THE TIMES.

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FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES.

Advice by such papers as the Winchester News that the railroads secure for Richmond better connections with the towns and cities within its natural territory, should be heard and heeded by all persons concerned. The News very truly says of Winchester: "We want for practical reasons, and not merely sentimental ones, close and direct communication with Richmond and the southeastern part of the State."

It is for purely practical reasons that the business men of Richmond are urging upon the railroads the necessity of removing the purely artificial barriers which cut off a great and wealthy portion of the State from its metropolis.

If a merchant or farmer is able to buy for he same price or for less the same goods in Richmond as elsewhere, it is wrong that by reason of discrimination in rates or in the matter of railroad connections he is delayed in reaching Richmond, or obliged by greater rates to pay actually an advanced price for his goods.

Trains should be so arranged that the traveler from the upper counties may reach this city as soon as he may reach extra-State cities, if not sooner.

When rates and connections have been adjusted, the time will be to discuss mail facilities, which at present are anything but facile.

A REVIVED CONFIDENCE.

One of the first effects of the mere prospect of the final passage of the Force bill is to infuse a new spirit of life into the almost defunct Republican party of the South. The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention of Arkansas on Wednesday, and the resolutions of the Republican State Committee of Virginia, which met in Washington on the same day, show a revived confidence which the Southern Republican leaders have not experienced for many years. The two sets of resolutions might have been drawn by the same pen, so similar are they in their rhetorical expression as well as in general sentiment. They dwell almost exclusively on the question of Congressional elections, the Arkansas resolutions, however, exhibiting a more jubilant condition of mind with reference to the Election bill than the Virginia resolutions, which dwell at greater length on the frauds which are alleged to have been committed in this State by the Democrats in past National elections. The bitterness and vindictiveness of the disappointed politician are found running through the whole of the latter resolutions, but their false statements arouse only contempt in the minds of all who are familiar with the facts.

The Virginia and Arkansas Republicans alike discover in the Force bill the supposed means of acquiring a political power which they could neither claim nor hope to attain if they were not to be backed by the Federal Government in every usurpation which they may attempt hereafter. It is evident that to both there is an odor of political carnage in the wind in the prospect of the return of a period similar to that which followed the inauguration of the reconstruction measures, during which the lowest elements in every Southern community trampled upon the rights of all that were respectable and conservative. That period, however, can never return. The Republican party found it impossible to keep the Southern people under the heel of the negroes, scalawags and carpet-baggers, at the time when the South was prostrated and exhausted by the long struggle of the civil war. It is not at all likely that twenty-five years after the close ct that struggle, when the Southern States have reached a high state of development, when its population has increased and its wealth grown enormously, its white inhabitants can be relegated by an election law to the condition from which they rescued themselves when circumstances were far more adverse to them than they are now.

The very worse result that will flow from the operation of this law will be the severe strain which it will put upon the relations of the two races, which in all important elections, State as well as national will lead to scenes of violence, which will be seized upon by the Northern Republicans as an excuse for a further curtailment of the political rights of the Southern people.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The position taken by the Farmers' Alliance of North Carolina, with reference to all political offices to be filled by popular election, is the one which is suggested by the soundest wisdom and the truest patriotism, in the light of the peculiar political conditions prevailing in the South. That position is, neither to indorse nor support independent candidates, but to enter the various Democratic conventions in the persons of their delegates, and to cast their votes in favor of the men who most nearly represent the best interests of the farmers' organization.

This is entirely proper, from whatever point it is viewed. If the farmers hold the balance of power, or control absolutely the majority of the delegates in these conventions, they are entitled to dictate the choice to be made. No one, for instance, can find fault with the action of the convention of the Fifth district of North Carolina, which was composed in larger part of farmers, and which, on Wednesday, nominated a representative farmer to Congress. If the farmers shall have the preponderance of voting strength in all of the Congressional conventions to assemble in that State before the elections take place in the fall, it is only right that they should employ that preponderance to advance the best interests of the pursuit which they follow. No one can justly criticise the adoption of such a policy by them. They have suffered enough in the past, it will be admitted by all, for not having taken the steps that were required to make their influence felt in the political affairs of the State.

And this is true not only of the farmers of North Carolina, but also of the agricultural classes in all parts of the United States. At the same time, it is peculiarly incumbent upon these classes in the South to act with the utmost circumspection in exercising the power which they possess. Nothing is to be gained by the Farmers' Alliance in this section whenever it shall decide to act independently of the Democratic party. To act independently of that party is to seriously jeopard Democratic success, and upon the success of the Democratic party, especially at this important crisis, depends the welfare of the Southern people as a whole, which involves the welfare of every class, agricultural, professional and business alike, in the Southern communities, from one end of the Southern States to the other.

IN almost every instance in which the Northern people have had an opportunity of practically testing in the Northern States the sincerity of their good will towards the negro, they have acted in a way famentably inconsistent with their professions of kindness. The greater proportion of the negroes who have gone North under agreement to work for Northern contractors, either on the railroads or in manufacturing establishments, have had reason to complain of the general treatment which they have there received. The return of a very large number of colored laborers to Virginia from Roundout, N. Y., where they had been employed in the brick-yards, is only one of many recent illustrations of the inability of the Northern employer to adapt himself to the character of black employes. The experiment proved an entire failure, less, perhaps, on account of the inexperience and indolence of the negroes, than on account of Northern ignorance of the true methods of managing negro laborers to advantage.

THE contrast between the fates of Quay, the former treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Archer, the former treasurer of Maryland, is now attracting very considerable attention. Archer has recently been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for committing precisely the same offense with which Quay is charged, on documentary evidence, which is pronounced, even by leading Republican papers in Pennsylvania, to be strong enough to ensure his conviction if he were brought to trial. And yet Quay, instead of being engaged like Archer at the present moment, in learning how to make shoes, between penitentiary walls, is actively employed in running the political machine of his party in his native State, is nominating his own tools to office, constructing party platforms and performing generally a political role of controlling importance. The difference in the fates of the two treasurers conveys a curious lesson, but one which reflects but little credit upon the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE nomination of Mr. Josiah Leake at the meeting of the bar of this city on yesterday, to the vacant chancery judgeship, gave expression to the wishes of a very large majority of the members of the Richmond bar as to the lawyer to be advanced to the vacant position by the appointment of the Governor. Mr. Leake had a majority of twenty-one votes out of seventy-one cast for various candidates on the first ballot, and a majority of thirty-six on the last ballot, when the vote was narrowed down to himself and a single competitor. His nomination was subsequently made unanimous. It is unnecessary to comment upon the fitness of Mr. Leake for the position of chancery judge after this exalted compliment from his associates at the bar, who understand more thoroughly than any one else his special qualifications as a man and a lawyer.

THE decline in the mercury from 104 on Wednesday to 75 on Thursday at the same hour, namely, 3 P. M., was as extraordinary as it was gratifying. For all substantial purposes it was like being transferred with all the rapidity of a flying machine from the torrid to the temperate zone. It was very pleasant to know that in that short interval of time there were certain very elevated points in the eastern part of the United States, in the very centre of the hot belt, which were covered by a steady fall of snow.

POWDERLY, the recognized head of the Knights of Labor, in a recent speech denounced with great bitterness the influence exercised by Quay in Pennsylvania politics. He called upon the workingmen to cast their votes against the Pennsylvania Boss, "A new declaration of independence," he said, "is needed, and the men who should make it are the laboring men. They should study honest politics until they can vote for their homes, their families, their country and their God regardless of rule and party."

WASTE lands and the exodus of farmers from Vermont are a couple of evidences of the benefits of radicalism and protection.

DOES Dictator Reed wish to break up the echo in statuary hall at the capitol because he believes that walls have ears?

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Current Topics Clipped From the Leading Papers of the Country.

[Commercial Bulletin.]

The partial reports or estimates of the population of cities, which are now being published, are not entirely reliable, but doubtless approximate closely to the truth, except in a few cases where supposed errors, in one direction or the other, have caused recounts to be ordered. Even these supposed errors may perhaps nearly balance each other, since the many probable omissions through neglect or inefficiency will be relatively small, while in the few instances of reported fraud, comparatively large additions to the population are supposed to have been made. In 1880 there were just twenty cities of 100,000 population or over. This year there are already reported twenty-seven, but nearly all the cities which can have exceeded 100,000 in population have now been reported. Albany has a recent local census to support the claim that the population must now be over 100,000, instead of 92,468 as officially reported, a gain of only 1,719 in ten years, and asks a recount. Rochester, not yet heard from, may possibly make the twenty-ninth city of the first rank. But omitting these two, the twenty-seven cities now reported as having 100,000 population present the following record as to rank and number of inhabitants in 1890 and in 1880:

Rank.	Cities.	1890.	Rank.	1880.
1.	New York	1,627,227	1	1,206,299
2.	Chicago	1,086,000	4	503,185
3.	Philadelphia	1,040,499	2	847,170
4.	Brooklyn	806,583	3	566,663
5.	Boston	437,242	5	362,839
6.	Baltimore	432,095	7	332,313
7.	St. Louis	430,000	6	350,518
8.	Cincinnati	315,000	8	255,139
9.	San Francisco	300,000	9	233,959
10.	Pittsburg	250,000	12	156,389
11.	Buffalo	250,000	13	155,134
12.	Cleveland	248,000	11	160,146
13.	New Orleans	246,000	10	216,090
14.	Milwaukee	235,000	19	115,587
15.	Washington	228,160	14	147,293
16.	Detroit	197,000	18	116,340
17.	Newark	182,020	15	136,508
18.	Minneapolis	185,000	38	46,887
19.	Louisville	180,000	16	123,758
20.	Jersey City	162,317	47	120,722
21.	Omaha	134,742		30,518
22.	Providence	132,000	20	104,857
23.	St. Paul	130,600	45	41,473
24.	Indianapolis	125,000	24	75,056
25.	Denver	115,000	50	35,629
26.	Kansas City	105,000	30	55,785
27.	Alleghany	100,000	23	78,682
	Total	9,086,485		6,574,930

Illinois is Tired.

[New York Herald.]

The Democrats of Illinois say they can carry that State at the next elections.

It is only another way of saying that, though the people can be fooled for a little while, they can't be fooled always.

The Republican party is the jolliest old pirate that ever sailed to windward.

It was positively saintly in 1860, and started in to reform the world.

In reconstruction days, however, it was like the fellow in the play who remarked, "I feel real devilish to-night." It took that "feel" for a great moral inspiration, and acted accordingly.

Later on it gathered in a ring round the Treasury vaults, and seeing a big surplus made a solemn vow that it wouldn't go home until that surplus had changed to a hole in the ground.

What noble perseverance the Republicans have exhibited in holding on to the offices; what unspeakable devotion they have shown toward monopoly and that sublime neglect of the workingman's welfare, make a story of lurid plunder that cannot be duplicated in the history of governments.

With the McKinley bill they will make living so dear that only the rich man can afford the comforts of existence, and with the Federal Elections bill they propose to club the head of the South, and, if possible, stir up a new strife.

And so the people of Illinois are getting tired and want a change. The rest of the country will soon follow suit.

All Honor to Him.

[Chicago News.]

Governor Francis T. Nicholls, of Louisiana, like a former Governor of New York, who afterwards became President of the United States, knows how to use plain language when dealing with thieves and corruptionists. His message to the Legislature yesterday, vetoing the infamous Lottery bill which was recently bribed through that body, forcibly recalls some of those stirring vetoes which Grover Cleveland hurled at the "boodlers" and the Legislative debauchers of New York, and it entitles him to the respect of the whole country, which is honored by the citizenship of a man who has the courage to utter the sentiments contained in this remarkable document. "Knowing this measure as I do," says Governor Nicholls, "as one dishonoring and degrading Louisiana, it has met, as it will continue to meet, my most determined opposition. At no time and under no circumstances will I permit one of my hands to aid in disregarding what the other was lost in seeking to uphold—the honor of my native State. Were I to affix my signature to the bill I would, indeed, be ashamed to let my left hand know what my right hand had done." These be brave and noble words, and Gov. Nicholls has not written them in vain. They will be cherished by good people in every part of the land, and whether he win or lose the fight he has so splendidly led against the lottery devil they will be recalled in his honor for many a year to come.

King of the Capitol.

[New York Telegram.]

His Imperial Majesty, T. B. Reed, continues to assert his ownership of this realm and all that therein is. He now contemplates ordering out of the Capitol building the immemorial pie stands, where the Solons have slaked their appetites for generations, and the bric-a-brac stand where Henry Clay used to stop and chat with the now venerable proprietress. When he once gets a taste of this cheap blood, he will, no doubt, as outlined in a despatch, proceed to wipe out the famous whispering stones, so called, that have long attracted curious sightseers.

They are in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, now used as Statuary Hall. If you stand in just the right place and whisper, your voice will echo back. Merely an architectural freak, but his Maine Majesty, under the impression that he runs the American end of the earth, honors these throngs of impertinent visitors with his royal disfavor, and talks about having the celebrated stones removed.

Why not? A potentate who can abolish rules, minority rights and State election laws in less than six months, cannot be blocked by anything the people own in the shape of a few historic stones. If King Reed wants to convert the Capitol into a royal residence he has only to say the word.

The Reaction in Brazil.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

The reaction, which was expected against Republicanism in Brazil has been hastened by the incompetence of the men in power. There has been lacking the strong hand of a statesman to guide the young Republic through the first troublous years of its existence, and the new government seems to be in imminent peril.

The press censorship, which was established by the new rulers, is strong evidence that the men at the head of the provisional government, though enamored of the fair form of freedom, are totally incapable of understanding its spirit. The floundering in finances indicates that the treasury has been in the hands of tyros. The long delay in calling a constitutional convention gives some reason to suspect that the provisional administration is more ambitious than patriotic. The crying need of Brazil seems to be a man equal to the demands of the time.

Poor Vermont.

[New Orleans States.]

The census in Vermont shows that thousands of farms in that State have been abandoned, and there has been such a marked decrease in the farming population that the chances are, the State will lose a congressman next fall. Vermont has been a Republican State for lo! these many years, and the farmers there have enjoyed the blessings of a protective tariff, to such an extent, that they grew so poor that they were compelled to sell their little homes and go to the West in search of employment. The experience of Vermont shows that if there are any two things that will make a people poor and drive them out of a state, they are Republicanism and protection.

An Object Lesson.

[Lynn (Mass.) Bee.]

What will our high protectionists friends say now, seeing that, notwithstanding the $25 per ton duty on structural iron, a Belgian firm has carried off the contract to supply the city of Minneapolis with $300,000 worth of this iron, underbidding the Pittsburg, Pa., manufacturers. Here is an object lesson for the people to ponder, as it shows them that the imposition of this duty, or even the proposed $18 per ton duty, is nothing more or less than rank robbery. If the Belgian manufacturers can pay that $25 duty and then make a fair profit it shows upon the face of it that the people are being badly swindled by the fat frying tariff.

The Time Has Come.

[Nashville American.]

The time has come in Tennessee when the white people are willing and very ready to build up and sustain schools for the education and civilization of the negro, and to add everything to his comfort and happiness, but that time is very far distant when law and order and intelligence will submit to the bullying tactics of a uniformed corps of them, to their marching through our principal streets, stopping traffic, insulting citizens, and sticking their bayonets and the muzzles of their guns in the faces of peaceful men and women. The Langston Rifles should be made an example of.

Reverse This.

[Mobile Register.]

In fourteen Northern States 3,386,369 Republican votes elect one hundred and twenty-six members of Congress, while in the same States 3,074,195 Democratic votes elect forty-nine members. The Republicans, however, see no injustice in this. If the conditions were reversed how they would howl.

Difficulty of Securing English Stokers.

The difficulty of obtaining stokers is causing no little trouble among English ships. Each of the vessels at Malta has been ordered to send home two of its complement of stokers in order that these men may take part in the forthcoming mobilization. This speaks volumes for the insufficiency of the engine staff. "What our great war ships need," says the United Service Gazette, "is men not only skilful at furnace feeding, but well seasoned for the abominable influences of the stifling atmosphere of the stokehold and of the fresh ocean breezes. The gas stokers and other landsmen recently collected by the Admiralty have, since they have been on board ship, suffered from various kinds of illness. Pneumonia, supposed to be induced by the change from civilian clothes to uniform, involving greater exposure of the chest, has broken out among the stoker recruits on board the Asia, and several deaths have occurred."

Interesting to Shakespereans.

A very curious addition to Shakespereana comes this week from Germany. The Royal Library at Stuttgart contains a handsome old autograph book supposed to have been the property of Duke Frederick I., of Wurtemberg. It has the signatures of a lot of contemporary notables, each with a date and motto, and a considerable number of these are Danish. On one page together under the date of 1577 are the signatures of Jorgen Rossenkranz and P. Guldenstern. It is possible not to believe that Shakespeare knew of the existence of these two Danish courtiers when he wrote "Hamlet," but how he heard of them, or where he could have seen this book which puts them together, much vexes the exact Teutonic mind.

The Pope Declining.

The London Chronicle's correspondent at Rome says that the Pope has become very feeble, and that, in anticipation of his end, he is preparing written instructions for the guidance of his successor. His Holiness, the correspondent further says, has revised his will and is arranging for a Trusteeship of the church funds after his death.

Experiments With Smokeless Powder.

By order of the Russian War Minister, some very exhaustive experiments have recently been carried out to test the various classes of smokeless powders—Belgian, English, Swedish, Italian and Spanish. The trials furnished unexpectedly good results, and would be a sharp rebuke to manufacturers as regards the enormous prices they have been in the habit of charging, if it could be proved that the authorities have not been sufficiently careful to guard against the employment of any other than the best powder. It certainly has had precedent to ignore other things of any race track of good standing and may lead to serious complications in the future.

Within a radius of five miles of Nashville, $5,000,000 would not cover the value of the horses and the means for taking care of them. Among the prominent breeding establishments are Belle Meade, Hermitage Stud, Melrose, Morrowdale, Maplewood, Whitlands, Two Rivers, Clifton, Oak Hill, Springbrook, Ewing, Hayswiew and Heart of Oaks.

That Axtel and Sunol will meet in one race and possibly three before the close of the season is almost an assured fact. The champion stallion will not be in condition before September. Although Doble finds that he still possesses his wonderful burst of speed, while Marvin gave the public a line on Sunol recently when he sent her a quarter in 31 1-5 seconds.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Park theatre, Brooklyn, has been redecorated at an expenditure of $50,000.

Clara Morris has given the play "Helene" back to its author, Martha Morton, and decided not to use it any more.

The minister of the interior has prohibited the playing of Tolstoi's comedy, "The Fruits of Enlightenment," in the Russian theatres.

The annual profits of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau amount to 250,000 marks, which sum must be divided among 700 persons.

Alice Dunning Lingard is to come to America next year, bringing her own London company and appearing in a repertoire of society comedies.

George Paunefort, an English actor, well known in the United States years ago and for a time a member of the stock company of the Boston theatre, is now keeping a restaurant near Yokohama, Japan.

The fourth year of "The Old Homestead" at the Academy of Music, which begins in October, will be marked by the introduction of a revolving scene. Other new and attractive features will also distinguish the production.

An Italian version of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" is announced for next season at the Sannazzaro theatre in Naples, where revivals of Mozart's "Flauto Magico" and Piccini's "Cechina" are also promised as specimens of the old style of opera.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

A rough straw hat of fine quality, both in white and black, is the latest novelty in tiledom.

There are a number of excellent stand up tab collars, such as the "Mingo," "Spokane" and others.

In the most recent Ascots and DeJoinville the patterns are in similar designs to those of the outing flannels and cloths, being of soft silk texture and in varying widths of stripes upon a white background.

This is a detail that should be noted in the purchase of a negligee shirt; A skimpy collar on a negligee shirt, one that is not cut so as to show well above the outing coat, will produce a very sorry and inadequate effect.

With the colored shirts a quiet, solid color in cravats is most effective. But there is a great multiplicity of patterns and colorings to choose from. They are not to be worn with the negligee shirt.

The unexpected acceptation of the cravat is but another indication of the growing demand for tasteful goods. The cravats have indeed quite superseded the buckle made up goods. The reigning widths are from 1¼ to 1½ inches.

A good fingermark of the turndown tendency is the fact that a number of the custom made shirts, with collars attached, have recently been ordered with turndown collars, and these, concurrently, were cut especially high in the neck.

ROYAL FLUSHES.

Prince Bismarck is said to still cling to his love for snuff. He has been a confirmed user of it for years.

It is understood that the title to be bestowed by Victoria upon Prince George of Wales is that of duke of Sussex and Inverness.

The king of the Belgians is said to be very anxious that his youngest daughter, Princess Clementine, should marry one of the sons of the Prince of Wales.

It takes the sultan about forty minutes to say his prayers in the regular form. After they are finished he occupies a position at one of the windows of the mosque and reviews the troops.

Marguerite, the pretty princess who is going to marry her cousin, the Duc d'Orleans—"the prisoner of Clairvaux"—has a good temper, good manners, and various musical and artistic accomplishments.

The young crown prince of Italy is deeply devoted to his clever and beautiful mother. He sends her two long telegrams every day when he is away from her; and he also writes to her each day a letter giving full accounts of his day's work.

The Princess Louise has more skill than an Indian in handling a canoe and often lands without assistance a salmon weighing as much as thirty pounds. When she kills a particularly fine fish she carefully packs it in ice and sends it to her royal mother, the queen.

Imperative.

She cried: "Oh, darling, do not go!
I cannot live without you.
While you're away the hours drag slow;
With jealousy I doubt you."

Said he: "I'm very sorry, dear,
That I cannot be trusted;
But go I must—that fact is clear—
For my suspender's busted."

—Clothier and Furnisher.

A Home Thrust.

Spacer—Oh, well, I don't care whether you accept my jokes or not. I can sell them elsewhere.

Editor—I dare say you can. What has been done once can be done again, and all those jokes have been sold before.—Epoch.

Not in the Treatment.

Visitor (at lunatic asylum)—I see you give your patients amateur photograph outfits to amuse them.

Superintendent—No, they bring them with them.—New York Weekly.

An Object Lesson.

As we strolled along the beach
When the flowing tide was low,
Thus my lady's silvery speech:
"Mr. Freshly, do you know
You're an oasis to me?"
(Here I blushed behind my hand);
"You're the green spot," murmured she
"In this arid waste of sand."

—Brooklyn Illustrated Monthly.

A Morning Call.

Mrs. Pattangill (to neighbor who has just dropped in)—No, Elvira, I can't say—no, railly, I can't—that I enjoy goin' to funerals, 'ceptin', of course, when it's one of my own folks.—Harper's Bazar.

Who Wouldn't?

She adjusted his tie,
And he? Why, he kissed her.
There was no one else by,
And she wasn't his sister.
She adjusted his tie,
Who wouldn't have kissed her?

—Clothier and Furnisher.

Pertinent Queries.

First Boarder—Why do you always lock the door of your room when you go out?

Second Boarder—How does it happen that you know it is always locked?—Epoch.

Cupid's Employment.

We know that Cupid never wears
The smallest sign of any clothes,
And yet, in all our love affairs,
We keep him busy tying beaux.

—Clothier and Furnisher.

Badly Put.

"It's very kind of you, old fellow, to come down to see me off."

"Not at all, Bolus, I am only too glad to do it."—Epoch.

The tramp now seeks the pond or lake
By some untraveled path,
And in some sheltered nook doth take
Again his yearly bath.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE.

HOW WOMAN SHOULD PRACTICE THE ART OF PRESERVATION.

Cosmetics Not Nearly as Beneficial for the Complexion as Hot Baths—Valuable Suggestions About Water and Its Use in Bathing—Use of Powder.

The subject of complexions is of perennial interest to the feminine heart, though most advice about complexions is very theoretical and seems chiefly based on the notion that the more disagreeable a thing is the better it is. A well known society girl once lived a year on graham mush, and practically nothing else, except when she went to dinner parties. She had a poor complexion when she began, and she had a poor one when she quit. Of course, however, that did not break her faith in mush, and because she was so careful of her skin she still went on refusing to dust her face with the little touch of powder that would have relieved its greasiness. It is always women with skins like sacking that are the most particular about preserving them from powder. Makeup is much worse than injurious—it is vulgar; it is low form. But here, as in a good many cases, the sin is in being found out. If a woman can help herself artificially so that you can't see that she is made up, why you should be grateful for her good looks, that is all.

HOW TO USE POWDER.

There is only one way to put on powder and that is to put on cold cream first, wipe that off with a dry cloth and then put on the powder. It will do all powder can safely be expected to do—it will give a soft, youthful bloom to the skin and shade defects. The most touchingly naive thing in the world is the way numbers of women paint themselves with liquids that turn a delicate violet tint and then come forth into the light of day with a full confidence that people will believe that God made them that color. Violet is fashionable, but not on the nose. Two sovereign laws can be laid down about make up; it should be deceptive (and that means that there must be but little of it) and it must all be washed off at night. Theoretically, of course, it is very bad to clog up the pores of the skin with anything, but, as a matter of fact, scores of women who make up keep their nice skins much longer than farmers' wives. Look at actresses! There is not another class in the world that can furnish such a number of such young looking women between 40 and 50 as Patti, Bernhardt, Letta, Kate Claxton, Ellen Terry and Sara Jewett.

How do they do it? It is not stage makeup that has kept all these women good looking. No, indeed. They neutralize the makeup and the late hours and the bad air of the stage chiefly by one thing—that is keeping clean. Undoubtedly they owe a great deal, too, to the introduction of French cosmetics as well as to Turkish baths. If you want to be safe on cosmetics either get things from somebody who makes them or one whom you can personally trust. There may be some tricking and wirepulling about them sometimes, but they still offer a thousand times better chance of purity and wholesomeness than things made in this too, too utterly free country.

THE TURKISH BATH RECOMMENDED.

But the great source of good complexions is the Turkish bath. Look at the class of club men who indulge in such luxuries. You can pick them out anywhere in a crowd by the freshness of their skins. After the club men come the actresses and then the society women. Within the last half dozen years there has been a change again and a marked falling off in the attendance of fashionable women at the well known bathing establishments. What does that mean? Exactly this, that luxurious establishments are now so luxurious nowhere as in their bathing arrangements, and the fashionable woman takes her Turkish—or more frequently her Russian—bath at home. There has been a great awakening on the whole subject of physical culture, and the effect is apparent. Girls no longer lose their complexions before they pass out of their teens. Despite the disadvantages of our climate there are a number of women in Chicago of mature years who would compare well in point of freshness with English women of the same age.

The things necessary to cleanliness are, first, heat sufficient to induce perspiration, hot water, soap and plenty of rubbing with a brush. All properly fitted up modern bathhouses have a steam attachment. In the finer houses they have a hot room connected with them. Baths are administered by the lady's maid. The Turkish or the Russian bath (the latter is with the use of steam) is not taken oftener than once a week. Often once in two weeks is better, but a very thorough bathing and rubbing is administered, of course, every day. Everybody can't have a Pompeian bathroom nor an accomplished maid nor a perfumed bag containing the most exquisite preparation of soap to use as a wash rag—this is the latest fashionable trick—but everybody can have a Turkish bath brush, and that is more important than either.

MASSAGE AS A BEAUTIFIER.

The face itself is generally greatly helped by a very gentle brushing, using at the same time some of the French soaps attested to by the Academy of Medicine. There are some strong and trying soaps popular now which it needs the epidermis of a coal heaver to use with impunity. It is marvelous how people believe in advertisements. Don't trust them when it comes to the soap you use on your face—and don't let your face go without soap either. It ought to be washed with it at least several times a week. There are skins so thin—not necessarily good—that they cannot stand brushing, but don't presume yours is one of that kind till you know it. The chances are that it will help it 50 per cent. All those ugly roughnesses you sometimes see on girls' arms and shoulders, when they are indiscreet enough to show them under such circumstances, will almost invariably disappear by brushing. The amount and force of it should be regulated by each person according to her own experience.

The fashionable woman appreciates more and more the value of massage in renewing and resting her youth. A woman in the full swim taxes herself very severely. Such women are always massaged after coming home from any festivity.

One thing in the massaging way you can do for yourself, and it is extremely valuable. You can massage your face. Some knowledge of the usual massage movement is a help. The point is to very gently move all the flesh on the bones, and gently knead every particle of it. When you are through you feel as if you had a new face, and the effort in keeping the lines and fallings in from being settled and fixed is great. You should rub your face outward from the nose and upward from the chin in washing, in oiling, in touching it at all, because the tendency of the flesh is to fall in and downward. Two minutes a day will suffice.—Chicago Herald.

THE TURF.

The report that August Belmont is going to retire from the turf is premature.

Brown Hal, the pacer, is said to be moving quarters at an amazing gait, and Johnston's record is said to be in danger.

Another shattered turf idol like Tenny, the Suburban favorite, was Surefoot, the hottest English Derby favorite on record.

Pierre Lorillard will buy racing stock from the Duke of Portland's stud under the condition that he is not to race in England.

The very people that last year were declaring Isaac Murphy could not ride a little bit are those who, since he rode Salvator in the Suburban and the match with Tenny, are saying that he is the greatest living artist in the pigskin.

According to the Australian papers the fastest mile ever trotted in that country was 2:30¾, by the chestnut stallion Honesty, by Priam. Honesty had a record of 2:25¾ in America. He was disposed of at a late sale in Sydney for $2,100.

George Taylor has been for some time a more or less popular jockey, but if he rides as many winning mounts as he has lately he will become the popular favorite, vice Bergen, Hamilton and some others. The public is even more fickle in this than in most respects.

There seems to be a lamentable want of harmony in action between the eastern

AUCTION SALES—Future Day.

NOTICE OF SALE

—OF THE—

Railroad and Property

—OF THE—

Danville and New River Railroad Co.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia, entered on the Twenty-ninth day of March, 1888, in a suit therein pending, in which J. Wilcox Brown and others are complainants, and the Danville and New River Railroad Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will, on

27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1890, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

of that day, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the building used for the United States Circuit Court in the town of Danville, in the State of Virginia, as directed in the said decree, the following railway property, to-wit: All that line of railroad with its Sidings of the Danville and New River Railroad Company, as covered by the three mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said Danville and New River Railroad Company to George D. Gravely and Berryman Green, and dated respectively on the 1st day of July, 1881, the 15th day of September, 1883, and the 15th day of February, 1884, including the right of way thereon, the road bed and superstructures, all depots, depot grounds, station houses, engine houses, water tanks, machine shops and other structures and buildings used, or erected for use in connection with the said line of railroad, all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock and equipment of every kind, all machinery, tools and implements, fuel, stationery, furniture, fixtures, material and other supplies of every description of said railroad, all rights, liberties, powers, privileges, immunities and franchises connected with, belonging to or relating to the same, and all other property of every kind and nature appurtenant to the said line of railroad, including its rights and franchises to be and act as a body corporate and all contracts of said Company wherever with other companies or corporations, and all rights and remedies under and by reason of the same.

All of said property will be sold as an entirety.

The purchaser will take the property subject to the following:

The bidder, whose bid shall be accepted, shall pay in cash the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, and the balance of the purchase money within thirty days. After the payment by the purchaser of the above sum and such further sum in cash as the court may direct the purchaser in payment of the residue of the purchase money, pay the bonds and the past due coupons of the several divisions, in the order in which they are declared in the said decree to attach as liens on the said divisions, at such rate per centum of the par value thereof as the bondholders would be entitled to be paid in cash in respect thereof out of the net proceeds or the sale on distribution thereof among the holders of such bonds and coupons, the mode of making such payment in bonds and coupons to be hereafter determined by the court.

In case of the failure of any bidder to comply with the terms of sale that are to be complied with on the day of sale, and before a final adjudication to the bidder, I shall proceed at once, then and there, to make a resale, or I shall then and there publicly announce that on some other day, to be then designated, and between certain hours of the day to be designated, I shall at the same place, make a sale of the premises under the decree.

For more specific statement of the rights and property to be sold, as aforesaid, and the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the decree in the suit entered as hereinbefore dated.

Dated June 17th, 1890.

BERRYMAN GREEN, Special Commissioner.

FRANK P. CLARK, Solicitor for Complainants. je19-td

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