

THE NEW DOUBLE BED.

Fashionable physicians are responsible for a new style in beds which just now are adding largely to the profits of dealers in high-class furniture. Like all new fashions, the divided bed comes from Paris by way of London. It is a unique and clever idea. The Astors, Sloanes and Vanderbilts were, it is said, among the first to take up the divided bed in both their town and country houses.

In appearance the divided bed is just what its name implies. If it were made out of ordinary materials, it would look like a double bed of usual width cut in two.

The price of a divided bed is quoted by Fifth Avenue furniture dealers all the way from \$200 to \$4,000. A bed of a price about midway between these two extremes has been recently ordered by a man whose grandfather was glad to lay his head upon a corn-husk pillow. Satin wood entered largely into the making of this regal couch. It is carved and hand-painted in the Elizabethan fashion, and attached to the cornice at the head of the bed is a canopy of silk. In accordance with the dictates of modern hygiene the canopy is not attached to the framework of the divided bed.

It has long been a wish of physicians to introduce upon hygienic grounds the divided bed. Since society has taken it up it will possibly not be long before it comes into general use. The divided bed has several distinct advantages.

It is believed by most physicians that it acts as a safeguard against the transmission of disease germs. It insures greater advantages of ventilation. In the case of sickness or any form of illness the divided bed considerably lessens the chance of contagion by supplying separate pillows.

RUBBER SHOES SIXTY YEARS AGO.

To make a satisfactory purchase of a pair of rubber shoes, sixty or more years ago, was an undertaking requiring the accredited keenness of a "Philadelphia lawyer."

Boston, Massachusetts, was then headquarters of the rubber trade, the largest importers being found there, where, besides supplying the regular trade, the commission merchants held rubber auctions at stated seasons.

Notices sent abroad secured a full attendance of boot and shoe dealers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all around, for "runners" were not thought of in those days of slow coaches.

Most of the rubber, and the best, came then, as now, from Para, South America, or along the Amazon river, where natives procured it by tapping the trees. Clay and wooden lasts of various sizes were dipped in the cream-like liquid, the coating being dried by a dense smoke exactly as is done to-day.

When the several dippings were over, the shoes were stamped on the toes in fancy designs, more or less elaborate, taken off the lasts and stuffed full of rice hulls and hay; the tops were then sewed together with twine, or coarse thread.

Two of about the same size were tied together, and these ill-assorted pairs were packed in wooden boxes of all sizes and shapes, mostly sugar boxes, and shipped to foreign ports.

A boot and shoe dealer receiving a box would immediately consign it to the cellar of his store, where, on being opened, the stiches were cut, the hulls and grass emptied out, together with a few scorpions and other live stock such as frequently took passage in the shoes.

The shoes were then turned wrong side out, and, after a thorough washing inside and out to free them from each and every particle of dirt, were left to dry.

Then followed the tedious process of trimming and shaping them. Each shoe was turned over a wooden last—the one that seemed to be about the right size. If it was not sufficiently large, another would take its place. If too large, the shoe was heated and by extra exertion was of ten made to work down to the required capacity. Then with sharp scissors the edge was neatly trimmed and after being sponged with Japan blacking, the shoe was ready for sale.

Only about enough for one or two days' sales were made ready at one time, the boys working evenings preparing them.

A customer desiring to purchase a pair of No. 4s was shown a pair that were stretched over that size of last. They may have had originally, the one a round toe, the other a pointed toe; one may have had a thin, the other a thick top—but so long as they could be made to cover a certain last that fitted the size. If one of them shrunk on being removed from the last, it was heated and put on again, and possibly heated a trifle before trying it over a customer's foot. It was a common occurrence to have a customer return with a shoe, or a pair of them, that drew the feet so badly they proved worthless to him or her. If the shoes had been worn, they were generally taken back in exchange for a less expensive pair, and on being heated some, the indentations were easily worked out, so the pair was just as good as new.

Repairing and resoling rubbers was a very nice operation, requiring great skill and cleverness. The shoe was again put on a last, when the sole or part to be mended was shaved with a sharp knife until it was all fresh and adhesive, and then a specially prepared piece of rubber was put over it, the fresh surfaces pounded together and then trimmed neatly around. The shoes being soft and

easily injured, had to be frequently mended.

They tore readily; stones and sticks penetrated the soles, heat softened them, cold stiffened them, and the sun discolored them; but, notwithstanding all that, every woman and child, and many a man, was obliged to wear them through the muddy, sloshy, and snowy seasons; so the sales were proportionally great.

Rubber overshoes sold at wholesale from 25 cents a pair upward, retailing from 50 cents to \$1.25 a pair, according to their evenness of texture, their shapeliness and the elaborateness of their stamping; for the latter was a point of beauty not to be overlooked. The dealer himself could not be sure of his goods and the purchaser could only be guided by the dealer, as he or she knew nothing of the extra stretchings, or of the mysteries of the trade, usually carried on below stairs by the apprentices, or boys, who were early taught to stretch their consciences with their goods.

Here and there may occasionally be found a man whose hand even now bears the marks of trimmings done on "gums" during the days of his youth, but there are comparatively few people living who remember the old time rubber shoes, with their stamped toes—which were considered a valuable improvement over wool socks and Indian moccasins.

We might tell you more about One Minute Cough Cure, but you probably know that it cures a cough. Every one does who has used it. It is a perfect remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness. It is an especial favorite for children, being pleasant to take and quick in curing. W. E. Brock.

A POSITION DEFINED.

The Herald, the new Tillamook paper defines its position and talks of the duty of republicans in the following paragraphs in a way that makes fairly good reading:

We have reached the prophetic stage of the campaign, and prophets are by no means few. In the very nature of things, however, many of the prophecies will fail, and there will be much disappointment in consequence. But let the disappointed be ever so great we should rise above the bigoted ideas that confine us to that kind of a republicanism which would be better named (Self). The nominees will perhaps not all be to the liking of every member of the party, and there will be those who will lead a hand in creating hard feelings and strife against some of the men on the ticket. If we would win we must stand together. The democrats can get nothing unless by the assistance they can obtain from republicans.

No man thinks less of ringism than we do, but in the order of things one of the ring's candidates should succeed in getting the nomination we feel called upon to stand by the party. The man who from personal motives fights the ticket his party has placed in nomination, is not worthy of support, nor should he ever be encouraged to think that he can obtain from the republican party any within its power to bestow.

The democrats, and not the so-called factions in the republicans, do most to stir up the bitterness of past years, knowing full well that it is the only possible show they have of gaining anything themselves and keeping the party out of office. Our reading of the history of this county shows that the democrats have never secured a thing except through the broken ranks of the republican party, and the same conditions must exist ere they can secure the offices now. We gain nothing by fighting in our own ranks, but we may very readily demoralize our forces and become an easy prey to the enemy. Close up the ranks, gentlemen; unite for battle; give them the fight of their lives; meet them with an unbroken front and we shall be able to win now and win always.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure, Better medicine; better result; better try it. W. E. Brock, druggist.

A Paying Investment.

"The property owners of a village cannot make a better paying investment than in the maintenance of a well-organized improvement society," writes John Glimmer Speed in April Ladies' Home Journal. "Through such a society the value of every piece of property in a village, and the neighborhood thereof, may be enhanced in value; village life may be made to take on new interests and new dignities; stagnation may be kindled into an exhilarating activity. Let the people become interested in a village improvement society and they will soon begin to discuss plans and policies with a gratifying alertness. They will discuss how best to secure a public library; they will talk over the ways and means of getting running water into the town; they will argue over the best way of establishing a fire department; they will study drainage and sanitation; they will recognize the value of street lights when the moon is shining on another part of the world; and they will go away from the meetings refreshed by what they have heard, and what they have done."

Burns are absolutely painless when DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is promptly applied. This statement is true. A perfect remedy for skin diseases, chapped hands and lips, and never fails to cure piles. W. E. Brock.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.

General A. W. Greely, in considering "The Personal Side of Washington" in April Ladies' Home Journal, will bring to bear interesting light upon him as son, husband, neighbor, business man, slave owner (as were nearly all Virginia land-owners in his day), and christian. With respect to the charges that Washington was neither a dutiful nor loving son, General Greely will say:

There seems, indeed, to have been what may be called an incompatibility of temperament, arising possibly from their possessing strong and similar characters. * * * It should be remembered that Washington's training in the broad schools of politics and war threw him not only in contact with the sturdy rough humanity of the frontier, but also with cultured men of all professions, while his mother's life was practically confined to a single Virginia county. * * * To his mother, whose material conditions in middle life were, if anything, superior to those of her earlier years, it seemed no less than proper that the colony of Virginia should settle a pension upon her for her son's services, and it took Washington's direct influence to prevent such action being taken by the Virginia legislature. Nearly every letter of the mother is a complaint of the hard times and the difficulties under which she exists, the inference being doubtless conveyed that Washington was neglectful of her. * * * The determined old lady, then some eighty years of age, persisted in maintaining an establishment, and in conducting a plantation of which she was sole mistress, and which she could not herself manage. At the same time she considered that her son was a banker, who could be drawn on to make good all deficiencies resulting from thievish overseers, bad management and unfavorable crop conditions. These drafts Washington had met uncomplainingly for years, and even then sent her the last money he had in hand. * * *

Advising his mother to leave her estate and live with one of her children he offered her a home at Mount Vernon, but as an honest man and a filial son he stated clearly the situation and its alternatives. In a home constantly filled with distinguished visitors she must either dress daily for dinner, or come in her ordinary costume, which it is well understood was not suited for company, to the mortification of himself and his wife, or she must live in her own rooms, which would be trying to her. There was no suggestion that she should not visit him. On the contrary, the letter urged that she should live with some of her children, and, if she preferred it, Mount Vernon."

During 1894, 3,315 patients relating to electricity were granted in Great Britain, the United States and Germany. Of these, 1,130 were British, being one-twentieth of all British patients, 1,704 were American, and 481 were German.

Ask your physician, your druggist or your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

DeWitt's Sarsaparilla is prepared for cleansing the blood. It builds up and strengthens constitutions impaired by disease. W. E. Brock.

To Bore Glass.

Strong glass plates are bored through by means of rotating brass tubes of the necessary diameter, which are filled with water during boring. To the water there is added finely pulverized emery. The boring cylinder is put into motion by means of a drill or bow drill. Weaker glass can be provided with holes in an easier manner by pressing a disk of wet clay upon the glass and making a hole through the clay of the width desired, so that the glass is laid bare here. Then molten lead is poured into the hole, and lead and glass drop down at once. This method is based upon the quick, local heating of the glass, whereby it obtains a circular crack, the outline of which corresponds to the outline of the hole made in the clay. The cutting of glass tubes, cylinders, etc., in the factories is based upon the same principle, says a Pittsburg paper called China, Glass and Lamps.

WHY HERMANN HAS OPPOSITION.

The Eugene Register, in the following paragraph, tells why Hermann has opposition: "Hermann and his supporters are endeavoring to make his election depend on whether or not the party declares for silver. As far as Hermann is concerned that is not the issue. The issue is that Hermann has wholly neglected the improvement of the upper Willamette river. That is the complaint against Hermann all through the valley. It is of more importance to the merchants and farmers in the Willamette valley to have a man in congress who is not controlled by the Southern Pacific Company whether he is a free silver man or not, than to have Hermann. It is doubtful whether Hermann could be elected if nominated. Two years ago he ran 270 votes behind his ticket in Marion county on account of his neglecting the improvement of the Willamette river above Portland. The people of this valley are more alive to that fact now than ever before. Our people have observed within the last two years the merchants hauling their merchandise from Corvallis to Eugene with teams to avoid the exorbitant freight rates of the Southern Pacific Company. They have also observed steamboats

coming to Eugene during all of last winter. The men operating the boats claim that the Willamette can be made navigable to Eugene the whole year. This matter has been fully discussed in all of the republican papers of the Willamette valley. Every one of those papers have been and are now opposing the renomination of Hermann on account of his failure to make a reasonable effort to secure appropriations for the Willamette river above Portland. None of Mr. Hermann's supporters have attempted to explain Mr. Hermann's attitude toward the Willamette. They are trying to divert the attention of the people from this fact by endeavoring to make his election depend on whether or not the party declares for free silver. The people of this valley will not be thus deceived. The Capital Journal, the most ardent free silver paper in the valley, is opposing Hermann."

Take a dose of DeWitt's Little Early Risers just for the good they will do you. These little pills are good for indigestion, good for liver complaint, good for constipation. They are good. W. E. Brock.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS.

In an article on "The Enforcement of the Law" General Harrison in April Ladies' Home Journal, directs attention to the need of legislation to insure protection to citizens of other countries living in the United States. He says: "There is, however, a class of persons in the states to whom the direct protection of the United States is due, though no proper legislation has yet been passed to make it effective. I refer to the citizens of foreign countries who, under treaties we have with such countries, are domiciled in the states, and to whom such treaties guarantee the protection of the law. As yet congress has not legislated to give the United States courts jurisdiction of prosecutions for offenses against such persons, in derogation of their treaty rights. The killing of some Italian subjects in New Orleans, in March, 1891, and the demand of the Italian government for the punishment of the offenders, and for an indemnity, brought this strange and unsatisfactory condition of things very strongly to the attention of our government. The United States made a treaty with Italy giving certain rights to the subjects of that kingdom living in this country. Yet when the demand was made that the offenders should be tried and punished we could only say the United States is powerless; we have left that to the state authorities and can only suggest that proceedings be taken by them. This was manifestly unsatisfactory. The United States made the treaty. Italy could not make a treaty with Louisiana, nor demand an indemnity of her. * * * Like incidents have frequently occurred and will occur again, and congress should so legislate as to give the United States courts appropriate powers to protect those who are here in the 'peace of the United States.'"

BEAUTY IS AS BEAUTY DOES.

"You think the Ugly Duckling never becomes a swan?" writes Ruth Ashmore in April Ladies' Home Journal. "Rachel, who was said to have had the most expressive face of any woman in the century, and to have been the most graceful, was counted by her family an excessively ugly child. She adorned beauty, and she tells in one of her letters that suddenly one day, after looking at herself, she made up her mind that she would be charming. And she said, 'I studied every hour of my life to be ugly no longer.' History tells how she succeeded. Adeline Patil was the Ugly Duckling, it being thought by her parents that her sister, Carlotta, was the beauty. Mary Anderson, the ideal, classical beauty of the last two decades, was considered in her own home an awkward, ordinary-looking girl, rather quiet, for she spent most of her time reading Shakespeare. George Eliot never became a beauty, but she forced those people who despised her lack of attraction as a child to recognize the great genius of the woman. The old manmies down South all oddly enough, there is wisdom in this."

For dyspepsia and liver complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

Bony people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use a slow remedy. One Minute Cough Cure acts promptly and gives permanent results. W. E. Brock.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion. For sale by the Delta Drug Store.

A little ill, then a little pill. The ill is gone, the pill has won. DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the little pills that cure great ills. W. E. Brock.

Again it is rumored that the hoop-skirt is to be a fashionable revival. It is not adapted to the crowded street cars now generally used by the American people, nor to the close-fitting of seats in theaters and halls. It will be more of a public affliction than before, and must expect to contend with a high degree of unpopularity.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. W. E. Brock.

Who can think of a more simple thing to do than to get a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, and let it do its work for you? Write JOHN DEWITT & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their latest price offer and list of two hundred inventions patented.

Wanted—An Idea

Consisting of one sheet of FARM BUILDINGS and one sheet of 78 Subjects, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, etc. These are to please the children. The Farm House and Animals can be cut out and made to stand, thus making a complete miniature farm yard.

3 Ways to Get This Farm:

Send 6 Coupons; or 1 Coupon and 6 Cents; or 10 Cents without any Coupon, to

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C., and the Farm will be sent you POSTPAID. You will find one Coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two Coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco.

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

Castoria destroys Worms. Castoria allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles. Castoria cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria neutralizes the effects of carbonic acid gas or poisonous air. Castoria does not contain morphine, opium, or other narcotic property. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow any one to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose."

See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The signature of J. C. Ayer is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Pure blood means good health. DeWitt's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, cures eruptions, eczema, scrofula and all diseases arising from impure blood. W. E. Brock, druggist.

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