THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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THE YAKIMA HERALD.

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I HAVE now the sole right for Yakima County for one of the best wire fences ever patented.

IT IS VERY DURABLE AND CHEAP.

Wire and machine for making on hand. Those wishing to build fences should call on me.
J. M. STOUT, West Side of Track.

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And According to Agreement.

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of North Yakima.

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Surplus,.....$24,000

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DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

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NOTICE.

County Taxes Due.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Duplicate Assessment Roll of Yakima County for the year 1889 is now in my possession for collection of the Taxes levied therein. Taxes will be delinquent on the 1st day of March, 1890, at 6 o'clock p. m., and unless paid prior thereto 10 per cent will be added thereto as penalty, and interest charged at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from date of delinquency until paid.
G. W. CARY, County Treasurer.
n21-5t

Notice for Publication.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, Wash., on Jan. 3, 1890, viz:

SAMUEL LIGHTLE,

For the s½ se¼ sec 18, twp 9 n r 27 e.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Solomon W. F. Browing, J. W. Browning, George L. Finley, W. C. Neil of Kiona, Washington.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
nv21-52

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., October 28, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Register and Receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, on December 14, 1889, viz:

BENJAMIN M. ROUNSAVELL,

who made Homestead Entry No. 740, for the NE¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 8, N. of R. 27 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: F. T. Carter, H. A. Smith, E. Roberts and Thorpe Roberts, all of Kiona, W. T.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
o31-d12

Notice For Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., November 2, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that Nettie S. LaChappelle, of Yakima City, W. T., has filed notice of intention to make final proof on her desert land claim No. 164 for the e½ nw¼ nw¼ ne¼, ne¼ se¼ sec 22, tp 11 n r 20 east, before register and receiver at U. S. land office, North Yakima, W. T., on Saturday, the 21st day of December, 1889.

She names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: E. T. Stone, Henry Werren, William Steel of Yakima City and Joseph Barthlet of North Yakima, W. T.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
n7d19

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., October 30, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on December 12, 1889, viz:

JOHN S. EGLIN,

who made Homestead Entry No. 320, for the SE¼ of NE¼ and NE¼ of SE¼ of Sec. 8, Tp. 12, N. R. 16 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Shaw, George Hinkle, Jasper Knox and H. M. Shaw, all of Tampico, W. T.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
o31-d12

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASH., November 14, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, in the state of Washington on the 28th day of December, 1889, viz:

JOHN A. BURWICK,

Homestead entry No. 1091, for the s½ nw¼ nw ¼ sw¼ and sw¼ ne¼ of sec 2, twp 12 N R 18 e of the Willamette principal meridian.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Gervais, James Cook, of Yakima City, Yakima Co., Wash.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
nv21-d28.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT NORTH YAKIMA, W. T., November 22, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of U. S. Land Office at North Yakima, W. T., on January 7, 1890, viz:

HORACE E. PARTON,

who made D. S. application No. 1163, for the S½ of SE¼ and E½ SW¼ sec. 23, tp 9 N. R 22 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Morgan, Charles Schaer, Paul Yolo and William Brown, all of Prosser, Yakima county, Wash.
IRA M. KRUTZ, Register.
n28-f2

New York Store

VANCE & MULFORD, Props.

AS OUR TRADE IN

Children's Clothing

Has greatly increased we have added to our Stock and now have a fine assortment of

CASSIMERE SUITS,
WORSTED SUITS,
CHEVIOTT SUITS,
JERSEY SUITS.

Fine Line of Children's Overcoats.

We carry first class goods and sell them at the lowest prices. Men's Suits, Overcoats, Odd Pants, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, Hose and everything a man wears can be found here.

Good Goods and Low Prices is What Tells.

An examination of our Stock will prove what we say is true.

GEO. S. VANCE,
T. L. P. MULFORD.

Yakima Ave., Opp. Yakima Nat'l Bank.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

When and How It is Coming--Germany's Young Emperor is Restless.

Russia Holding Aloof--Italy's Head Turned by Its German Alliance, Wants to Strike at France.

I see that you appreciate the service which Alexander III is rendering to the continent. The peril to the peace of Europe which the Russian emperor has staved off by his resolute reserve is greater than most people seem to think.

It arises from the restless ambition and nervous anxieties of a group of young generals who surround the German emperor, and who are continually plying him with arguments in favor of going to war at once. Prince Bismarck is much less warlike than his rival, Count Waldersee. But Count Waldersee is exceeded in bellicose urgency by General Wittich, and one or two others who stand very close to the Kaiser. The arguments of these advocates for immediate war are in brief as follows: "Germany is surrounded by foes who wait but an opportunity to deal her a deadly blow. Never shall we be in a better condition to anticipate attack than we are to-day. We have now all the latest and improved weapons, the new magazine rifle, the smokeless powder with which our neighbors are not yet provided. In a few years they will have all our advantages, but just now we have them at almost as great a disadvantage as we had Austria in 1866, when the needle gun swept away the muzzle-loading armies of Francis Joseph. But that is not the only argument in favor of action. Our great generals are now very old. In a few years they will have passed away. If we fight now we shall have combined monopoly of the greatest strategists and the newest weapons. It is a chance which may never recur. War, then, war, at the earliest possible opportunity, that is the obvious necessity of German policy."

The German emperor is inclined to take this course, but he wavers, and hesitates between the young men and the old. For Bismarck is doubtful of the wisdom of precipitating war, and he is understood to be opposed to it altogether unless he can neutralize Russia. It was to this end that he employed all his eloquence during the czar's visit to Berlin. But he failed, and failed utterly, to commit the czar to any arrangement with the triple alliance. I have received a very curious account of the interview between the czar and the German chancellor, of the accuracy of which there is no doubt. Prince Bismarck, who for several months past has been pressing for the definite annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria, read the czar a memoir in which he sought to prove that his policy had never been opposed to Russia, and that Russia's policy was to join the triple alliance, assent to Austria's extensions to Salonica, and compensate herself by taking Constantinople, and whatever else she pleased of the Ottoman empire. The czar listened in profound silence. When Bismarck had finished he replied, "I shall maintain my reserve. I can enter into no such arrangements." "The czar," said Prince Bismarck afterward, "is inscrutable, incalculable, and as immovable as a rock."

In reality there is nothing inscrutable in the Russian policy. The Czar wills peace. He is not to be tempted into any policy of robbers by promises of plunder. The Berlin settlement was made against Russia, but Russia has accepted it, nor will she tolerate any change in the status quo. She takes her stand on the Berlin treaty, not as the best, or even as a good arrangement, but as the only possible means of avoiding war. From that the Czar refuses to be drawn, and that secures peace.

Bismarck's great mistake has been his inability to understand the character of Alexander III. He imagined that he could manage him as he managed his father. By his Austro-German alliance he thought he could overawe Russia so as to compel the emperor to acquiesce in his policy. There was where he mistook Alexander III. The Czar was not in the least overawed. He was, however, naturally very angry. Instead of being cowed, he was indignant. So far from being coerced into an acceptance of Bismarck's policy, he at once adopted a policy of calm and resolute reserve. He wants nothing but peace. He will not be seduced into a policy of aggression, the path to which has been made easy to him in vain. He holds himself aloof from leagues of peace, which are in reality leagues for partition, and his attitude of armed abstention is at this moment the great safeguard of peace.

If the czar had consented to accept Constantinople as the price of his adhesion to the triple alliance, war would soon have been arranged. Austria might have annexed Bosnia; in that case the Servians in that province and in that kingdom would have flown to arms. Or Austria might have been pushed forward to intervene in force in Servia. Then again there would be war. This, of course, may still be done, but it will not be done unless Germany feels secure of Russia confining her attentions to Austria or to Austria and Turkey. The first object of the war party in Germany is the neutrification of Russia, whether by involving her in an eastern war or by bribing her with Turkish territory is a matter of indifference to them. They would gladly see Russia involved in a war with Austria if they were quite sure that Austria was strong enough to divert all the Russian forces. There, however, is the weak point in their calculations. The Russians believe that they need not detail more than 200,000 men to render an effective account of Austria if they should be forced into war. The rest of their troops they will keep in readiness for German foes. As long as there is a strong mobile force in Russia available for action on the German frontier, so long will the peace of Europe be freed from its greatest peril. Once let the Russian factor be eliminated or neutralized and you would see the long-expected war, which any accident may begin, but the end of which no one can foresee short of the absolute extinction of one or other of the combatants.

How would war begin! War would begin between France and Italy. It was arranged for this year, and Crispi is said to have declared that he would never have consented to impose the sacrifices which are crushing Italian finances if he had not been assured that war was certain in May. According to the plan of the war party at Berlin, Italy was to be pushed forward to attack France. This is no difficult matter. Signor Crispi is a parvenu, whose head has been completely turned by the alliance with Prince Bismarck. France, however, will not go to war with Italy unless Italy takes the initiative. Italy will not take the initiative unless secure of German help. Germany cannot give that help until she has squared Russia. Russia refuses to be squared. So there will be no war—at least not yet, although no one, of course, can pretend to know what the chapter of accidents may bring forth.

Russia will not begin war, but if she is attacked she will never end it until her assailant sues for peace. There is not much danger that she will be attacked because of the attitude of France. If once Russia and Germany are at war, the French nation, whatever government might be in power, would fling itself upon the German frontier. If the government refused, there would be a revolution as a preface to war. But war there would be, without any treaty or even understanding. The French army could not be held in the leash when Germany was engaged in a Russian campaign. Hence if Germany fights Russia she must also fight France.

This is the new alliance of peace which balances the triple alliance of central Europe. There is no need of apprehension as to the Balkan. Russia will not interfere if other powers keep their hands off. Prince Ferdinand may come or Prince Ferdinand may go. The sultan is not likely to be drawn into the triple alliance, but this perpetual fidgeting and fussing of the restless Kaiser is proving a somewhat severe strain on the nerves of Europe. AN OLD DIPLOMAT.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Steel Cars.

Chicago *News:* During the last two or three months a mysterious proceeding has been going on at the Chicago Forge and Bolt Works. At last it leaked out that the mysterious mechanism that was being put together was a railway car. It is understood that its originator is named Ford, and is backed by capitalists from Missouri. The distinctive feature of the car is the fact that it is all iron or steel. The roof, sides and end of the car are made of steel boiler plates riveted together, and it is nothing more or less than a huge boiler. It is not quite round, however, being somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe—the round part being the top. In the bottom, it is said, are several steel girders packed in cement, much the same as in the Pullman cars. Along the sides is an array of windows precisely similar to those of an ordinary passenger coach. The top of the car is destitute of the heavy roof and ventilating arrangement that is seen on ordinary cars. It is said that ventilation is secured by pumping air into the car through pipes. These pipes in winter will furnish warm air. There is also a system of ventilators around the windows. The inventor says that it won't burn up, it will last longer, it won't telescope in a collision, and it is cheaper.

Care of the Finger Nails.

The half-moon, which is esteemed so great a beauty, if carefully attended to, will increase in time, and even where it is almost obliterated will grow to be very beautiful. Many people think pushing the skin back from the nail will show it more. By this practice the delicate hem which holds the upper and under skins together is totally destroyed, and the ends of the fingers have an ugly yellow growth encircling the nail, instead of the delicate framework which nature intended. Then the way in which the nail is cut can totally change the shape of the fingers. By cutting the nails close at the sides and keeping the corners from adhering to the skin, hang-nails can be avoided. When the nails are thin and inclined to break, frequent oiling is necessary, and the nails should never be polished except when some oily substance is used besides the powder. This keeps the nails more pliable, and no matter how thin they are, if properly treated they are no more liable to break than thicker ones. Another thing that is bad for the nails is polishing them too roughly. They should be lightly touched, and not rubbed until they become heated. This is one cause of white spots coming on the nail and marring its beauty.

MENDICANT MASQUERADERS.

Assuming Disguises in Order to Gain Money and Food.

A Man Who Works the "Fit" Racket --Tramps as Students of Human Nature--The Beggars' Dens.

N. Y. *Star:* "I'm a dodgin' the cop," said a dirty little vagrant to the writer.

This was in reply to a question as to "What the deuce he was hiding in that doorway for?"

A short conversation disclosed the fact that this young Arab was one of the large class of children beggars who infest the streets, day and night, trading on the sympathies of the public, and especially the female portion of it.

It is a strange life that of a beggar. A devil-may-care sort of wandering up and down independence, with no anxiety as to taxes, thieves or rent-day, and being entirely removed from the common responsibilities attaching to ordinary citizens. Begging as a profession is of course largely confined to great cities. It is an integral part of the social life of all densely populated centers of all nationalities. No organized community is without its horde of beggars, who, either from choice or necessity, subsist on public relief or private charity. The activity of beggars is surprising, and the love of adventure is strong upon them. They have a passion for travel and gratify it at the expense of a generous and credulous public.

"Why," said one of the fraternity, "I can git all over the states and not 'arn a cent. How do I do it? Well, that's mighty easy. Now, you see, I shouldn't tramp it. No, sir. A first-class beggar isn't a tramp no how. That's wot I hope I never shall come to in this world, whatsumdever I may be in the next. Well, I should make up according to the character."

"What do you mean by 'make-up?' That's a theatrical term," suggested the reporter.

"Oh, well, it's professional, I can tell you. Ain't beggars actors? You kin bet they ain't not wot they seem half nor their time, so they're actors! I sometimes make up with soger regimentals and then agin with sailor's togs, all as it comes, d'ye see. If it'll pay to have only one leg or one arm, why, in course, I cuts 'em off."

"Cut off your limbs?"

"Well, I don't 'zactly cut 'em off, but then I has to seem to do it, so as to gull the public," and the wretch fairly grinned at the idea of his rascality.

"But," continued he, "the blind dodge pays the best. It do so work on the people. Nearly everybody'll give a cent to help the poor blind man and his starving family at home."

"Well, as I was sayin', any of the fly dodges 'ud fetch 'nuff to put a fellow along to the next city, and then all he's got to do is to keep up the old game, 'cos there's allays plenty o' fools about, and that's how I travel. No, sir, I don't tramp it."

"Did you ever deadhead your way on the railroad?"

"No, sir," (indignantly). "I never 'beat.' I pays my way like a gentleman" (beggar).

An instance of the tricks of these gentlemen is illustrated by the following case: "Last week a man fell to the ground apparently in a fit, prostrated by the heat. He made it clear to the anxious spectators that he was homeless and starving. A collection was proposed. The sunstruck rogue lay perfectly still, doubtless thinking of the merry chink of the coin which would sound as music to his ears. A bystander said suddenly, 'let's call the police and take him to the station.' The electric effect these words had upon the prostrate scoundrel was marvelous. He started to his feet and slunk away like a whipped cur."

A woman accosted the writer: "Please give me a penny yer 'onor. I'm a poor lone woman, and I want to get a dime to pay for a night's lodging." She was old, bent almost double, and had a pinched, washed-out appearance, but she was full of liquor. The coin was refused. In an instant the seemingly decrepit old hag straightened up, poured forth a volley of oaths and threatened to knife the first man that insulted her. Then she passed on and accosting a gentleman only a few yards off repeated her unsavory whine.

Beggars have their likes and dislikes. Wet days are an abomination to them; so are bitter cold days. They prefer moderately cool, clear and dry weather, when locomotion is not impeded and folks do not shut themselves within doors or bury themselves in huge, clumsy wrappers. They love good liquor, and are very particular as to their food. Cash, not food, is their object. They are social beings; like birds of a feather they flock together, frequenting certain haunts well known to the fraternity, and living very much in common.

There is a kind of Freemasonry among them which is recognized by the craft in all countries and under all circumstances. This refers to professionals, and not to timid amateurs who have been driven to desperation by reverses, and who are just entering, as raw recruits, the grand army of beggars. As a class, they are an amusing and impudent set of fellows. They eat, drink, and are merry, without thought of to-morrow. They are active, cunning, and desperate spollers. That man is fortunate who has not been taken in and done for by some sharp practitioners of the beggar stripe. No matter what are their representations, nine out of ten are false. Beggars are cheap frauds—too lazy to work, and almost too lazy to eat. You know they are cheating you, despite their pitiful tale of destitution, which they have repeated fifty times during the day. You haven't the heart to give them into custody. They won't go, but stand with their miserable, sneaking faces close to yours, their breath reeking with the filthy odors of the last vile stuff they have imbibed.

The tramp is a variety of the genus beggar. Many of these vagabonds are ugly customers. When roused they stop at nothing, not even bloodshed, to accomplish their nefarious ends. Unlike the beggar proper, the tramp has no settled location. Beggars will work a city or district for weeks, often for months, living at a common den. Tramps have no home life to attract them long in any place. They are the very pariahs of society. Honest workingmen, however, have to "tramp" for employment; but there is no affinity between them and the loafers who hate work as the devil is said to hate holy water.

But a tramp's life is not all sunshine. "Easy life," said one the other day, "well, that's just how you look at it. Oh, it ain't like hard work; but anyhow tramping ain't all clover. No, I wasn't always a tramp; but that's wot I am now, and I shan't be nothing else. I didn't mind working hard at one time, but there was a long slack, and everything went wrong. I kept along somehow, scraping and pawning until my old woman fell sick, and I got on the drunk. Then I went away, tramped for work, but got none. So I got back, and Sal had been looked arter by some folks, and we jogged together for awhile, but it didn't last. I had to go on the tramp again, and it wasn't long before I got kinder used to the thing. Once a tramp, always a tramp; that's wot I think. It's hard for a feller to settle down to a quiet respectable life when he's been on the move for some time. Well, the long and short of it is I'm a regular out-and-out tramp."

"Some of you chaps remain in the city during the warm weather, don't you?" asked the writer.

"Not the real thoroughbred tramp, sir. He just makes for the country or the seaside, the same as the fellows with plenty of money. They ain't no tramps wot sleeps in wagons and trucks at night, they are only common beggars. A tramp has his tastes, and he wanders about with the object of doing the best he can for himself, and no tramp would stop in the city roasting himself, when he can live like a gentleman among gentlemen. All a tramp's got to do is to study human nature, and he'll come out all right."

A beggars' den has its peculiarities. It is not a wretched, poverty-stricken place by any means. The useful is studied rather than the ornamental, but most of these dens, notwithstanding the dirt, are comfortably furnished. Poverty is the lot of the honest toiler, not of the strolling vagabond.

The den is not located in a fine neighborhood, but then it has its advantages in being admirably suited to the needs of the class patronizing it. In regions below, often down steep slimy steps, may be found in certain quarters of the city, basements stretching far away under ground. Here professional beggars hold their nightly revels, and enjoy "high life below stairs." Here they count their gains, and when business is good, debauchery goes far into the night, till one after another they fall to the ground, where they snore away their dissipation until they are ready to renew again the day's "toil."

There are also beggars who are something more than ameteurs, and yet not professionals. These people beg not from choice but from compulsion. Often they are the victims of their own wrong-doing, like Oakley, the bank embezzler. These homeless creatures patronize such places as the "Shiloh Shelter." At these houses of refuge may be seen every night hundreds of wretches who have drifted about during the day, begging their way to their chosen place of shelter.

There is still another class who are so low as to have no thought of any residence other than the police-station. The men are so crushed that they are lost to all shame, hope or decency, and the women are generally abandoned creatures irretrievably ruined by drink and disease. Of juvenile mendicants there is no end. There are over 2000 vagrant children in the various charitable institutions of the city, hearly half of these being professional beggars, who have been sent out by their parents or guardians (?) to beg for a living, and who have been rescued by the authorities. The streets also swarm with precocious youthful beggars, who are able to do everything but work. For the most part these urchins are smart, but have been, in the language of one of their number, "licked into shape by hard living and hard usage."

Doom of the Flannel Shirt.

Letters from England state positively that the flannel shirt is doomed. The fiat has gone forth. For tennis and outings next season a canvas material will be largely used and the striped pantaloons, or bags, as the English call them, will be made of flannel as before. For general wear the white shirt resumes its old position and will become again the only proper thing for morning, as it has always been for evening dress.

—Highest price paid for eggs and butter at Boyers & Co.'s.

FOR WOMEN ONLY.

How the Sex May Acquire and Perpetuate Youth and Beauty.

Various Reliable Recipes---Lotions That Are Good and Lotions That Are Injurious.

The following extracts are from advance sheets of Drs. Campbell and Brown's book:

Tight lacing is generally admitted to be a frightful source of injury to health and detrimental to the complexion. We hope that in the not far distant future it will be viewed in its true light as more barbarous than the custom of the Chinese in compressing their children's feet.

Pure olive or almond oil may be safely used as a cosmetic. When the face is dry and painful cold cream or other suitable preparations should be spread over it thickly at bedtime and allowed to remain all night. It diminishes undue redness by soothing, and when skillfully applied in the daytime improves the look of a dry skin by imparting an appearance of brightness.

Preparations sold under the name of "milk" are usually harmful and should be avoided. They contain a large proportion of alcohol, as a rule.

In olden times the milk baths were held in great repute—as a cosmetic. Asses' milk was preferred, and one notorious matron, Poppea, is said to have kept 500 asses to supply milk for her toilet. Even in her banishment she was attended by fifty of these animals for this purpose.

She invented a cosmetic called Poppeanum, which consisted of wheat flour, honey and asses milk boiled together.

Buttermilk, applied at bedtime and left on all night, is an effective remedy for sunburn, and persistent use of buttermilk often removes freckles. Elder flower water is also an effective and more elegant preparation for the removal of freckles.

Powders employed for the face are composed of either vegetables or mineral substances. Vegetable face powders are usually composed of fine wheat starch, with or without oris root, variously scented and sometimes tinted. Wheat starch alone is often used, while oatmeal, bran and other simple vegetable powders are sometimes employed. Of mineral substances, chalk, bismuth, oxide of zinc and magnesia are the ones most commonly used. Of these, zinc and bismuth are open to the objection that they gradually blacken when exposed to emanations from the skin or the atmosphere of a crowded room.

Some of the face powders that are sold contain irritating impurities. Much of the damage done to skin by powdering is due to impure powders.

Persistent and careless powdering permanently destroys possibility of natural beauty of complexion by injury of the skin mainly through drying up its sources of oil.

As scarcely any lady who has reached the age of twenty-five is unacquainted with the powder puff, and hundreds of young girls upon the stage are obliged to use it nightly, I purpose in next week's beauty column to give the experiences of several women who have retained beautiful complexions in spite of the use of powder, Drs. Campbell and Brown to the contrary notwithstanding.

While they are excellent authorities, they are men, and therefore cannot know from actual experience, outside of hygiene, what will preserve and perpetuate a good complexion, as used by those members of the fair sex who have made it a life study.

Ladies with an oily skin may bathe the face with the following lotion:

Half an ounce of borax.
One ounce of pure glycerine.
One quart of camphor water.

It is healing and whitening.

I will venture to say that any one using the lotion below will never have a rough skin under any circumstances. Not long ago an enterprising individual advertised this lotion extensively and sold it at a fancy price of $1 for a four ounce bottle. Any druggist will put it up for twenty-five cents.

Three ounces rose water.
One ounce (or less) of glycerine.
Two drops of carbolic acid.
After washing, rub a few drops into the face, neck and hands.

A toilet water that makes the skin as soft as velvet after bathing is made of

One pound of barley meal.
Two pounds of bran.
One ounce of borax.
Dissolve in two quarts of water; strain into an ordinary bath of about thirty gallons.

Another equally refreshing is:

One ounce of tincture of camphor.
Half an ounce of benzine.
Two ounces of cologne water.
Drop slowly into the bathing water.

The following is an excellent substitute for a milk bath:

Half pound marshmallow flour.
Quarter of a pound of hyssop erb,
Four pounds of bran flour.
Put into a cheese-cloth bag and add to an ordinary bath.

A mask covering face and neck by many is advocated, but its only benefit is that it causes perspiration, which of course is whitening. This effect can be produced without the mask and is just as beneficial.

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