

PICTURE FRAME NOVELTIES

The Newest Designs for Photographs and Portraits.

GREEK AND EGYPTIAN PATTERNS

Architectural Frames of Carved Wood and Brass Beaten to Resemble Luce-Work—Home Economies.

Gilded bands or passe partout are invariably in good taste for any picture setting, but this season a series of charming novelties in frames have been put forth, greatly to the gain in house decoration.

By very natural selection the Greek frames take the first place, the picture being set between two delicate fluted pilasters whose Corinthian capitals support the frame's top, a straight cornice and frieze prettily decorated with carved beadings and an egg and anchor pattern, while the bottom of the frame, on which the picture is to be set, is a simple wood molding.

Almost as alluring are the frames on the Egyptian order, but representing the facade of Egyptian temple. Here the ends of the frames are Egyptian columns, with lotus leaf tops, and the columns, cornice they support and the frame are all prettily carved with hieroglyphs. It is when gathering several narrow pictures or a strip-tray under one frame that these architectural designs show to especial advantage.



ARCHITECTURE OF FRAMING.

ing upholsterer of pictures now there is a way for it so that the picture is decorated with their walls with unmounted photographs and pretty scenes cut from the magazines, to frame their art selections both securely and economically. The way is to buy for an unmounted photograph a plate of plain glass exactly its size, lay on this the picture and over the latter a piece of heavy brown linen of the size of the picture, and on this can be sewed two little brass rings, through which to run the wire for hanging. At the frames can then be bought a strip of linen, in any color desired, and casted on one side with the strongest glue. Strips of this linen are used to bind together the glass and cloth backing each where it overlaps the edge of the glass it gives the effect of a simple dark frame. At something like an outlay of 25 cents above the most effective settings can be given the simplest prints.

Of interest to persons who have costly portraits and valuable works of art to decorate their homes, frames of the Florentine pattern are wrought and hammered in exquisite design. Most beautiful round and oval portraits of men and women are now covered in weathering of gold olive or lay or laurel ribbons and at the top with fluttering ribbons, and for a delicate water color or pastel portrait of a woman the appropriate frame provided the latter is worthy and a woman of taste, is an oval frame of brass, so cunningly wrought and delicately chased and treated as to resemble a refined picture of golden lace.

Yet more costly and for very small portraits are frames of silver, but in this extravagance of fashion in framing, beautiful though it may be, the work of the artist is belittled and artists themselves frown on the fancy.

Retention on.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "That Mrs. Slimmers next door is the meanest woman on the street."

"What has she done?" "You know how she's always running over here to use our phone? Well, I got tired of it and yesterday told Bridget to say to her that the line was busy."

"Yes." "This morning I found our clothes line was broken in two places and I sent Bridget over to the Slimmers to borrow their. And what do you think that wretched woman said to her?"

"The line's busy—ha, ha, ha!"

"No, she didn't. She said they had two and should give me one. Did you ever hear of anything so contemptible as that?"

Children and adults tortured by burns, scalds, injuries, eczema or skin diseases may secure instant relief by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is the great Balm remedy.

A Drug Store Incident. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says that just inside of one of the leading drug stores of the city there is a blackboard which is used very effectively for advertising purposes, the "ads" thereon being gotten up in a very catchy manner. For instance, the other day the following was written on it to catch the eye of young lady customers: "Have you a sweetheart? If so, buy him a bottle of our pure Florida water." A young man who dropped in to get a glass of soda

water saw it. Next day he was passing by with his girl, and as they were going in to get some soda water he told her to read the sign. He spoke to her looking for to his sign. He spoke to her looking for to his sign. He spoke to her looking for to his sign.

A MYSTERY OF THE LAKES.

Bodies of Shipwrecked Sailors Swallowed Up by Quicksands.

Many weeks have passed since the steamer Idaho sank off Long Point, Lake Erie, with fifteen members of her crew on board, relates the Buffalo Express, and not one of the bodies of the drowned sailors has been found. Some reasoners regard this as strange, while others do not.

When the Idaho sank nearly all the members of her crew were on the upper deck of the vessel. Two or three men, it has been said, were in the chain hold. The rest of the crew were scattered about on the upper deck, and the steamer to the wreck of the La Force and William Gill, the only members of the crew who were saved. It will be remembered that these men climbed the mast of the Idaho and hung to it until they were taken off by Captain Root and his crew of the steamer Marcona.

Naturally, when the Idaho went beneath the waves, the men on the deck, who were not in the chain hold, were left struggling in the water, although none of them was seen by Gill or La Force. The bodies of the men on the deck, who were not in the chain hold, were left struggling in the water, although none of them was seen by Gill or La Force.

The theory is that the men who were in the chain hold on the upper deck of the Idaho went down; but when the boat sank the entrance of water to the cabins took them off and swept them away. This left the bodies of the men free from wreckage, to be tossed about by the same angry waves which filled the Idaho with water until she no longer floated.

Many persons interested, thought the bodies would be picked up by passing vessels or would be washed ashore. A day or two after the wreck a member of the crew of the steamer Thomas Cranage, which passed the Idaho on her way to this port, claimed that, in the moonlight, on the morning his vessel arrived here, he had seen the body of a man being thrown about by the waves near the wreck of the Idaho. A few miles nearer to this port members of the crew of the same vessel claim they saw another body floating with a life preserver around it.

However, many local vessels were included in the search for the bodies of the crew of the Cranage, inasmuch as it was near midnight when the steamer passed the wreck and the light of the moon upon the water was deceiving. Since then nothing has been learned that would verify or strengthen the story of the crew of the Cranage.

A few days later it was reported a fisherman of Dunkirk, while entering that place in a small boat, saw a body floating in the harbor. The fisherman tried to pick it up, but the waves were so high that he slipped from his grasp, he claimed, and sank. Since then nothing has been seen or heard of the body. It was thought to be the body of one of the Idaho's crew.

Relative of Alexander Gillies, captain of

the Idaho, offered a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the body, but it has not been found.

This is the principal reason, according to some vesselmen, why the bodies will not be found. In 1884, thirteen years ago, in the early part of the season of navigation, the schooner Eddie Fitzgerald was blown ashore or went aground near to the place where the wreck of the Idaho now lies. Slowly the vessel, after it had been on bottom for some time, began to disappear. It was on a stretch of sand—some vesselmen call it quicksand and gradually it was sinking into the sand. After a time nothing of the vessel could be seen—it had been swallowed up by the quicksand, so called. Vesselmen were confident of this peculiar incident about a week after, when a captain who had just come down the lake, passing by the wreck of the Idaho, reported that while sailing three or four hours water, his boat struck something. He thought it was the upper works of the schooner.

And so, in view of this circumstance and the fact that vesselmen are aware it is not uncommon to find sand much like quicksand in spots along the shores of the lakes, many have come to the conclusion that the crew of the Idaho has been swallowed up by this treacherous sand, of which there is a large stretch along the shoreline above Long Point, nearly opposite the place where the Idaho lies.

The possibility of drowned men being covered forever by this sand is substantiated here: On October 11, 1894, the schooner Hartford foundered in Mexico bay, Lake Ontario. On board, it is said, were eleven persons, the captain, his wife and child and four men who made up the crew. In the evening of the day of the wreck the body of the captain's wife was found on the shore of the lake. The body of the captain or any of the crew has not been found, and more than three years have elapsed since the boat was lost. The theory is the bodies of the men were swallowed up by quicksand.

The fact that so much time has elapsed since the Idaho sank strengthens this theory. The stay of a body under water depends on the temperature of the water; but, so far as the lakes are concerned, the water is so warm that bodies have remained on bottom, free from wreckage or anything else that might keep them from floating to the surface of the water, for a month or more.

According to the stories of Gill and La Force, the survivors, some of the crew had on life preservers. These should have brought their bodies to the surface, and the fact that none has appeared gives even more strength to the almost general opinion that they are covered by quicksand.

It is thought, however, that the bodies of a few members of the crew still are in the chain hold of the wreck.

Buckskin's Arctic Suits.

The New York City Bulletin says: "Cats, Brutes, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fava Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or Hemorrhoids, and give positive relief to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co."

HAWAIIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Interest of American Farmers and Hawaiian Planters.

SUGAR TRUST OF THE HAWAIIANS

Profits from the Sale of Sugar in American Markets—Desire that the Business Shall Continue—Sugar and Patriotism.

There are 10,000,000 farmers in the United States and 20,000,000 people directly dependent upon the pursuits of agriculture, writes B. W. Snow, statistician of Orange Juice Farmer, in that paper. They represent 40 per cent of our population and a much larger proportion of our national wealth-producing capacity. They furnish \$700,000,000 of our annual exports, or seven-tenths of our total trade. In direct and indirect taxation they pay toward one-half of our national, state and local taxes. Upon their prosperity depends the prosperity of the nation.

There are a few hundred sugar planters in Hawaii. They have grown luxuriantly wealthy through their free access to our market for their sugar. In twenty years, in addition to the legitimate profits of their sugar business, this country has given them \$70,000,000 in duties it has remitted on their products through the operation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Their own people have paid taxes to make up this deficiency. This gift to Hawaiian planters and burden upon American agriculture now amounts to \$8,000,000 annually. The sugar for which the Hawaiian Sugar trust is playing a continuation of this perpetuity.

The question of Hawaiian annexation is an issue between the American and the Hawaiian, and the Hawaiian planter, the taxpayer, and the Hawaiian laborer, who is to be kept in a condition of semi-slavery, or else admitted to the privileges of American citizenship. Either condition is repugnant to our institutions.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1898.

THE ISSUE JOINED

The issue is simple enough. On one side the American farmer demands the privilege of developing the sugar resources of his own country, an opportunity to engage in a profitable business, and to live up to the national resources, which God has given him. On the other side stands a small circle, smaller in number than the citizens of the United States, who are engaged in the national resources, which God has given him. On the other side stands a small circle, smaller in number than the citizens of the United States, who are engaged in the national resources, which God has given him.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST ANNEXATION.

1. It means failure of the effort to establish a sugar trust in Hawaii. 2. It means perpetual taxation of our over-burdened farmers to pay a bounty to an industry in which exorbitant profits are added to the legitimate profits of their sugar business. 3. It means the addition of another gigantic trust to the too many we already have, and that, too, a trust which deals in yellow gold, and is already an expert in manipulating legislation.

4. It means that as only a very small minority of the inhabitants of the islands amount to \$8,000,000 annually, the nation of using force to impose a government upon a people without the consent of the governed. 5. It means either that the thousands of Japanese and Chinese coolie laborers are to be kept in a condition of semi-slavery, or else admitted to the privileges of American citizenship. Either condition is repugnant to our institutions.

6. It means two more United States senators from a rotten pocket borough, who will receive the same salary as the senators of Hawaii, Chinese and Kanaka wards of Honolulu. 7. It means that Hawaii will eventually be made a state, and that our election of a president may depend upon the returns from Hawaii, Chinese and Kanaka wards of Honolulu.

8. It means that our national precedents of an hundred years are to be broken, and that the United States is to ally itself with Great Britain, Germany and Russia, with all the dangers that involves. 9. It means the necessity of an ever-increasing number of soldiers, sailors and marines to further control a few planters, and to hold our own with other robber nations.

10. It means the betrayal of our own taxpayers to further control a few planters, and to hold our own with other robber nations. 11. In short, it is the case of the American farmer and taxpayer against the Hawaiian planter.

NATURE'S COMPASS SIGNS.

How the Woodman is Able to Always Turn Different Directions.

The many different methods to determine the cardinal points while on the mountains, in both heavy timber and small bush, upon the featureless expanse of a great marsh, says Forest and Stream, are exceedingly numerous and reliable enough for all practical purposes during an every-day life in the bush, unless a very long journey is to be made, which would require a number of days and would make it necessary to hold a very fine point while making so long a distance.

We will first take notes on the coniferous trees, pine, firs, spruce, cedars, hemlocks, etc. The bark of these trees is always light in color, harder and dryer on the south side of the tree; while it is in color much darker, is also damper and often covered with mosses and lichens on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as if trying to outdo the others, always send their slender tops of new growth toward the south side of the tree.

The hardwood trees are equally as communicative and have all the characteristics so far as regards their trunks as the coniferous trees. The bark of these trees is always lighter in color, harder and dryer on the south side of the tree; while it is in color much darker, is also damper and often covered with mosses and lichens on the north side. The cedars and hemlocks, as if trying to outdo the others, always send their slender tops of new growth toward the south side of the tree.

The forest floor on the sunny side of hills, ravines, and trees, is a mass of rocks, etc. It is more noisy under the footfall than on the northern side of such places, where the dead leaves and litter are soft and damp, holding more moisture than in places exposed to the light of the sun.

In an open country nearly void of timber, clumps of small bushes during summer, autumn and winter, are always to be seen among the leaves of the trees, being equally sensitive to light and shade as the monarchs of the woods. The landscape changes with moving grasses, and beautiful to the eye, which feasts on the countless number of wild flowers, representing every form and hue known to the flower kingdom, also furnishes a reliable guide for locating the cardinal points, as most wild flowers, especially the long-bellied ones, are always to be seen on the north side, like the sunflower, turn toward a southern sky. Large bowditch, clumps of small bushes, mounds and small hummocks are to be seen on the sunny side of hills, and these places exposed to the sun will be burned nearly bare of vegetation, or parched up until of a dead gray color; while on the other side, where there are growing mosses and ferns of rare beauty, which thrive only where they have moisture and shade.

It Saves the Children.

From the Industrial World, Lucas, Ia.: All of our family have weak lungs and expectorated blood, and have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My wife, Virginia, and my children, all have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My wife, Virginia, and my children, all have been cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Hushed Words.

Detroit Journal: "You shall eat your words!" cried Mrs. Constance von Kalkkraut, the landlady, her eyes glittering ominously. "N—n—n—never!" replied Vladimir de Montenegro, the hall bedroom, fully aroused.

The infuriated woman hesitated. "He stutters," she reflected, aside, "and if I insist he will go telling around that I made him eat hash!"

With a short huffed rage, and clutched in her apron as if she could not stand out removing her gloves, Mrs. von Kalkkraut plunged away.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.—Christian World, London, England.

OLD IOWA HOTEL TORN DOWN

Formerly the Rendezvous of a Notorious Gang of Outlaws.

OLDEST BUILDING IN THE STATE

Murders Connected with Its History—Stories of Early Days in Historic Bellevue—Famous Old Well Near the Hotel.

Workers have commenced the demolition of a dilapidated and timeworn relic of the earliest periods of civilization in this section of the now great state of Iowa, says a correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle from Bellevue, Ia. This relic is an old frame building, the first one built in Jackson county, and against its weather-beaten claspboards have shone the summer's suns and raged the wintry blasts of three score years. The building, which originally stood in front street, was relegated to the alley in front of some store of years ago, since which time it has been used as a storehouse and for various other purposes. It was built by W. W. Brown, who cut no inconsiderable figure in the early history of this section, and whose name is still a synonym for outlawry among the few remaining pioneer settlers who recollect the circumstances of its remarkable career.

Brown and his party arrived in Bellevue in 1837 and promptly began the erection of several frame buildings, of which this was the first. Previous to that year there had been no more pretentious than log dwellings. The building is constructed of massive hewn oak studding and battered with the weathering of three score years. As it stands today it still impresses the observer as different from the houses of the future rather than as a dwelling for men of peace. It is two stories in height and about 18x20 feet square, and although it was built in the early days of the settlement, these have in turn been torn down again, leaving the building as it originally was in 1837.

There is probably no structure in Iowa or in adjacent states about which clusters the wild interest that attaches itself to this relic of bygone days. Brown designed the building for the use of a hotel, and it was for many years known as Brown's hotel. It was the acknowledged headquarters of Brown's select gang of banditti, robbers, murderers and assassins, and within its walls took place that historical and bloody carnage known as the "Bellevue war" when brave and honest citizens laid down their lives in a successful effort to rid this section of the open and shameless brigandage which prevailed at that time.

The building is now the property of Mrs. Adam Schwab, it having come into her father's possession about the year 1852. It has not been used as a dwelling for nearly thirty years, the last person to occupy it having been Dr. Charles Kunz, father of William Kunz of this city. Now it is doomed to pass into oblivion, although there are many who believe that it would be a successful effort to rid this section of the open and shameless brigandage which prevailed at that time.

The shooting began as soon as the party arrived in front of the house and demanded the outlaws' surrender. Brown and his party refused to do so, and the desperadoes to be killed.

The following graphic account of the fight is from Captain Warren's own lips, as given by him over twenty years ago: "Those of Brown's men downstairs fought with perfect desperation. The fight was a hand-to-hand combat. The house was entered by our men, compelling the enemy to retreat upstairs, where they defended themselves from any assault with their revolvers and shotguns. Finding it impossible to ascend the steps I gave orders that the house should be fired. The fire was kindled at the south end of the main building, where a portion of Brown's men had been placed. Seeing the house about to be fired they began shooting those who were applying the torch. As soon as it was ascertained where the ambush was the house was entered and one of the men captured.

"Before the fire was fairly under way it was discovered that the enemy were jumping from a shed at the north end of the house. Brown gave orders and thirteen of the number were captured. Negro Brown and six others made their escape. The fight ended. The fire was extinguished and the captured men put under guard for the night.

"Our loss was four killed—Hudson Palmer, Andrew Parley, John Brick and J. Maxwell. Wounded—William Vaughn severely; Colonel James Collins, shot through the hand; John G. McDonald, shot in the hip; William Vance, shot in the thigh, and a number of the enemy there were killed by W. W. Brown, Aaron Day and Old Man Durtis. 'Rockskin Tom' alias Welch, was badly wounded and several others were slightly injured."

The evidence of the bloody battle there can still be seen, the timbers of the west corner of the building, which are filled with shot and bullet holes; many bullets have also been found imbedded in the wood and brick work.

AT THE OLD WELL.

At the time of Brown's occupancy of the old hotel there was a well on the premises, the rear of the building. After the clearing out of the gang there began to gain credence certain unwholesome stories to the effect that the well had been used for other and more sinister purposes than that of furnishing water to the thirsty—in fact, as

many years to regain possession of the lost treasure in the well. The day following the tramp's disappearance Mrs. Schwab had the well filled to the brim and a sidewalk built over it. Thus it is today, but is yet believed by many, in that the time of their fight and capture the outlaws confined to its keeping thousands of dollars in gold and other treasure. They were known to have this treasure in their possession at the time and to this day no trace of it has ever been discovered. On account of the superstitious feeling regarding the old well no attempt was made to solve the mystery of its depth, and as the years passed by it continued to accumulate rubbish and an evil reputation.

Finally, in 1870, the matter was again revived in a rather curious manner by the appearance at the Schwab home of an old man, who claimed to be a tramp, and asked for work. Strange to say, the only work he really seemed anxious to do was to dig out the old well. This he asked permission to do, and upon being refused insisted, and finally became abusive, as a result of which he was driven off the premises. He never returned, but there is little doubt in the minds of those who are best informed on the subject that the tramp was a remnant of the old outlaw band, endeavoring after

It gives immediate relief—we mean Salvation Oil, the great pain remedy. Price 25c.

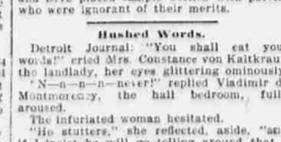
Hereditarily a Fable.

Detroit Journal: Once upon a time a serpent was respectfully accosted by its offspring; a very fabulous thing, truly, as offspring go. "Father," grunted the offspring, "why have I a forked tongue?" "Surely you didn't imagine," the serpent replied, "according to which you and your ancestors, or forebears, ate with their fingers? Why should not your tongue be forked?" The serpent, you observe, was inclined to be very scientific; its wisdom, indeed, being proverbial.

GOLD DUST.

whose house is conspicuously clean, whose work worries her least, whose leisure time is greatest, how she manages. The chances are ten to one she will answer: "I do all my cleaning with GOLD DUST Washing Powder." Sold by all grocers. Largest package—greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Ask Your Neighbor



whose house is conspicuously clean, whose work worries her least, whose leisure time is greatest, how she manages. The chances are ten to one she will answer: "I do all my cleaning with GOLD DUST Washing Powder." Sold by all grocers. Largest package—greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

"EAST, WEST, HOME IS BEST," IF KEPT CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO

What, Ho! For Winter Sports! ALL HAIL THE FROST KING We're off for the skating! We're down the toboggan slide! Gee! But isn't it fun! The Ice Carnival is on at the Exposition grounds. They charge 10 cents to get into the grounds, 10 cents admission to the ice and 5 cents for each ride down the toboggan slide. Any Boy or Girl Can Go Free. IF you will bring in two new subscribers for the Daily and Sunday Bee for two weeks each, you can get a ticket to the grounds, an admission to the ice and four trip tickets for the toboggan slide, or eight toboggan tickets or four ice admissions. IF you bring in one new subscriber to the Daily and Sunday Bee for three weeks, you can get a ticket to the grounds, an admission to the ice and two trip tickets for the toboggan slide; or three ice admissions, or six toboggan tickets. IF you bring in more subscribers, or for a longer time, you can get tickets at the same rate for each bona fide new subscriber—that is, an admission to the grounds, or an admission to the ice, or two trip tickets for the toboggan slide, for each week paid in advance by the new subscribers, the more tickets. A whole lot of fun for just a little work. None but bona fide new subscribers count. No subscription taken for less than two weeks. Bring your subscriptions to the Circulation Department, Bee Building.

TOILET AND BATH

requirements are perfectly met in Warrant Soap. For the bath it is pleasant, soothing and delightful. There's only one soap that won't shrink wools. You must choose between two soap and

Wool Soap



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