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VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 22, 1884.

NO. 13.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

A WEEKLY PAPER AT  
GO CENTS A YEAR.Ten copies one year or 20 copies six months  
\$5.00.

The Spirit of Kansas,

PROHIBITION AND ANTI-MONOPOLY.

devoted to the interests of the Farmer, Me-  
chanic, Laborer, Miner, and all working men;  
an advocate of sobriety, industry, economy,  
and the social and moral elevation of man-  
kind; an opponent of monopolies, monied  
aristocracy, and political machinery for pro-  
moting officeholders. A paper for the farm  
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second class matter.

NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION.

State Central Committee.

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G. F. KIMBALL, Topeka Secretary.  
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President, Mrs. LAURA B. FIELDS,  
Leavenworth.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

The lady readers of this department are  
invited to make free use of this column.  
If there is anything which you would  
like to know we feel sure that some of  
our many readers will be able to answer  
your questions. Correspondence is in-  
vited.

CREAM OF BEETS.

One tablespoon butter and one of  
flour; stir till smoothly mixed and add  
half cup at a time one quart of boiling  
milk; season slightly with salt, pepper  
and nutmeg. To this add a puree of  
beets, made by mashing through a fine  
tin sieve well-cooked beets; or a cream  
of salmon can be made by adding a puree  
of salmon. Any vegetable or fish  
may be used making a variety of soups.

BROILING SALMON.

Wash and cut in slices about one  
inch thick and place in cold and salted  
water a short time, then place between  
the bars of a gridiron buttered fish,  
and broil over the coals about five minutes  
on each side, and serve on a hot platter  
Season with salt, pepper and butter.

APPLE JELLY.

First take off the fat from the broth  
in which chicken or turkey was boiled,  
then to each quart of stock take white  
and shell of one egg and one tablespoon  
of cold water. Put white, shell and wa-  
ter in sauce pan, add stock and two  
packages of gelatine (two packages  
will harden three pints of stock if given  
time enough). Stir till the gelatine  
is dissolved; when egg hardens, gela-  
tine entirely dissolved, and soup looks  
clear under the egg as that floats on  
the top, strain through a double towel  
place in a colander over a bowl. Season  
with salt if needed and a wine  
glass of Sherry or Madeira wine to each  
quart of jelly. Dip towel in hot water  
and wring out before straining water.  
Part of the jelly after being strained  
may be colored with caramel, made by  
putting a heaping tablespoon of com-  
mon brown sugar in frying pan, stir  
till dark brown adding very little wa-  
ter, then another tablespoon of sugar,  
stir till dissolved, then another, and so  
on till a half pint of sugar is used; strain  
and bottle and it is ready for coloring

soups, sauces, jellies and gravies. Will  
keep nicely.

BAKED HALIBUT.

Use neck of halibut, the thin part  
just below the head, under the gills.  
Wash in cold water, and if not ready  
to use let it stand in cold water. Put  
butter drippings or pieces of salt pork  
in baking pan, and lay in the fish and  
bake three quarters of an hour, basting  
with the drippings, being careful not  
to let it burn, place it on hot platter  
without breaking the fish and serve  
with tomato sauce around it. To three  
pounds of fish take a pint of canned or  
fresh tomatoes, cook and season with  
salt, pepper, and if wished, a clove of  
garlic chopped very fine.

BOILED MACARONI.

Buy what is called spaghetti or  
thread macaroni. Do not wash. Have  
saucepan on fire half-full of boiling wa-  
ter, with a heaping tablespoon of salt,  
add macaroni and boil till tender—till  
it can be broken between fleshy part of  
your fingers—about ten minutes, drain  
and cover with plenty of cold water.  
Let stand till cold, and drain and dress  
with some of the following sauces, re-  
heat and serve.

WHITE SAUCE.

Mix in saucepan over fire one table-  
spoon each butter and flour till smooth  
then add gradually one pint of water,  
season; add a little of this to the drain-  
ed macaroni, heat, stirring gently; serve.

BIRD LICE.

Change the birds from the cage they  
are into a clean one at night, say nine  
or ten o'clock. Have no light in the  
room until you go to change them, as  
the lice will not leave the birds in the  
light. If the cage hangs against the  
wall the lice will go to the wall; tack a  
cotton fannel cloth on the wall, then  
remove the cloth. Do this a few times  
and you will soon be rid of them all.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Will last a great deal longer if when  
new they are put in a kettle of cold wa-  
ter with a handful of salt. Boil a couple  
of hours, then take off and let the  
chimney stand in it until cold. This  
process, I can say from experience,  
toughens them very much.

WASH WHITE-WASHED WALLS.

With vinegar to make paper stick.  
Add a little alum to paste to hasten  
drying. Camphor will prevent moths;  
the gum near your silver will keep it  
bright. Vinegar will remove lime  
from carpets. If a skillet, pot or dish  
gets burnt in using do not scrape it, but  
put a little water and ashes in and let  
it get warm; it will come off nicely.

BROWN SAUCE.

Stir over fire till brown one tea-  
spoon each butter and flour, then add  
broth or water little at a time (always  
stirring till smooth before adding more),  
till you have used one pint; season,  
add a little to drained macaroni, heat  
and serve.

TOMATO SAUCE.

Rub stewed tomatoes through a puree  
sieve with a potato in ashes. Take  
one cup and add one cup thick white  
sauce; season with salt, pepper bay-  
leaf, mace, cloves and marjoram; add  
a little to drained macaroni, heat and  
seave.

FANCY MACARONI.

Take one-quarter cup each of the  
three sauces to one pound macaroni,

just enough to moisten, add to this a  
cup of chopped cold ham, chicken or  
tongue; heat and serve.

BOILED MACARONI WITH CHEESE.

Boil as above, drain, moisten with  
white sauce and add grated cheese in  
proportion of quarter of a pound to  
one pound macaroni. Dry cheese is  
best; if Italian or Parmesan cheese is  
used take only half as much.

BAKED MACARONI WITH CHEESE.

Add to drained macaroni some drain-  
sauce, place in baking dish alternating  
with layers of grated cheese, using  
quarter pound cheese to pound maca-  
roni. On the top sprinkle one quarter  
inch thick with fine bread or cracker  
crumbs, and brown with bits of butter.  
Put in oven, broiled and serve.

FRIED LIVER.

Cut quarter pound bacon in thin  
slices and fry. Prepare one pound liver  
by slicing then, skinning and scalding  
(pouring boiling water over it turning  
pouces and then pouring off water),  
then rolling in flour. When bacon is  
brown take up and put in liver, frying  
till brown. Bacon may be served with  
the liver.

SWISS PUDDING.

One half pound flour (two cups),  
heaping teaspoon salt. Mix well then  
rub together one quarter pound (about  
a cup) granulated sugar and two ounces  
(two tablespoons) cold butter. Mix all  
together, make a wall in the mixture  
and add one egg, one teaspoon extract  
lemon, and just enough sweet milk to  
make a soft batter like cake. Pour at  
once into mold that has been prepared  
before by rubbing with cold butter,  
dusting with flour, shaking and then  
turning out unnecessary flour. Place  
mold with cover on in sauce pan with  
boiling water two-thirds up side of  
mold; or in a steamer and steam three  
quarters of an hour, or till can run  
broom split in it. Serve hot.

CREAM SAUCE.

Mix together in saucepan over fire  
one tablespoon each butter and flour  
till smooth, add in small quantities  
one pint milk till like thick cream;  
when smooth and boiling stir in two  
heaping tablespoons sugar and one tea-  
spoon extract lemon. A plainer sauce  
can be made by using water instead of  
milk.

BOILING WATER.

If poured on apple stains before  
washing will take them out.

HAIR FALLING OUT.

Steep a handful of sage leaves in a  
quart of water; strain and dissolve in  
the liquid one ounce of borax. Wash  
the scalp once or twice a week in this  
preparation.

A new fellow has got hold of the  
Carbondale Independent. He seems to  
be made up of gall, wormwood, and  
vinegar.

A warm winter is predicted. A cold  
winter is predicted. A dry winter by  
some and a wet winter by some. Per-  
haps the corn husks and the musk rats  
know as much about it as the common  
weather prophet.

The sooner confidence is restored and  
business settled the better it will be for  
the country. President Cleveland's  
administration will be safe, conserva-  
tive and economical, with nothing to  
disturb sound business growth.

"Sleeping Love."

A fine steel engraving of Perault's  
charming picture, "Sleeping Love," has  
been offered by the publishers of Godley's  
Lady's Book to every new subscriber to  
the magazine for the year 1885. The  
plate is a very artistic one, beautifully  
printed on thick paper of a size suitable  
for handsome framing. The subject, a  
little dimpled Love, adorned with noth-  
ing but his baby charms, is lying on a  
soft grassy couch, fast asleep among the  
wild flowers, his round, white limbs ap-  
proaching the cool umbrage of a pond of  
water-lilies. One little chubby hand  
rests lightly on his unstrung bow, which  
is lying under him, while the other hand  
is softly pressed upon his cheek, the  
plump fingers threading the wavy masses  
of his floating hair. Under the right arm  
and shoulder one little downy wing is  
snugly tucked away, when the other  
peeps up from the back with pretty sug-  
gestiveness. Overhead are drooping,  
shadowy boughs covered with rich foli-  
age, and the background reveals a deep  
perspective of cool forest shade. The  
picture is one of striking simplicity, yet  
admirable composition, and the figure of  
the "Sleeping Love" himself, with droop-  
ing eyelids and softly lips that offset the  
rounded beauty of babyhood, is one of  
the prettiest you could well conceive of.  
Messrs. J. H. Haulenbeck & Co., prop-  
rietary of Godley's Lady's Book, have pro-  
duced this charming picture most suc-  
cessfully. It is much admired by some  
of the most fastidious connoisseurs.

The exceptional success of the Christ-  
mas number of Harper's Magazine last year  
has lead the editors and publishers to at-  
tempt this year to disappoint the public  
agreeably by giving them a still finer  
Number. Announcement is made that  
the coming December issue will contain  
no less than six separately printed plates,  
besides several other full page illustra-  
tions, the frontispieces being a reproduction,  
in the highest art of the wood-en-  
graver, of the charming picture of "The  
Boy Jesus in the Temple," by Professor  
Hofmann of Dresden, one of the chief  
contributions of modern painting to re-  
ligious art. The engraving is the work  
of W. B. Closson, from whose graver comes  
also in the same issue a reproduction of  
the "Flora" of Titian. The literary and  
artistic contents otherwise furnish an ex-  
traordinary and delightful variety of  
sketch, story, poetry, art and music;  
while in the *Easy Chair* Mr. Curtis writes  
of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan at  
the Christmas Fireside," and in the  
*Drawer* Mr. Warner has a pleasant pre-  
fatory word as to "The Universal Christ-  
mas Feast."

If you wish to know what you eat in  
the shape of Baking Powder, boil a lit-  
tle in water. Ammonia smells, alum al-  
so and tastes bitter; starch, flour or fill-  
ing of any kind, weight, will be left in  
the cup, while if made from Cream of  
Tartar and Soda, like DeLand's Chemi-  
cal Baking Powder, it will leave the  
water clear.

DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder is  
now offered by our merchants, and after  
making this test our friends will have  
learned how to detect one imposition at  
least. DeLand & Co., ought to have a  
reward.

The Topeka Tribune, a paper for col-  
ored people, says "Leave politics alone  
and go home and go to work". This  
is excellent advice. Not one of the ex-  
isting political parties would do more  
for the colored man than the other. It  
is not politics that the colored people  
need. All that they do need is indus-  
try, sobriety, and economy. Let  
them cultivate these persistently and  
other needs will come to them.

Godley's Lady's Book

Is the oldest family magazine in Amer-  
ica, and is conceded by the press and  
public to be the leading fashion maga-  
zine, especially so, as its circulation  
probably covers the largest area of any  
in American publication, its patrons be-  
ing found in every civilized country un-  
der the sun. 1885 will mark the fifty-  
fifth year of this magazine, and it is pro-  
posed that it shall not only exceed in  
excellence in every department anything  
in its previous history, but surpass in at-  
tractiveness, quality and quantity any  
other magazine published for the same  
price. The magazine, during 1885 will  
contain—

1000 pages of reading, consisting of  
Stories, Novels, Romance, Sketches, Po-  
etry, History, Biographies, by the best  
magazine writers; also, Art and Current  
Notes, Charades, Dialogues, Lessons on  
Dressmaking and Cooking.

200 Practical Recipes; besides descrip-  
tions of fashions, domestic and foreign.

150 pages illustrated fashion in colors,  
and black and white.

50 pages illustrating fancy-work in col-  
ors, and black and white.

24 pages of select music.

18 beautiful engravings.

12 illustrations of architectural de-  
sign; besides illustrations of household  
interiors and stories.

Each subscriber will be allowed to  
make a selection each month of a "Full  
Sized Cut Paper Pattern" of any design  
illustrated in the magazine without extra  
cost; these patterns are worth more than  
the price of the magazine. We will al-  
so present to every subscriber a steel  
engraving (for framing) of Perault's cel-  
ebrated picture "Sleeping Love" pre-  
pared expressly for this Magazine.

As Godley's Lady's Book has faithfully  
observed its promise with the public for  
fifty-four years; there need be no doubt  
about the above offer being fulfilled to  
the letter. Subscription price \$2.00 a  
year. Sample copies, 15 cents.

Address,

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

P. O. Lock Box H H.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Journalistic Change.

W. P. Tomlinson, retired last Monday  
from the editorial charge of the *State  
Journal*, and as he goes out all will say  
with one voice that Mr. Tomlinson has  
althrough a very radical democrat, pursu-  
ed an honest and straightforward course  
during the late campaign and he has cer-  
tainly made the most of the material he  
has had to work with. Col. S. N. Wood,  
now assumes the position as editor in  
chief and we are sorry to say that now  
will come a time, when the *State Jour-  
nal* will loose its late brilliancy that it  
had under Mr. Tomlinson's management.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* speaking of  
the remarkable prohibition vote in  
Allegheny and Chattanooga counties,  
New York, says "Those campmeetings  
sowed the seed that ripened into 2,000  
prohibition votes. It was the old, old  
story, while the husbandman slept the  
enemy sowed tares." Well those camp-  
meetings are to be carried into every  
quarter of the union before another  
presidential election. What then will  
the harvest be?

Almost any other prominent republi-  
can, or any good capable republican  
not prominent might have been elected.  
Edmunds would have beaten Cleve-  
land, so would Arthur, or Ben Harrison  
or Robert Lincoln, or Judge Gresham,  
but with the prestige of power gone,  
not one of these nor any other Republi-  
can can do it without egregious blun-  
ders on the part of the Democratic man-  
agers to help them.



# Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1884.

G. F. KIMBALL, Editor and Publisher.

## NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY.

Call for State Convention.

The Presidential campaign for 1884 has passed into history. The Prohibition party in Kansas has cast about 4500 votes, which result, as an embodiment of sentiment on economic and moral question, has been obtained without funds, speakers, public demonstrations, and without a complete state organization. These votes, as an earnest, thoughtful, manifestation of political judgment on the part of the voters of Kansas, have been gathered from seventy-five counties of the state, leaving out Barber, Harper, and Hodgeman in the southwest, and Ellis, Sheridan and Rawlins in the northeast. With an expenditure in time money and effort, one-fourth as great as that made by the dominant political party of Kansas, it is safe to assume that the National Prohibition party of the state, would have polled a vote tenfold greater than stands recorded as the vote of 1884. The national vote in 1880 was 10,305; it is estimated as approximating 200,000 in 1884. The party has thus forced itself into recognition and becomes a solidified factor in the morals and politics of coming ages.

The liquor traffic not only ruins our homes, but its influences invade our fields of industry, affecting our labor system, our trade and commerce, and our financial relations, and is the most gigantic of the many monopolies, that threaten our social and political existence, and is gradually undermining the grand republican principles upon which our government itself is founded. Alcoholism is the most damning crime of the age. All Godly means must be used to stamp it out, and the National Prohibition party has come to perform that act. For that purpose, and in all honorable ways to ameliorate the condition of our race, as a party, we will in the fear of God, and with His guidance, continue the contest, until victory, in the complete abolishment of alcohol in all its forms, from every inch of land, and every mouth and brain in America, is secured.

With the wishes or walls of existing parties we have sought to do; to them we cast off all allegiance, and cordially invite all who are ready to do as we have done, to unite with us and push the grand work. We have launched our ship of state upon the troubled sea of politics. She has made her trial trip in safety, and proved herself staunch and sea-worthy. We have now to lay in stores, and have her well manned, officered and equipped for a successful voyage. Many eyes are turned anxiously toward her. Many fond hopes are enshrined within her. Many earnest prayers are going up for her safety and success, and we have faith that these prayers will be answered. For the first time since the movement was organized in Farwell Hall in Chicago on September first, 1869, it has been able to break the shackles of party. It now enters the national field to join issue with alcoholism as represented in existing parties. Conventions have been held or called in many of the states, to compare notes, and perfect a closer organization. It is no time for Kansas to be behind. True we have constitutional and statutory prohibition. This is not enough. We are not to confine our efforts within our own state lines. We strike for national prohibition as well. We realize the importance of being in harmony with the national party in order to realize the full effects of prohibition.

At a conference had on the 19th day of this month, in the city of Topeka, of prominent members of the prohibition party in Topeka, and many other parts of Kansas, including Governor St. John and several prominent anti-monopolists, a resolution was most enthusiastically adopted, requesting the Prohibition State Central committee of Kansas, to call a state convention, as early as practicable, for the purpose of having more extended consultation in regard to plans for future labor in the interest of temperance and prohibition, and to perfect the organization of the party throughout the length and breadth of the state.

Therefore in accordance with the spirit of this resolution the State Central Committee hereby issues this call for a State convention to be held in the Senate Chamber, at Topeka, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m. All persons, friendly to the cause of National Prohibition, standing squarely and unequivocally upon the platform adopted at Pittsburg, July 23rd, 1884,

and at Lawrence on September 2nd, 1884, and all who can cordially and earnestly affiliate with this political movement, are by this call heartily invited to unite with others in the selection of delegates to this convention.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, as a potential ally in the crusade against alcohol and the saloon, is most sincerely requested to send delegates to this convention, on any basis of representation that may seem to them most desirable and equitable, certificates of membership only, being required.

In order to give every county in the state a delegate representation in the convention, the committee have made an apportionment based on the population of the counties, as returned in 1884 as below stated. Every unorganized county will be entitled to one delegate. In addition thereto, each Prohibition club organized on the Pittsburg and Lawrence platforms will be entitled to three delegates.

It is recommended by the committee, that the friends of this political organization in each county, meet at their respective county seats, or other centres, and make selections of their delegates on or before Saturday December 13th, 1884.

The apportionment of delegates, for the several organized counties is made as follows:

COUNTIES	NO. DEL.	COUNTIES	NO. DEL.
Allen	5	Finney	1
Anderson	4	Ford	1
Atchison	10	Franklin	1
Barber	1	Graham	1
Barton	3	Greenwood	1
Bourbon	8	Harper	3
Brown	5	Harvey	5
Butler	8	Hodgman	1
Chase	2	Jackson	4
Chautauqua	4	Jefferson	5
Cherokee	9	Jewell	5
Clay	6	Johnson	5
Coffey	7	Kansas	3
Cowley	8	Leavenworth	12
Crawford	8	Lincoln	2
Davis	3	Linn	2
Decatur	1	Lyon	3
Dickinson	7	Marion	3
Doniphan	5	Marshall	4
Douglas	8	McPherson	3
Edwards	1	Montgomery	2
Ellis	2	Morris	6
Ellsworth	3	Neosho	6
Emery	4	Ness	2
Franklin	1	Nowata	2
Gove	3	Osage	8
Graham	1	Osborne	4
Greenwood	1	Ottawa	4
Harper	3	Pawnee	1
Harvey	5	Phillips	3
Hodgman	1	Pottawatomie	1
Hutchinson	1	Pratt	1
Jackson	4	Rawlins	1
Jefferson	5	Sedgewick	10
Jewell	5	Shawnee	18
Johnson	5	Sheridan	1
Kansas	3	Smith	4
Leavenworth	12	Stafford	2
Lincoln	2	Sumner	2
Linn	2	Trego	1
Lyon	3	Wagoner	1
Marion	3	Washington	1
Marshall	4	Wilson	3
McPherson	3	Woodson	3
Montgomery	2	Wyandotte	3
Morris	6		
Neosho	6		
Ness	2		
Nowata	2		
Osage	8		
Osborne	4		
Ottawa	4		
Pawnee	1		
Phillips	3		
Pottawatomie	1		
Pratt	1		
Rawlins	1		
Sedgewick	10		
Shawnee	18		
Sheridan	1		
Smith	4		
Stafford	2		
Sumner	2		
Trego	1		
Wagoner	1		
Washington	1		
Wilson	3		
Woodson	3		
Wyandotte	3		

Dated at Topeka, Kansas, this 21st day of November 1884.

H. J. GARNETT, Chairman.  
G. F. KIMBALL, Secretary.

The democratic party goes into power with a united south, which will naturally be strengthened. The prestige of power may be expected to make secure several more northern states that have been doubtful. Nothing of an ordinary character can change this. Already the National Republican Committee explain that they had this year only one-third the campaign fund of 1880. Where will they find themselves in 1888 with one hundred thousand officials transferred to their opponents?

The democracy then has a long lease of power unless some new element of discord can be introduced to distract them. This may be found in prohibition, and kindred issues. It cannot be denied that it is a leading political question. It must be met, and settled. One of the old parties may possibly do it. The democratic party is quite as liable to endorse it as the republican party. Prohibitory enactments were first made by the democratic party, and more democratic than republican states are now favorable to the policy. We do not expect either party to take up this question. It will become the issue between the democratic and prohibition parties, while the republican will follow the whip party and become extinct. It will be sufficient to divide the solid south, it will be a new issue around which good men, north and south can rally in fraternal efforts. It will do away with carpet-bags and bloody shirts. It will destroy sectional hatred, and introduce a feeling of national union such as the country has needed for years, but which could not be expected while the old partisan antipathies existed.

A Montana bonfire swept over nine hundred square miles, but the Prohibition fire has started that will sweep the country.

The scolding of the political fishwives over the result of the late election will count for just what it is worth and no more.

Let them burn St. John to ashes but when he turns the water on look out for lye that will take the skin from the sore-heads.

## The End of the Republican Party.

It is not probable that the Republican party will ever again attain the ascendancy. The party is dead to all intents and purposes. If it could not hold its ground it is pretty certain that it cannot recover it now that it has been lost. There is no good reason why it should. There is no vital difference between the two old parties. The story of the rebellion has lost its terror. The bloody shirt is no longer a scarecrow. A generation has grown up that recalls only the issues of today. A madness has developed itself since the day of the late election that will convince many of the real need of a change.

The intolerance shown by so many leading Republicans can have but one result. It is not the intolerance of ignorance. It comes from party leaders. No one has shown more of it than Col. John A. Martin who has just been elected governor. No paper has excelled the Atchison Champion in its personal abuse of St. John. The Kansas City Journal encourages personal violence. It was this same spirit that crystallized the public sentiment out of which grew the Republican party.

It is immaterial whether St. John and his supporters acted wisely or unwisely. They violated no law, they outraged no rights of others, they betrayed no one and no party notwithstanding all the foolishness that has been written and said of them. To call St. John a traitor or even an ingrate, is to argue that the Republican party had a divine right to power. The people repudiate the idea; they are the sovereigns who owe no fealty to any king or any party when they choose to leave it. The party leaders have shown only a despotic nature since their defeat which is the best evidence that their defeat was most timely, and so the thinking business men of the nation will interpret these proscription, intolerant manifestations.

New issues are now to come up. The tariff will not answer. The confederate boot and spurred, will not blur from the saddle. Practical reform will be encouraged in many ways. Republican pretensions will be supplanted by actual practice if only for the sake of policy. Economy in the administration will be easy. The interest on the public debt is light and a foolish, almost criminal Republican party has fastened the debt of the nation and prevented its payment for years to come. This concession to capital interests was a chicken that will now come home to roost.

Gov. St. John was in attendance at the State Temperance Union on Wednesday at which he and members of the Prohibition and other parties were ruled out, since the union is hereafter to be only an annex to the republican party. Mr. St. John will remain at home until New Years and will be present at the State Prohibition Convention to be held in this city December 16. After the holidays he will go south in the interest of prohibition and the Third Party. As all he can do in the south will be to the interest of the Democratic party, as politicians see it we may expect yet to see St. John redeemed in the eyes of those proscription republicans who are now burning him in effigy. If he succeeds in breaking the solid south he may make a salvation hole for the republicans to go through, provided they are willing to accept salvation at his hands.

The National Prohibition party will at once begin the work of organizing for the next campaign. It will be carried into every state of the north, south, east and west. The speakers in the country will at once take the field. Mr. St. John will probably spend some months of the coming winter in the south. John B. Finch will continue in the field. John B. Gough will be heard. Prohibition literature will deluge the land. Cheap newspapers, papers advocating constitutional prohibition, State and national will be found in ever household. Those who have said National Prohibition is dead will hear it echoed from pulpit and rostrum, and press within the next six months as never before. Prohibition is not dead neither does it sleep.

St. John made just eight campaign speeches in New York, which represent the concentration of his work in that state. We are afraid it was not St. John who did it. It was Burchard or the Delmonico dinner, or Curtis or some other fellow.

Col. John A. Martin's mean attack upon St. John will not inspire candid people with any more respect for the next governor of the state.

Will defeat kill Blaine as it did Cass, Clay, Webster and Greeley?

## Meeting of the State Temperance Union.

The annual meeting of the state Temperance Union, which should have been held in September, was held in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday of this week. The attendance was very respectable in numbers, and a degree of interest in temperance work was manifest although the union that has heretofore existed was conspicuously absent. It was a mistake to attempt to turn the union into a partisan machine. It was a mistake because it was needless. If the State Union really desired to maintain itself and accomplish the best results it should have kept clear of partisan alliances, especially when it was using in salaries alone \$2800 of money contributed by persons of different political parties.

The report of the president showed that some good work had been done in the past year. His address was admirable indeed, until he came to the political part, when it developed into a partisan harangue entirely out of place.

The election of officers was effected after the most approved plan of party demagogues, and resolutions were forced through that were well calculated to destroy the union nature of the organization and to make it simply an annex to one of the political parties whose future is now under a shadow.

The recommendations to the legislature were of importance. All temperance citizens should endeavor to secure just the legislation advised, not because this body endorse it, but because it will remedy defects that have been found to exist, and which are recognized by every one in sympathy with prohibition.

The party resolution which was forced through despite a brave protest by a very large minority of the convention, will drive from the union all its Democratic, Greenback, and National Prohibition supporters. It was as follows:

Resolved, That as long as the attitude of the two parties in this state remain unchanged, we are unalterably opposed to the formation or maintenance of an independent Prohibition party, and we cordially invite those who have separated from us to return and act with us in the future.

Even the Capital does not approve of this unwise resolution, that was crowded through in a manner that was more offensive to many than the subject matter it contained.

The result was that a meeting was held in the evening by the National Prohibitionists at which it was advised that the State Central Prohibition Committee issue a call for a State Convention, to be held at an early day, and it is understood that such a convention will be called to meet about the middle of December, at which time the organization will be perfected and extended and thorough plans of work for the future perfected.

## Who Killed Jim Blaine?

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
I said Everts, the sinner,  
With my Delmonico dinner,  
I killed poor Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
I said Burchard the hellion,  
With my "Rum, Rome and Rebellion"  
I killed the Knight Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
I, was St. John's admission,  
With my Prohibition,  
I killed dodger Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
We, said the mugwumps,  
We gave him the thumps  
That laid out Mr. Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
Why, the Mulligan letters,  
They bound him fetters,  
And so died Mr. Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
It was over-protection,  
Cries the free trade connection,  
That killed high tariff Blaine.

Who killed Jim Blaine?  
We, thunder the people;  
And echoes from mountain and steeples,  
Say, the people it was who killed Blaine.

Edison has recently discovered that water is one of the most powerful explosives known. A small amount placed in a tube with a platinum wire at each end subjected to a dynamo machine exploded with tremendous force. It has also been found out that a little cold water injected into politics was sufficient to break up a great political machine.

The probability is that every man who voted for St. John will see the day he will be more proud of the act, and thousands who did not do it will wish they had.

## The Significance of the Vote for the President and Vice-President.

The multitude of votes cast for Cleveland and Hendricks mean as those casting them must admit, that the whisky faction shall not be interfered with if not a positive pledge, they shall be fostered and provided for as far as the government has in their power, during the administration.

The multitude cast for the other great party signify the same, for the proof being at hand, that this party, being in power, has fostered and cared for this faction more than for any industry of the country, for at least three administrations, admits of no other construction. Not only have they, administering the government, continued to license it, but have carefully refrained from any legislation to support the action of prohibition states, as Kansas that is flooded with Missouri whiskey and beer having no power to hinder its introduction, since it belongs to the central government to regulate commerce between the states. They have repeatedly sent a representative into the conventions of the whisky-men who assured them that he "was with them" and sometimes said to them "the president is with you." Such a state of things existing, it was not thought necessary by the men of the world-be incoming administration to give further pledges especially as it might influence prohibition voters to leave the party. "To say nothing, there is our strength, for whisky-men understand us and we ought not to frighten the people." The manner of conducting the campaign shows the same. "This is not the time the people are not educated enough, "though there is not one man in a hundred that is not in favor of temperance as a social virtue," to take up this matter. In fact it belongs only to the state: though, licensed everywhere by the only supreme government in our country. Hence if we can secure the administration of the government for the next four years you men are safe for we have the people, or a majority of them will commit themselves by their ballots to our past action and there can be no mistake as to the meaning of the ballots of the rival, the democratic party. So a party lash would be in reserve to keep the people in your interest. Oh ye knights of the cup!

Now put us in power another time. Thus things were arranged in favor of the whisky interest by the politicians, however matters might be turned. The Republicans do well to be angry with the whisky—more for not being their friends in their time of need. Yet they might have known that the Democrats from past experience in bowing to the slave power, could beat them in humbling themselves to whisky interest. Strang to say their wrath is not inflamed against those whom they had brought under obligations, but against the Independent Prohibitionists for whose sakes they would do nothing when asked.

The only redeeming thought in this part of our subject is, that the men who have been deceived by the politicians and made think the whisky interest was not involved and to be taken care of which ever party succeeded did not intend to vote for the evil; and the party lash prepared for them will not prevail over their principles when they know the truth.

The remaining ballots cast, signify dissatisfaction with the administration of our National affairs but only a part of them have a definite meaning. The Greenbackers have no definite remedy for the evils that they complain of. They do not want the matters that are the subject of their discussions removed but corrected and as far as I have heard they have no definite line of corrections; however, their ballots are definite.

The ballots for St. John mean the full determination of the voters to use all lawful measures to prohibit by law throughout the United States the use of alcoholic drinks. This is of so great importance to the interests of our country as to be the main thing for political action. To accomplish it "we will hold on our way appealing to Jehovah like the Revolutionary Fathers and to all our fellow citizens for the rectitude and right of our intentions."

JAMES S. SCOTT.

## Clay Center Kas.

And now the so-called leaders are saying it is time for the republican party to cut loose from prohibition fanatics. Well let them out, but what solid thing have they got to tie to? Dat am a serious question.

Think of it! All the votes cast for Blaine and Belva as well as for Butler and St. John were thrown away.

No. 29.

## SHEEP SKINS.

Go into Leather and see how they manufacture deals with sheep-skins for skins in their raw market "dry salted." med, unhaird and manner to large canned with sumac ad of with coarse ice softer finishes. and of fine texture for high finishes, "ack" if the skin is strength, for whisky-men understand us and we ought not to frighten the people." The manner of conducting the campaign shows the same. "This is not the time the people are not educated enough, "though there is not one man in a hundred that is not in favor of temperance as a social virtue," to take up this matter. In fact it belongs only to the state: though, licensed everywhere by the only supreme government in our country. Hence if we can secure the administration of the government for the next four years you men are safe for we have the people, or a majority of them will commit themselves by their ballots to our past action and there can be no mistake as to the meaning of the ballots of the rival, the democratic party. So a party lash would be in reserve to keep the people in your interest. Oh ye knights of the cup!

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## Musty Odor.

Musty Odor. scented by the presence of mold or mildew in the air. The so-called smell which comes from where there is no mold or mildew in the air which the ground constantly and being unable to get rid of the germs plants which exist in exceedingly dangerous producing so-called fevers, diphtheria, disorders. The best and preventing we good ventilation, so that have a good wind through all our quarters matches and one or two in the room to prevent match made as for infirmary of flowers of ed over a sheet of is then rolled up and this is set on fire and burns slowly, as acid which is one of the causes of the of all kinds, and is



The whiskey democracy must go too. The people wanted a new deal and they got it.

Party slavery is just as dishonorable as human slavery.

St. John may be a crank, but a few turns of it have set a host of fellows to quailing.

Prohibition has had no setback either in this state or in the nation. Stick a pin right here.

It was a bad season for B's; neither Blaine, Butler nor Belva got in much honey. They were all B's waxed. Prohibition is the stone that the Republican builders rejected. Now it will become the head of the corner.

Mr. Blaine might find it consoling to bear in mind that St. John's defeat two years ago was the making of him.

An unfortunate attempt is already apparent to make capital out of the old strict constructionist ideas of the old democratic party. If that is pressed by the defeated party it will prove to be a regular boomerang. For many reasons the time has fully come for a return to constitutional methods. The danger of rebellion is passed. The danger of capital aggression is up in us, and it must be kept within the strict construction of the constitution. This generation knows less of strict construction and loose construction than the one that preceded it, and the more it is agitated the more will the people adhere to the demand for strict construction. It is the greatest protection in their hands against the centralizing and aristocratic tendencies of the last quarter of a century.

#### Preserving Eggs.

Several correspondents want to know how to pack eggs so that they will keep good for winter use. There is no need for any one who desires to preserve eggs, either for market or for home use, to pay one cent for any recipe. All the egg-preserving recipes that are good for anything have been published over and over again in nearly all the news, agricultural, and poultry papers in the country, and if you send money to any one for a "sure method of preserving eggs" so that they can not be told from fresh laid, the chances are that you will get some one of the old recipes, just as it has been published for years, or else with the addition of some useless ingredient. One man paid a dollar for a recipe that had been published by every poultry paper in the country; another two dollars for the salt method, and an Ohio woman paid five dollars for a "new and infallible method," which turned out to be the recipe for the old salt and lime water that has been in use for years. Simply packing in fine salt is the easiest and best method for housekeepers who desire to save a few dozen of eggs for winter use, and for poultry-keepers who have only a small number to pack for market. Cover the bottom of a keg, cask, jar, hoghead, or whatever you choose to pack in, with a layer of fine salt two inches deep; upon this place the eggs, small end down, and far enough apart so that they will not touch each other or the sides of the receptacle; then put on another two inch layer of salt, then another layer of eggs, and so on until the package is full. The salt can be used over and over again. Eggs packed in salt took the first prize for preserved eggs at the recent poultry show in Birmingham, England.—*Prairie Farmer.*

#### HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—Water is death to raspberry canes if it stands around them. It should find a quick means of exit, either on the surface or by soaking into the drains.—*Troy Times.*

—Feeding on the ground is shiftless and wasteful, especially corn and small grain. Always place the dry food in a high, dry spot. Nail a narrow siding on the platform to prevent the grain from being pushed off.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—The lawn-mower and the mowing of showy plants in beds has given a remarkable impetus to gardening in this country; they have transformed the village and suburban grounds from plots of high-grown, tangled grass and weeds to carpets of emerald, studded with bright jewels.

—Rice Waffles: To one cupful and a half of boiled rice add two cupfuls of flour; mix it with milk. The batter must be rather thicker than pancake batter. Add a little salt, then beat two eggs very light and stir them in the last thing, beating it thoroughly. Bake in waffle-irons.—*Boston Globe.*

—An enemy of the grape, in the form of a grape bug, has been discovered. The eggs are deposited by a small black fly upon the skin of the grape, and the young grubs would work their way into the immature seeds soon after hatching. The infested fruit usually shrivels in midsummer. The best remedy for the pests is to gather and burn the affected grapes.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Delicious Hot Cake for Tea: Beat two eggs to a froth, add to them half a cupful of sugar. Into one cupful of sour cream beat half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water. Stir it into the eggs and sugar. Add a pinch of salt and pour enough to make it a thick batter for griddle cakes. Bake in "gem-pans" or shallow biscuit-pans, and serve piping hot.—*The Household.*

#### Profuse Directions.

When a man has missed his way, and is wandering around in perplexing search of the right road, nothing is more annoying than for some one to give him directions which he can not understand. It is a difficult matter for any man, no matter how well informed, to give directions in a satisfactory manner. A gentleman while en route to Morey's mill, below Little Rock, missed the right road. After wandering over a large extent of territory, he met an old negro.

"Uncle, can you show me the road to Morey's mill?"

"Wan's ter go dar, I reckins?"

"Of course."

"Uh, huh."

"Yer wants ter go de bes' road, I sumes?"

"Yes."

"Wall, dis road heah," pointing, "is de bes' one, but Lawd, white man, yer doan want go dat way."

"Why?"

"Case it's so fur."

"Well, is there any other road?"

"Oh, yes, sah, yer ken take dat road ober dar," pointing again, "but law me, yer doan want go dat road."

"Why?"

"Case it's so bad."

"How far is it by the good road?"

"Clare ter goodness, I doan know fur it 'peer like yer jis' keep on er goin' an' neber stops."

"How far then by the bad road?"

"I tell yer, boss, dat road is so rough dat arter erwhile yer's jis' bound ter git oden it."

"Can't I go around some way?"

"Oh, yas, ef yer wants to go 'roun' yer ken do it easy 'nuff. Jis' go 'roun' dis gap in de fence. De fuz place yer comes ter is Martin White's. He's rentin' it dis year but 'longs ter ole man George. Yas, de fuz place is Martin White's. Martin ain't at home now he's dun summoned on de jury. Den yer takes ter de left an' rinter dar keeps straight on. De next place is Dan Thomases. He's runnin' it dis year. Said some time ergo dat he 'lowed ter buy it but he ain't done it yet. Wall, yer ain't ap'ter fine Dan at home 'caze de Gubermint tuck him erway fur makin' wild-cat whisky. De next place—"

"Never mind the place. I don't care who lives on any of them."

"Cos yer doan, sah, 'caze I doan care much mysef. Can't 'speak er stranger ter take much interest in er neighborhood. De next place is whar I lib. Been libin' dar sense last May when ole man Brannan tuck sick an' died 'fore his son whut wuz workin' down in de swamps could git ter de house. Yer'll find some good lan' in dat."

"I care nothing for the land. I want to find my way to Morey's mill."

"In co'se, sah, in co'se. Doan kere nuthin' 'bout de lan' an' why should yer ef yer doan want buy some. Yas, sah, de next place is mine. Yer needn't stop fur I ain't at home. I see out hidin' while de Gran' Jury is in session an' I blebs dat yersef's a deputy sheriff an' er good-boy."

"—and leaping over a fence and dodging behind a tree, the colored gentleman was lost to view.—*Arkansas Traveler.*

#### Cloaks and Wraps.

The imported cloaks and wraps surpass in magnificence and extravagance those of any previous season. Bright colored long pile velvet cloaks show designs in deep sunken satin linings, and these are lined with the richest quilted satin linings and trimmed with fringes that must be seen to be fully appreciated. They are simply superb. Some of them are fifteen inches deep and very full. There are three or four varieties in one piece of fringe, one placed above the other, varying and changing colors and most of these are made and shaped exactly to fit in and out the different curves of the garment. A black and gold velvet broadcated carriage cloak is lined with gold satin and trimmed with the richest chenille and jet fringe. This reaches to the foot of the dress. A long black velvet brocade is combined with plain velvet and trimmed with black fur. An evening or reception cloak is also long, cut three-quarters, fitting with a large triple box plait, set in the lower part of the skirt, and is composed of alternate rows of white satin, Oriental embroidered, and deep garnet velvet. The fringe trimming matches all the colors of the embroidery. It is lined with pearl satin, quilted. An evening wrap in a peculiar tint of pale green velvet is bordered with a wide band of fur of the most delicate feathery appearance, shaded from a pale gray to white. The form of this mantle is very odd and entirely new. It is lined with a small figured broadcated silk in a unique combination of colors, and this lining is bordered with a flouncing of rich white lace. Many of the street mantles are also very elegant. A cashmere broadcated wrap is short at the back, with long tabs in front, and has a trimming made to match the shape and colors of the rich fringe above described. The lining is bright red quilted satin. Dressy little mantles in gray, blue, and other tones of colors have long points and other designs formed in the back with very narrow black and gold braid, and bordered with fringes of chenille, silk, gold, and silver combined. The materials and colors are so blended as to form a ladylike, rich, and effective garment. Charming little mantles of ribby and prune-broadcated velvet are shown and the trimmings are marvelously beautiful.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The horse should drink before eating, otherwise the water will carry the food from the stomach to the water-stomach or cecum, undigested.—*Albany Journal.*

#### PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—A man by the name of Husband was married in Hartford, Conn., the other day.

—Joaquin Miller is to become a lecturer. His subject will be the "Danites of New York."

—Three American poets, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mary Frances Butts and William Wither, were born on the same day, in October, 1836.

—The new colored cadet at West Point, Julius Mitchell, of South Carolina, is said to be a good scholar, but the blackest man they have yet had there.

—N. Y. Herald.

—It has been figured that in St. Louis there is one copy of a daily paper printed to every four people; in New York, one paper to a little less than two persons; in Chicago, one paper for every two inhabitants.

—The *Lapt Oche*, which means "the Wood-Carrier," is the name of an Indian newspaper published at the San-tee Agency, Neb., under the supervision of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. There are two editions printed, one in English and one in Indian.

—Mrs. A. Reynolds, of Rochester, N. Y., recently celebrated her one hundred birthday. She is the widow of one of the earliest pioneers of Rochester. Her son, Mortimer F. Reynolds, was the first white child born in the city. A reception was tendered to Mrs. Reynolds, for which over one thousand invitations were issued.—*Rochester Express.*

—A cordwainer aged one hundred and four, and his son, aged eighty-five, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., the other day, from St. John, N. B., on a visit to some friends. During the day the son, while seeing the sights, strayed away from his father, who rushed around for some time asking everyone he met: "Have you seen my boy?" The reunion which afterward took place was very affecting.

—A London paper is responsible for the following: As the ship which carried Mrs. Langtry to these shores neared port, a group of men were discussing their fellow passenger. Said one of them: "Well, before I came aboard I had heard hard things said of Mrs. Langtry. I don't know whether they are true, but I know this, that if she fell overboard there's not a man on this ship who would not jump after her."

—A Parisian daily paper claims a circulation of 750,000. This is probably due, chiefly, to the fact that Paris is the very heart and center of France, and Parisian news and opinions have therefore special interest and importance. There is no such centering of interest in the United States, because of the wide extent of the country and the number of great cities of a metropolitan character. If New York was to the United States what Paris is to France, there would be more than one newspaper there with as large a circulation as the Parisian journal.—*Current.*

#### HUMOROUS.

—Some say that a man who would "beat an egg" would be so cruel as to "whip cream," "thrash wheat," or even "lick a postage-stamp."

—Is an ocean view a sea-saw? Worth making—A loan of \$40,000. The French are ready with an ex-pecu-nia for driving the Chinese out of Tonquin.—*Texas Sittings.*

—A fall fashion item says: "There is little change in coats." It is the same way with pantalons. There is very little "change" in them, especially in the pockets.—*Norristown Herald.*

—"Yes, indeed," remarked Rose, a miss of fifteen years, "we lived on a vegetable diet entirely when we were in the country last summer. In fact, we had ham and eggs all the time."—*Golden Days.*

—The embarrassed coachman: "Coachman, coachman, when shall you come?"

Coachman, coachman, why do you tarry? By the old Harry.

There be so many it doth me embarrass Out of the way to select the right horses.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Miss Philadelphia:—"And so you enjoyed your tour of Europe?" Miss Boston:—"Oh! indescribably." "Did you see the aqueducts in Rome?" "Yes; and they swam beautifully." "Swam! What swam?" "The aqua-ducts, of course."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—A British sea Captain and a Yankee skipper were sailing side by side. In sport, the former hoisted the union jack, and cried out: "There's a leg of mutton for you!" The Yankee unfurled the Stars and Stripes, and shouted back: "And there is the gridiron which broiled it!"

—"Ma, why did you whip Freddie?" "Because he hit Arthur and hurt him, my son." "Well, then, you ought to whip papa." "Whip papa? What for?" "Cause I saw him bite Mabel's music teacher right in the mouth, and I know it hurt her, because she put her arms around his neck and tried to choke him."—*Boston Times.*

—As ninety-nine out of a hundred young readers probably have learned, an archipelago is a cluster of small islands at sea. But it is clear that a certain old sailor on board a United States man-of-war does not fully understand the meaning of the word. An officer heard the grizzled tar, who was spinning yarns to a knot of young sailors, speak of "going through the arches." One of the youths, after a while, said, with a puzzled and sheepish air: "The arches of what?" To which the old salt, with a look of withering contempt, responded: "The Arches of Pelago, of course, you lubber!"—*N. Y. Graphic.*

#### A Dutch Girl.

It would not take long to tire of the streets of the Hague. They are beautiful in themselves, with their breadth and many trees and handsome, stately houses. It is the people, however, who amuse and interest you. The men of the higher classes are dignified and handsome, and the ladies of the same class are better dressed and have much more "style" than the Germans. It is the common people, the peasantry, who delight us. They are the most natural of creatures you can meet, and are ludicrously picturesque. I would like to take home a small Dutch young one, a fancy little tow-headed girl, the tow tucked up under a white cap, like an old lady's old-fashioned nightcap, on her feet wooden shoes scoured white with sand. She is invariably dressed in black wool stuff, a little high-necked, long-sleeved waist; and a full skirt, reaching to her shoes, covers innumerable full petticoats, so that she has the appearance of a little American girl making cheeses. Such a funny little dot as she is as she goes along swaying her petticoats, her little round white-capped head—ears are covered, too—bobbing up and down! Her mother wears a framework about her hips, and her wealth is known by the number of skirts she wears at one time. Sometimes she boasts of ten to fifteen, all gathered full at her huge waist. Her father, which is usually handsomely embroidered, also covers her ears, and is worn over a great gold or silver head-dress which covers her head on the side, and back. From her temples project two large gold spiral springs, and on these she hangs what other women hang in their ears. Most incongruous are the long, modern silver ear-rings, strung on these projections, for the peasants have, for the most part, exchanged their old jewelry for very ordinary modern stuff. But more incongruous is the fashionable bonnet of to-day, covered with flowers and feathers and perched top of these silver headresses and embroidered caps. I counted twenty such from my window yesterday. The effect, especially the profile, is the most ludicrous to be imagined. The best of women say, pensively: "I shall be more guarded hereafter, remembering what I have seen."—*Holland Cor. Boston Transcript.*

—The swallow immigrates from Western Africa to Great Britain every spring, remaining there about six months. The swallow goes all over the world, even so far north as Norway and Lapland. During their migration swallows have been repeatedly known to settle upon the rigging of vessels, apparently suffering from extreme exhaustion, and after remaining a night to rest renew their journey refreshed and invigorated. They invariably return to the tropics for winter.

#### Killing Chickens.

When a chicken is to be killed it should not first be chased all over the neighborhood with boys and dogs and then knocked senseless with a club or stone, and then you should not cut its head off and let it dance all round the yard until it is dead. Then you should not seal it to prepare it for picking easily. When picked you should not cut the wings off. Then you shouldn't cut a great hole in the breast in order to get the crop out and another in the rear to get the intestines and gizzard out. Now as we have intimated how not to do, it will be in order to advise how to prepare poultry for table use. We know of it in the first place to fatten them well, then keep them cooped up for twenty-four hours previous to being killed. Then when you kill them, instead of chopping their heads off, run a small pen-knife into their jugular vein by the side of the neck, just under the jaw. Then hold them while bleeding and pick them immediately, picking off all the wing feathers, as well as the others, while warm. Then let the head remain on and let the crop alone. Cut a small place in the rear, just large enough to take out the intestines. Do not remove the gizzard from the place, but if the fowl is very fat, make a large opening, turn the leaves out and fasten them with a small skewer. You will find that poultry dressed in this way will be much nicer than processed in the usual way.

#### Didn't Like Short Men.

"Oh," cried Miss Highup to the widow Jackson, "just see that great tall man! Ain't he awkward?"

"Yes," replied the widow, "but he can't help it."

"I know that, but I hate those long men. Don't you like a short man much better?"

"I don't believe I do, when I come to think about it."

"Gracious me! I think they are charming. Why don't you like them?"

"Well, because during the life of my husband, say about fifteen years, he was always short, and the way I had to skimp along, make over clothes, warm over victuals, and catch up every end made me vow I'd never have any regard for short men again, even if I had to wear my widow's weeds into the kingdom come."—*Merchant Traveler.*

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