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VOL. XXV. ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895. No. 29.

GENERAL DIRECTORY

STATE OF OREGON.

U. S. Senators: J. H. Mitchell, J. N. Dolph
Congressmen: Binger Hermann, W. R. Ellis
Attorney-General: G. E. Chamberlain
Governor: Sylvester Pennoyer
Secretary of State: George W. McBride
State Treasurer: Phil Metschan
Supt. Pub. Instruction: E. B. McElroy
State Printer: Frank C. Baker
Member Board of Equalization: A. C. Woodcock
Supreme Judges: F. A. Moore, C. E. Wolverton, R. S. Bean
Railroad Commissioners: A. B. Compson, J. B. Eddy, I. A. Macrum
Clerk of Railroad Commission: Lydell Baker

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge: J. C. Fullerton
Prosecuting Attorney: Geo. M. Brown

U. S. LAND OFFICE, ROSEBURG.

Receiver: R. S. Sheridan
Register: R. M. Veatch

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.

Observer: Thos. Gleason

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Senator: Henry Beckley
Representatives: J. E. Blundell, J. T. Bridges, C. A. Schlbrede
Clerk: F. W. Benson
Sheriff: C. F. Cathcart
Treasurer: W. A. Frater
School Superintendent: J. A. Underwood
Assessor: J. A. Sterling
County Judge: A. F. Stearns
Commissioners: W. L. Wilson, C. H. Maupin
Surveyor: Will P. Heydon
Coroner: Dr. K. L. Miller
Sheep Inspector: Thos. Smith

PRECINCT OFFICERS.

Justices: John Hamlin
Constables: H. C. Slocum

CITY OF ROSEBURG.

Trustee: W. T. Wright, J. H. Shupe, M. F. Rapp, B. O. Strong, I. F. Rice
Recorder: F. M. Zigler
Marshal: W. F. Carroll
Treasurer: J. A. Cox

COURT SESSIONS.

The Circuit Court for Douglas County meets three times a year as follows: The 3d Monday in March, the 4th Monday in June, and the 1st Monday in December. J. C. Fullerton of Roseburg Judge, Geo. M. Brown, of Roseburg, prosecuting attorney.

County Court meets the 1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday of January, March, May, July, September and November, A. F. Stearns, of Oakland, judge; C. H. Maupin of Elkton and W. L. Wilson, of Riddle, commissioners.

Probate Court is in session continuously, A. F. Stearns, judge.

Society Meetings.

LAUREL LODGE, A. F. & A. M., REGULAR meetings the 2d and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

UMPQUA CHAPTER, NO. 11, R. A. M., HOLD their regular convocations at Masonic hall on the first and third Tuesday of each month. Visiting companions are cordially invited.
M. F. RAPP, H. P.
ISADORE CARO, Secretary.

PHILETARIAN LODGE, NO. 8, I. O. O. F., meets Saturday evening of each week at 7 o'clock in their hall at Roseburg. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.
FRANK G. MICELLI, N. G.
N. T. JEWETT, Sec'y.

UNION ENCAMPMENT, NO. 9, MEETS AT Odd Fellows' hall on second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.
FRANK G. MICELLI, Scribe.
HARRY PARRY, C. P.

ROSEBURG LODGE, NO. 16, A. O. U. W., meets the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 p. m. at Odd Fellows hall. Members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

RENO POST, NO. 29, G. A. R., MEETS THE first and third Thursdays of each month.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS NO. 10, MEETS second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE—Regular Quarterly Meetings will be held at Grange Hall, Roseburg, the first Friday in December, March and June, and the third Friday in September.

ROSEBURG CHAPTER, NO. 8, O. E. S., MEETS the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
MADELINE B. CONKLING, W. M.

ROSEBURG DIVISION NO 476, B. OF L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday.

ROSEBURG R. D. LODGE, NO. 41, I. O. O. F. meets on Tuesday evening of each week at the Odd Fellows hall. Visiting sisters and brethren are invited to attend.
MISS SARAH WIMBERLY, N. G.
FRANK G. MICELLI, R. Sec.

ALPHA LODGE, NO. 47, K. OF P., MEETS every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend.

Sheriff Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah.

E. G. Young, A. G. Young and G. J. Stearns, partners, doing business under the firm name of E. G. Young & Co., Plaintiffs.
vs.
Chenoweth Park Fruit Association, Defendant.

State of Oregon, County of Douglas. } ss

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an execution and order of sale of attached property duly issued out of the above named court and cause on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1894, upon a judgment for the sum of $2351.95, together with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from November 17th, 1894, and the further sum of $250 attorney's fees, and for the further sum of $14.65 costs, and accruing costs in favor of the above named plaintiffs and against the above named defendant, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in the clerk's office of said court on the 29th day of November, 1894, commanding me, that out of the personal property of the above named defendant, and if sufficient cannot be found, then out of the real property of said defendant to satisfy said judgment and costs. In pursuance thereof I will on **Saturday, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1895,** sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises of the Chenoweth Park Fruit Association, in Douglas County, State of Oregon, the following attached personal property of said above named defendant, to-wit:

One white mare 8 years old past, one white mare 12 years old past, one set of team harness, one roller harrow, one iron harrow, one spader harrow, one spring tooth harrow, one three wheel cultivator, one three wheel cultivator, same as above, two garden plows, one side-hill plow, one single buggy, one 14 inch plow, one Newton wagon, wide tire nearly new; one hay fork and equipments, one shovel cultivator, 200 bushels of oats more or less, 40 or 50 tons of hay more or less. In pursuance of said writ sufficient personal property not having been found to satisfy said judgment and costs, I have levied upon and will on **Saturday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1895,** at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court House door in Roseburg, Douglas County, Oregon, sell at **public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand, all the right,** title and interest which said defendant had on the 28th day of November, 1894, in and to the following pieces or parcels of land, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the D. C. Underwood D. L. C.; running thence west 21.46 chains to the northwest corner of the W. H. Brackett D. L. C.; thence south 7.20 chains to the center of the county road; thence following the center of the said county road north 88 degrees and 40 minutes east 22.35 chains; thence north 74 degrees east 7.20 chains to a post from which a white oak 36 inches in diameter marked "B T" bears north 3 degrees east 1.40 chains distant; thence south 39 degrees east 4.30 chains to right of way of Oregon and California railroad; thence leaving the county road and following the right of way north 36 degrees 25 minutes east 8.10 chains to the south boundary of the D. C. Underwood donation land claim; thence following right of way north 36 degrees 25 minutes east 1.83 chains; thence north 35 degrees 8 minutes east 20.30 chains; thence north 27 degrees 20 minutes east 7.50 chains; thence north 18 degrees 10 minutes east 6.66 chains; thence north 13 degrees 45 minutes east 9.50 chains to a post from which a white oak 30 inches in diameter marked "B T" bears north 73 degrees 15 minutes east 1.45 chains distant; thence running north 75 degrees 40 minutes west 10.30 chains to the center of county road; thence following the center of said county road north 14 degrees 40 minutes west 7.05 chains; thence north 11 degrees 15 minutes west 5.80 chains; thence north 24 degrees 50 minutes west 15.15 chains; thence north 21 degrees 40 minutes west 2.90 chains; thence north 1 degree and 15 minutes west 7.50 chains; thence north 37 degrees 50 minutes west 9.00 chains; thence north 17 degrees and 50 minutes west 3.10 chains; thence north 19 degrees 45 minutes west 7.00 chains to a post from which a white oak 24 inches in diameter marked "B T" bears south 60 degrees west 2.37 chains distant; thence west along the north boundary of the D. C. Underwood donation land claim 8.25 chains to the northwest corner of the said D. C. Underwood donation land claim; thence running south 15 degrees east 95.06 chains to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom the following described premises, to-wit: Lot 1 block 3, lot 1 block 4, lot 2 block 4, south 550 feet of lot 3 block 4, south 550 feet of lot 4 block 4, east 130 feet of lot 3 block 5, east 670 feet of lot 6 block 6, and the east 130 feet of lot 1 block 9, containing in the aggregate 95.76 acres as per plat of Chenoweth Park on file in the office of the County Clerk of Douglas County, Oregon, all being in township 24 south, range 5 west of Willamette Meridian and containing in the aggregate 208.55 acres. The east half of the N E ¼ and the east ½ of the S E ¼ of Section 23, also the S E ¼ and the south ½ of the N E ¼ and the south ½ of the S W ¼ and the N E ¼ of the S W ¼ of Section 13, also the Section 24, also the N ½ of the N E ¼ and the N E ¼ of the N W ¼ and lots 2, 3 and 4 of Section 25, all in township 24 south, range 6 west of Willamette Meridian, the S ½ of Section 18, also all of Section 19, also that part of Section 30 described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 30, running thence south 10.41 chains; thence east 32.00 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence south 89 degrees 52 minutes east 37 chains; thence north 30.15 chains to the south line of Section 19; thence west along said south line of Section 19 to the point of beginning, also lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, of section 20, all in township 24 south, range 5 west of Willamette Meridian, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, all in Douglas County, Oregon, I will apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the costs taxed at $14.65, and accruing costs on this writ, and second to the payment of Attorney's fees taxed at $250.00, third, to the payment of the judgment in favor of the above named plaintiff, E. G. Young & Co., for the sum of $2675.76, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from the 17th day of November, 1894, and the remainder, if any there be, I will pay over to the said defendant, the Chenoweth Park Fruit Assocaiton or itheir legal representatives.
C. F. CATHCART,
Sheriff, Douglas County, Oregon.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been by the Probate Court for Douglas County, State of Oregon, duly appointed administrator of the estate of James A. Varney, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same to me at Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to me at said place.
Dated this 8th day of November, 1894.
ALBERT N. VARNEY,
Admistrator of the estate of James A. Varney, deceased. n8t6.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, was by an order duly issued out of the County Court for Douglas county, State of Oregon, on the 4th day of December, 1894, appointed the administrator of the estate of W. J. Alexander, deceased, and as such administrator has duly qualified and entered upon the duties of said office. All persons holding claims against the said estate will present the same, duly verified, within six months from this date, to the undersigned, or to J. W. Hamilton, at the Court House.
Dated this 13th day of December, 1894.
GEO. W. KIMBALL,
Administrator of the Estate of W. J. Alexander, deceased. d13t5

Wood taken on subscription at the PLAINDEALER office.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

One of the Handsomest Rooms In the Capitol Used by Him.

In the wing of the capitol devoted to the needs of the senate two of the handsomest rooms are set aside for the use of the president and the vice president of the United States. The president's room is naturally put to very little use, while the vice president's is rarely unoccupied.

This room is to be found at the end of the senate lobby. It is a large, square room, with stuccoed ceiling and tinted walls, furnished with an ecru tinted carpet, several large chairs, two tables, an office desk and a large sofa.

The fireplace—a huge, old fashioned affair for the burning of wood—with its handsome brass fender and accompanying shovel, tongs and poker, is shut in by a glass fire screen. The retiring vice president is permitted to take with him as souvénirs the brass fire tools.

There is another bit of floor furniture in the room in the shape of a small safe, which is used as a repository for the electoral votes as the sealed packages come from the various states after each presidential election. Here they must stay until wanted for counting by the house of representatives. During this time the safe is continually watched by two officers detailed from the capitol police force, and the combination on which the lock is set is known only to the vice president.

Among the wall adornments is a painting of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. There is a legend to the effect that when sitting for this portrait in 1796 Washington stuffed cotton into his cheeks in lieu of the false teeth he so greatly needed.

Most of the relics of former vice presidents have been relegated to a little anteroom now used for toilet purposes. Among them is the mirror 2½ feet long by 1½ wide bought by the senate for the use of John Adams. Both frame and glass are of very poor material, but it cost when purchased $40 and was the subject of serious controversy in the senate. The beautifully carved toilet case, which is also contained in the anteroom, was made to order for General Chester A. Arthur.—Kate Field's Washington.

WALKING IN THE RAIN.

A Form of Open Air Exercise That Has Certain Attractions of Its Own.

"What am I going to do?" repeated the returned exile. "Why, I'm going to take a walk in the rain. It's a trick I learned in 'Hengland, dear boy,' and it's one of the most charming forms of exercise on top of this green earth. You see my costume—well, it's the dead copy of that in which a Cornish squire of my acquaintance used to walk in rainy weather over the downs that make up most of his estate. My laced shoes, you perceive, come well up the ankle, have heavy cork soles and have just been treated to a good rubbing in of cold cream. I have stout woolen stockings and knickerbockers on, so as to avoid the flapping and contact of the wet trousers, and this cape mackintosh comes down pretty near to my heels. My underclothing is thick, but not heavy, and my clothes are of rough tweed that wouldn't be damaged if you let 'em lie in a stream for a week. Instead of a collar, I wear a light silk scarf around my neck, over which I turn my coat collar and button it up so. This hat is a waterproof fore and after.

"Umbrella? Why, of course not. That would destroy the very spirit, the very joy, of the experience, which is to feel the rain beating in your face, the wet wind whistling about your ears and the weather banging you about generally. You may not like it at first, but you soon will, and then you'll find there's a sort of wild joy about the thing that you can't resist.

"Catch cold? Why, of course not. In fact, a course of walking in the rain is one of the best preventives against taking cold. So long as you're moving briskly there's no danger of taking cold, no matter how wet it may be. It's the standing or sitting in wet things that's so dangerous, and so you must just walk from the time you leave the house until you get back, and then, when you do get back, strip off everything and give yourself a good rub. And if as you put on your dry things you do not feel a new man with a new zest for the struggle of life then I don't know a banana from an express wagon."—New York Sun.

By Wholesale.

A young lady who was in a hurry to take a train and wanted to buy a small shopping bag walked into a wholesale establishment by mistake.

"Will you show me a bag, please?" she began, but the clerk interrupted her politely.

"We sell nothing at retail," he said. "I could only let you have bags by the quantity."

"Dear me! Not one bag?"

"No, madam. I'm very sorry."

"And I'm in such a hurry! Well!"

She turned toward the door, and her eye was caught by a sample bag on the counter.

"Ah," she exclaimed, "that's exactly the bag I want! Couldn't you sell me the twelfth of a dozen?"

She got her bag.—Youth's Companion.

Women Officers Re-elected.

The Woman's Benevolent association of Kansas City, Kan., elected officers at its recent meeting. Without an exception the old officers were re-elected. Here they are: Mrs. Phœbe A. Eager, president; Mrs. E. J. Harris, vice president; Mrs. W. H. Ryus, secretary, and Mrs. J. C. Martin, treasurer. The society is over 20 years old.

The amount of fatty matter or oil in maize is far greater than in wheat. In the latter oil composes about 1 per cent; in the former, from 6 to 10.

Shelley married an innkeeper's daughter, who proved uncongenial. He left her, and she committed suicide.

Stock Brands.

My stock brand is a cross behind left shoulder and on left thigh. Ear marks, under half crop in both ears. Range on Mill and Canyon creek.
E. L. GOODRIDGE.

Expense Bill Paid.

Any person in Douglas county purchasing a piano of The Wiley B. Allen Co. during the fair at Portland, Or., can have freight bill refunded if presented to T. K. Richardson, Roseburg, within 15 days after purchase of goods.

A MOTH CATCHING PLANT.

It Closes Its Jaws and Catches Its Victim as In a Vise.

A New Zealand correspondent suggests that the ravages of certain larvæ in some countries might be greatly restricted by the introduction of the New Zealand moth catching plant, Araugia albens. This plant, which is a native of southern Africa, was introduced to New Zealand quite accidentally about seven years ago, and since then it has been extensively propagated there on account of its effective service as a killer of destructive moths.

Wherever the climate is mild the plant is an exceedingly free grower. It twines and climbs with great luxuriance and produces immense numbers of white or pinkish flowers, which have a very agreeable scent. These flowers attract innumerable moths. On a summer evening a hedge of araugia will be covered by a perfect cloud of moths, and in the morning there will not be a single flower that does not imprison one or two and sometimes as many as four insects of various sizes and genera. The action of the araugia is purely mechanical. The calyx of the flower is rather deep, and the receptacle for its sweet juices is placed at its base. Attracted by the powerful scent and the prospect of honey, the moth dives down the calyx and protrudes its proboscis to reach the tempting food, but before it can do so the proboscis is nipped between two strong, hard, black pinchers, which guard the passage, and once nipped there is no escape for the moth, which is held as in a vise by the extreme end of the proboscis and dies miserably.

The "rationale" of the process is not yet explained. The proboscis is so very slightly inserted between the pinchers (only a minute fraction of an inch) that it apparently cannot affect the generative organs of the plant unless these may be the pinchers themselves, whose actual contact may be necessary for reproduction. Upon dissection the pinchers, even in their ordinary position, are invariably found to be almost in contact, the separating interval being apparent under a strong lens. It is therefore hard to understand why such a process as the destruction of a moth should be necessary to close this already minute gap.

But, at all events, the thing is done, and effectively, and a plant of araugia covering a space of ten yards in length will destroy as many hundred moths every night, and consequently prevent the ravages of 50 times as many larvæ. It is, however, a singular fact that in New Zealand, where the plant has often been cultivated for the express purpose of destroying the detested codling moth, Carpocapsa pomenalla, that wily insect declines to enter the trap.

THE PARIS COCHER.

A Queer and Pathetic Relic of the Gilded Days of Louis XV.

When, Theophilus, you feel that you have been run over and abused by this hard, old, wicked world and would like to be an emperor for a few minutes to get even, come to Paris, my dear boy, and call to your side one of these whip snapping lords of the pavement, and for 1½ francs in shabby glory you can drive around the streets of the brilliant city and run over people, like a king. It doesn't make any difference. The man has a number and a license to whip up his horse when he comes to a crowd.

Take it all in, Theophilus, and lean back on your cushions as the women and children scatter before whip and hoofs and be sure to get your American money's worth of that delightful old mediæval feeling of being in a beautiful carriage world where pedestrians are born with the right of being knocked down and the privilege of being fined for it.

The cab is the last touching symbol of royalty in France. It is the plaintive remnant of the old French constitution, which consisted—succinctly stated—in running over people and then having them guillotined for being in the way. Pay your cabman with reverence, Theophilus, in these bare and democratic times. He is the nation's reductio ad absurdum of Louis XV—pathetic, with the gilt rubbed off.—Independent.

The Dyaks of Borneo.

The ferocity of the Dyaks of Borneo when Rajah Brooke first came was appalling. No social or religious function could take place among the tribes without bloodshed. Young unmarried girls came forth from the long seclusion to which they had been condemned since childhood so anæmic that they could hardly stand. A slave was killed in their honor and the blood of the victim sprinkled over them. Head hunting had decimated the race. It was imperative that husbands should conjure evil spirits by bringing a human head to their wives before the expected birth of a child. Boys might not aspire to manhood without having earned the badge of the head hunter.

A skull was the first gift of a lover to his mistress and the last token of respect by which the living could honor the dead. On account of his rank no petty chief could be buried without many freshly decapitated heads to form his escort into the next world. The greatest respect, moreover, was shown to such trophies. They were smoked over a fire to preserve them. Their lips were forced open to receive the choicest morsels during the family meal. Tobacco and betel nuts were also spread before them. They were looked upon as honored guests, and every effort was made to win their friendship.—Fortnightly Review.

A Terrific Shock.

Mrs. Bangleton was reading of a street car accident in Chicago to her husband.

"The cars ran together," she said, "and Miss Wabash, who was standing in the aisle, was thrown from her feet and"—

"Gee whiz," exclaimed her husband, "those cars must have been going a hundred miles an hour!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Pelton Water Motor

Of capacities varying from 1 to 25 horse power affords the most convenient, economical and reliable power for all light service. One of these may be seen running at this office. Send for circulars. The Pelton Water Wheel Co., 121 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

Mortgage Loans.

$1000 to $5000 on improved farm property.
D. S. K. BUICK.

Go to the Roseleaf for the best cigars.

CHINESE FISHMONGERS.

Their Wares So Tame That They Like to Be Handled.

In Canton the fishmonger's is a most important trade. The Chinaman is a born fisherman. He also has for ages past cultivated a system of artificial breeding and rearing of live fish for the market. In the shops were displayed live and dead fish, fish fresh and salted, smoked and preserved. One variety was like whitebait, in baskets, graded from tiny things not half an inch long to what appeared to be the same fish grown 8 or 9 inches in length. These were sold fresh salted and smoked. Shark fins are a delicacy. There were fish mottled and barred, bright and dull, fish of quaint and to us unknown shapes, but foremost, above all, and everywhere to be seen, were the artificially grown live fish.

A wonderful creature was this, always appearing to suffer from heat, gasping at the surface of the water for breath and recalling Verdant Green's fish that were beginning to sweat and complain. They were as tame as domestic animals, seemingly careless of being knocked about, thrown from ponds into boats, from boats into tubs, from tubs into buckets and then back into tubs again. They were used to being handled and inspected, and if disapproved put back into the water to be sold, alive if bought whole, or cut to pieces while living and sold in bleeding chunks. A thick, short fish is this, of the mullet shape, averaging about 15 inches in length and weighing about 3 pounds, but sometimes larger, and running up in weight to as much as 4 or even 5 pounds.

When cut up, they bleed like pigs, and to show how freshly they are killed the salesman is in the habit of slicing a live one into pieces, and with the blood smearing all the pieces for sale, so that they look reeking and horrible to European eyes. To keep them alive in the shops they are always placed in a large tub with a smaller vessel fixed above it. From the bottom of the upper vessel a bamboo, with one or two saw cuts in it, sticks out, and from those cuts streams of water flow in thin cascades into the tub beneath. Every now and then, when the upper vessel becomes empty, the fish all rise to the surface, and glop, glop, glop! take down both air and water. Then an attendant, attracted by the noise, plunges a bucket down among them, and from the water in which they swim fills the upper vessel full again.—Century.

FUEL FOR PARIS.

The Coal From Three Countries Is Mixed For Domestic Use.

Whenever possible the Seine is utilized for the transportation of fuel to Paris. Nearly all the great wholesale firms have their yards in the neighborhood of the river. The railroads also bring a great deal of wood and coal to the city. As the trains move slowly through the yards of some of the lines of railroad the passengers can see inclosures filled with cord wood, storehouses of sacks of fuel; also cars loaded with these sacks, which all seem to be of the same size. The opening of the sacks is secured by lacings of cord, and the cords fastened by leads. Here also may be seen, stored on cars, large unperforated briquettes for use in engines and manufactories. Along the embankment of the Seine may be seen hundreds of cords of wood piled in such regular order that one could well believe that the spacings were measured off with a rule.

The coal is from English, French and Belgium mines. Sometimes the three kinds are mixed for use in the kitchen ranges.

The shops for the sale of fuel by retail are almost as numerous as the bakeries. They are always neat, and the wood, coal and kindlings are arranged in a most artistic manner. The wood is piled so as to show the evenly sawed ends. The samples of coal are arranged in glass dishes, and in some of the shops, where orders are taken for the wholesale places, wood is arranged in the windows and decorated with growing moss and ferns. Indeed the chief aim of the French shopkeeper is to make his shop attractive.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Cold Weather Suggestions.

As cold weather approaches women try to devise means for preventing hands and lips from chapping. An excellent remedy to prevent chapping is cold cream. A manicure says that it whitens the skin more than any preparation. It has taken the place of the old time remedy—mutton suet. It should be well rubbed into the skin, and gloves, preferably white, slipped on. The palms of the gloves should be silk in several places to allow the air and prevent cramps of the muscles, and the finger tips clipped off. Vaseline should never be allowed to touch the hands. It turns the skin yellow and leaves a stain on the nails that is hard to clear away.

In winter cold water should be used sparingly. Its action roughens the skin unpleasantly. Tepid water, with a very few drops of household ammonia and a good lather of castile or borax soap, is advisable. If the hands are inclined to redness, the trouble lies in the way of circulation, and slight gymnastics will relieve it.

A Case of Step-love.

The girl with the level brows was talking to the man with the Roman nose.

"I don't understand you," she said coldly.

"I asked you if you thought my love would induce"—

"No, it is impossible. You are not my ideal.'

"I don't want to be. Please don't interrupt me again. I merely wanted to know if my earnest, devoted love would"—

"It would not. You are too old. Besides, as I said before, you are not my ideal."

"Hang ideals! I want to marry your mother and be your stepfather. Now, do you understand?"—Detroit Free Press.