of a battle. The supports will finally become merged in the firing line, giving by their impetus a forward movement to the whole line or enabling it to withstand the enemy. There will thus be a constant push from the rear under the deadly fire of the front. One side will eventually give way, and the time will come when the victors must make a united rush in a more or less compact body or in a line of groups.—New York Times.

In Chilly the paper money is so depreciated that hotel charges are about \$600 a day and bootblack get \$10 for a shine.

A Word to Republicans

The importance of the results of the present political campaign cannot be overestimated by those who desire the success of the Republican party. Democrats, besides the "Solid South," are in the North entrenched by the breastworks of public patronage. It will take steady, earnest, and unflinching work to dislodge them. Nothing will so surely bring about that steady, earnest, and united work as the circulation of sound political literature, and especially THIS CLASS NO OTHER IS AS EFFICIENT AS THE DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. Speeches and documents are read by the few, and when read are laid aside; the newspaper is the freewheel friend, the trusted family companion. Its influence is continuous, constant. The Republicans can not aid their party better than by circulating

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