VOL. XIV.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOV. 22, 1884.

NO. 13. /

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NATIONAL AND STATE PROHIBITION.

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THE HOUSEHOLD. The lady readers of this department are

nvited 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

flour; stir till smoothly mixed and add milk; season slightly with salt, pepper and nutmeg. To this add a puree of and you will soon be rid of them all. 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 water 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, gelatine entirely dissolved, and soup looks clear under the egg as that floats on the top, strain through a double towel add a little to drained macaroni, heat be made up of gall, wormwood, and place in a colendar over a bowl. Season with salt if needed and a wine glass of Sherry or Maderia 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 common brown sugar in frying pan, stir till dark brown adding very little water, 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

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 garlie chopped very fine.

BOILED MACARONI.

Buy what is called spaghetti or thread macaroni. Do not wash. Have saucepan on fire half-full of boiling water, 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 heat and serve.

WHITE SAUCE. Mix in saucepan over fire one tablespoon each butter and flour till smooth then add gradaully one pint of water, season; add a little of this to the drain-

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 One tablespoon butter and one of light. If the cage hangs against the wall the lice will go to the wall; tack a half cup at a time one quart of boiling cotton flannel cloth on the wall, then remove the cloth. Do this a few times

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Will last a great deal longer if when new they are put in a kettle of cold water 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 teaspoon each butter and flour, then add broth or water little at a time (always stiring till smooth before adding more,) till you have used one pint: season.

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 bayleaf, mace, cloves and marjoram; add a little to drained macaroni, heat and seave.

FANCY MACARONI.

three sauces to one pound macaroni, disturb sound business growth.

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 Paresian cheese is used take only half as much

BAKED MAKARON'I WITH CHEESE.

Add to drained mucaroni some drain sauce, place in baking aish alternating with layers of rated cheese, using quarter pound cheese to pound macaroni. On the top sprinkle one quarter inch thick with fine bread or cracker crumbs, and strew with bits of butter. Put in oven, brown 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 peices and then pouring off watar,) then rolling in flour. When bacon is brown take up and put in liver, frying with some of the following sauces, re- till brown. Bacon may be served with the liver.

SWISS PUDDING.

One half pound flour (two cups), heaping teaspoon salt. Mix well then ed macaroni, heat, etiring gently; serve. 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 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 teaspoon 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 quart of water; strain and disolve in

the liquid one ounce of borax. Wash the scalp once or twice a week in this A new fellow has got hold of the

Carbondale Independent. He seems to vinegar.

A warm winter is predicted. A cold winter is predicted. A dry winter by some and a wet winter by some. Perhaps 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-Take one-quarter cup each of the tive and economical, with nothing to

"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 nothing but his baby charms, is lying on a soft grassy couch, fast asleep among the wild flowers, his round, white limbs approaching 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 suggestiveness. Overhead are drooping, shadowy boughs covered with rich foliage, 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 drooping eyelids and softly lips that offset the

of the most fastidious connisseurs. The exceptional success of the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine last year has lead the editors and publishers to attempt 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 illustrations, the frontispieces being a reproduction, in the highest art of the wood-enmold; or in a steamer and steam three graver, of the charming picture of "The quarters of an hour, or till can run Boy Jesus in the Temple," by Professor Hofmann of Dresden, one of the chief contributions of modern painting to religious art. The engraving is the work 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- | Journal, and as he goes out all will say traordinary and delightful variety of with one voice that Mr. Tomlinson has sketch, story, poetry, art and music; although a very radical democrat, pursu-while in the Easy Chair Mr. Curtis writes ed an honest and straightforward course

the pretticat you could well conceive of.

etors of Godey's Lady's Book, have pro-

duced this charming picture most suc-

cessfully. It is much admired by some

mas Feast." If you wish to know what you eat in the shape of Baking Powder, boil a little in water. Ammonia smells, alum also and tastes bitter; starch, flour or filling of any kind, weight, will be left in the cup, while if made from Cream of Tartar and Soda, like DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder, it will leave the water clear

fatory word as to "The Universal Christ-

DeLand's Chemical Baking Powder is now offered by our merchants, and after enemy sowed tares." Well those campmaking this test our friends will have meetings are to be carried into every learned how to detect one imposition at quarter of the union before another least. DeLand & Co., ought to have a presidential election. What then will

The Topeka Tribune, a paper for colored people, says "Leave politics alone can, or any good capable republican and go home and go to work". This not prominent might have been elected. is excellent advice. Not one of the ex- Edmunds would have beaten Cleveisting political parties would do more land, so would Arthur, or Ben Harrison for the colored man than the other. It or Robert Lincoln, or Judge Gresham, is not politics that the colored people but with the prestige of power gone, need. All that they do need is indus- not one of these nor any other Republitry, sobriety, and economy. Let can can do it without egregious blunthem cultivate these persistently and ders on the part of the Democratic manother needs will come to them.

Godey's Lady's Book Is the oldest family magazine in Amerca, and is conceded by the press and public to be the leading fashion magazine, especially so, as its circulation probably covers the largest area of any in American publication, its patrons being found in every civilized country under the sun. 1885 will mark the fiftyfifth year of this magazine, and it is proposed that it shall not only exceed in excellence in evey department anything in its previous history, but surpass in altractiveness, quality and quantity any other magazine published for the same price. The magazine, during 1885 will

1000 pages of reading, consisting of Stories, Novels, Romance, Sketches, Potry, History, Biogrophies, by the best magazine writers; also, Art and, Current Notes, Charades, Dialogues, Lessons on Dressmaking and Cooking. 200 Practical Receipes; besides descrip

tions of fashions, domestic and foreign. 150 pages illustrated fashion in colors, and black and white.

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

24 pages of select music.

18 beautiful engravings. rounded beauty of babyhood, is ene of 12 illustrations of mechitopyana Plan sign; besides illustrations of household Messrs. J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., propriinteriors 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 paterns 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 celebrated picture "Sleeping Love" prepared expressly for this Magazine.

As Godey's Lady's Book has faithfully bserved 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.

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Philadelphia, Pa. Journalistic Change.

W. P. Tomlinson, retired last Monday from the editorial charge of the State

of "John Bull and Brother Jonathan at during the late campaign and he has certhe Christmas Fireside;" and in the tainly made the most of the material he Drawer Mr Warner has a pleasant pre- 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 Journal 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

Almost any other prominent republiagers to help them.

No. 29.

SKINS.

Leather and ney Goods. ure deals with eep-skins for in their raw "dry salted." unhaired and mer to large d with sumac with coarse ofter finishes. d of fine texthigh finishes, if the skin is ining. Goatthe grain and gs of flesh re-id neck to pro-love finishes on ly procured by mapproachable glove leather riment, and to orocco manusheep-skin, is dily that it can anner in wearuntries it is ill

Sheep-skins facings in al-made, and the s used to make most of our kins from Enas a high duty per to have the England, and is have a great and sheep-skir their famous sh us with our is a large-sized or linings and

ed on the grain t "figured" as I finish is used, rure, and often rs for reticules not the docile eared in history leather," too, quantity in the distinguished d an invitation nixture in some et of the builded his fingers, practical curi-his apartments and the odor of sult of his ex d learned that tetida and birch cheapness, and iced a peculiar mo several bar-ut in the mean g the secret of come to New pting to set up wn, entered the firm, who with oped the manunow imported Newhall, in

sty Odor.

by the presence or mildew in The so-called which comes here there is no the air which cound constantbeing unable to with the germs is which exist in edingly danger-icing so-called vers, diphtheria, rders. The best

Spirit of Kansas.

SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 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 on gathered from seventy-five counties of the state, leaving out Barber, Harper, and Hodgeman in the southwest, and Ellis, Sheridan and Rawlings 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 wails of existing parties we have nought to do; to them Dated at Topeka, Kansas, this 21st 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 en shrined within her. Many earnest prayers are going up for her safety and suc cess, and we have faith that these pray ers will be answered. For the first time since the movement was organized in Farwell Hall in Chicago on September 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 pro hibition. 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 importamce 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 plan for future labor in the interest of temper ance 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 Sen ate Chamber, at Topeka, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December 1884, at 4 o'clock p. m. All persons, friendly to the caus of National Prohibition, standing square ly and unequivocally upon the platforn adopted at Pittsburg, July 198rd, 1884,

and at Lawrence on September 2nd, 1884, and all who can cordially and earnestly affiliate with this political movement, are by this call heartly invited to unite with this convention.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, as a potential ally in the orusade against alcohol and the saloon, is most sincerely requested to send delegates to this convention, on any basis of 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. Eyery 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 dele-

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

The appointment of delegates, for the everal organized counties is made as fol-

)	COUNTIES	NO. DEL.	COUNTIES.	NO. I
50	Allen,	5	Finney,	- 1
ľ		4	Ford.	1
	Atchison.	10 1	Fronklin.	7
l	Barber.	1	Graham.	1
r	Barton.	N N	Greenwood.	4
ě	Bourbon.	8	Harper	
	Brown.	5	Harvey,	5
Į.	Butler,	8	Hodgman.	1
•	Chase.	2	Jackson.	4 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 8 9 1 2 6 7 7
ė.	Chautauqua.	4	Jefferson.	5
ēθ.	CHOLORGO.		Jewell.	5
•	Clay.	0 7 5 8	Johnson.	0
1	Cloud	7	Kingman	3
S.D	Coffey	5	Labette	
	Cowley	8	Leavenworth	
90.		8	Lincoln	2
	Davis	Long to the same of	Linn	0
A.	Decatur Dickinson	1	Lyon Marion	
ķ	Dickinson	5	Marshall	
)	Doniphan	8	Rice	4
31	Douglas Edwards	Ŷ	Riley	
ı	Elk	4	Rooks	22
Y	Ellis	2	Rush	ĩ
	Ellsworth	3	Russell	្ន
1	McPherson	4	Saline	5
ij	Miama	4	Sedgwick	i
d	Mitchell		Shawnee	1
	Montgomery	8	Sheridan	. 1
8	Morriss	3	Smith	1
13	Memaha	6	Stafford	
1	Neosho	6	Sumner	9
	Ness .	1	Trego	. 3
•	Norton	2 8	Wabunsee	1
,	Osage .	8	Washington	6
ů,	Osborne	4	Wilson	
1	Ottawa	4	Woodson	3
	Pawneee	1	Wyandotte	. 9
	Phillips			. 3
i i	Pottawattom	ie		5 9 3 6
	Pratt			. 1
ă	Rawlins			ı,
Ü	Reno			5
0	Republia			. 5
13	lo.			****

day of November 1884. H. J. CANNIFF,

376

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. months of the coming winter in the It will become the issue between the democratic and prohibition parties, in the field. John B. Gough will be while the republican will follow the heard. Propibition fiterature will delwhig party and become extinct. It will uge the laud. Cheap newspapers, papbe 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 have said National Prohibition is dead carpet-bags and bloody shirts. It will will hear it echoed from pulpit and rosdestroy 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 Prohibi-tion 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

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.

It is not probable that the Rebublican party will ever again attain the ascend ency. The party is dead to all intents others in the selection of delegates to 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

The End of the Republican Party.

two old parties. The story of the rebellion has lost its terror. The bloody shirt representation that may seem to them is no longer a scarcerow. A generation take to attempt to turn the union into a 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 igno rance. It comes from party leaders 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 bred the rebellion. It was this same spirit that crystalized 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 he 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 prescriptive, intelerant

Now issues are now to come up. The tariff will not answer. The confederate booted and spurged, will not blus or from the saddle. Practical reform will be en couraged in many ways Republican pre'entions 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 conly an annex to the republiern party. Mr. St John will re main at home until New Years and will be present at the State Prohibition Convention to be held in this city December 16. After the hollidays he will go south in the interest of prchibition 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 reeemed in the eyes of those proscriptive republicans who are now burning him in offigy. 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 car ried 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 south. John B. Finch will continue pers advocating constitutional prohibibition, State and national will be found in ever household. Those who trem, 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 apon 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

The annual meeting of the state Temerance 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 mispartisan muchine. It was a mistake because it was needless. If the State Union really desires 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 per sons of different political parties.

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

The election of officers was effected after the most approved plan of party demagogues, and resolutions were force ed 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 recomendations 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 hrough despite a brave protest by very large minority of the convention will drive from the union all its Demo cratic, 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 maintainance of an independent Prohibition party, and we cordially invite those who have separated from us to return and act with us in the future. the future.

Even the Capital does not approve o 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 Prohebitionists at which it was advised tha 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 per fected and extended and thorough plans of work for the future perfected.

Who Killed Jim Blaine?

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

Who killed Jim Blaine? I said Burchard the hellion, With my "Rum, Rome and Rebel-

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 steeple,

Say, the people it was who killed Blaine.

Edison has recently discovered that water is one of the most powerful ex plosives known. A small amount place ed in a tube with a platinum wire a each end subjectued to a dynamo ma chine exploded with tremendous force It has also been found ont 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 Blaine and Belvia as well as for Butler 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, adminising 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 would-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 govment 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. Ohye knights

Now put us in power another time. Thus things were arranged in favor of the whiskey interest by the politicians, however matters might be turned. The Republicans do well to be angry with the whiskey-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 whiskey 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.

of the cup!

The only redeeming thought in this part of our subject is, that the men who have been decieved by the politiclans and made think the whiskey 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 cut, but what solid thing have they got to tle to? Dat am a serious question.

Think of it! All the votes cast for and St John were thrown away.

No. 29.

HEEP SKINS. le into Leather and ous Fancy Goods. mufacture deals with nd sheep-skins for -skins in their raw arket "dry salted." med, unhaired and manner to large anned with sumac ad of with coarse ice softer finishes.

et and of fine textole for high finishes, nck" if the skin is tanning. Goatde of the grain and avings of flesh re-ik and neck to pro-Glove finishes on nerally procured by he unapproachable nch glove leather experiment, and to quality is the laudsive morocco manu-

> il, or sheep-skin, is r service to a goat-loose or "spongy," readily that it can time. It absorbs e manner in wearcountries it is ill vice. Sheep-skins and facings in al-noes made, and the z are used to make buy most of our ep-skins from Enle," as a high duty heaper to have the

in England, and

us as our rew ma-

thus have a great

ting and sheep-skir er, their famous arnish us with our d for linings and ished on the grain or "figured" as kid finish is used, d figure, and often ade to masquerade, race of alligators ago have been ex fashion's domaid thers for reticules

appeared in history issia leather," too, wn quantity in the the American tan-Marshall Jewell, nost distinguished when Minister to epted an invitation In he course of the part of the build-dipped his fingers, by a practical curi-to his apartments hand the odor of result of his ex-ward learned that asafætida and birch heir cheapness, and oduced a peculiar home several bar-s, but in the mean wing the secret of ad come to New tempting to set up s own, entered the can firm, who with veloped the manule is now imported M. Newhall, in

Musty Odor.

ced by the presence old or mildew in The so-called smell which comes where there is no by the air which the ground constant-, and being unable to arged with the germs plants which exist in exceedingly danger-producing so-called is fevers, diphtheria.

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 squalling. Prohibition has had no setback eith-

er in this state or in the nation. Stick a pin right here. It was a bad season for B's; neither

Blaine, Butler nor Belvia 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 constiution. I his generation knows less of strict construction and loose con struction 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 greates 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, 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. 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 way 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, hogshead, 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 receptable; 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

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.

-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

-The lawn-mower and the massing —The lawn-mower and the massing 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 iewels. 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 stirtnem 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 skir 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 hurned. edy for the pests is to gather and burn the affected grapes.—Cleveland Leader.

-Delicious Hot Cake for Tea: Beat --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 flour 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 in-formed, 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?"

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

"Wall, dis road heah," pointing, "is de bes' one, but Lawd, white man, yer doan wanter 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 wanter go dat road."
"Why?" 'Case it's so bad."

"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 airter erwhile yer's jis' hour! ter cit dat airter erwhile yer's jis' boun' ter git

'Can't I go around some way?" "Can't I go around some way?"
"Oh, yas, ef yer wants to go 'roun'
yer ken do it easy 'nuif. Jis' go fru'
dis gap in de fence. De fus' place yer
comes ter is Martin White's. He's
rentin' it dis year but it 'longs ter ole
man George. Yas, de fus' place is
Martin White's. Martin ain' at home
now he's dun summonad on de inve now he's dun summoned on de jury. Den yer takes ter de lef' an' airter dat being 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' done it yit. Wall, yer ain' ap'ter fine Dan at home 'caze de Guberment tuck him erway fur makin' wild-cat whisky. De

naixt place—"
"Never mind the place. I don't care
who lives on any of them."
"'Cose yer doan, sah, 'case I doan
care much myse'f. Can't 'speck 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 Branham tuck sick an'
died 'fore his son what way workin' 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 "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 wanter buy some. Yas, sah, de next place is mine. Yer needn' stop fur I ain' at home. I'se out hidin' while de Gran' Juyy is in session an' I blebes dat yerse'f's a deputy sheriff an' er good-by"—and leaping over a fence and dodging behind a tree, the colored gentleman was lost to yiew.—Arkansaw

gentleman was lost to view. -Arkansau Traveler.

Cloaks and Wrans.

The imported cloaks and wraps surpass in magnificence and ex-travagence those of any previous season. Bright colored long pile velvet cloaks show designs in deep sunken satin lines, 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 made and shaped exactly to fit in and out the different curves of the garment. A black and gold velvet brocaded 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 velvert and trimmed with black fur. An evening or resention clock is reached. 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 pearance, shaded from a pale gray to white. The form of this mantle is very white. The form of this mantle is very odd and entirely new. It is line I with a small figured brocaded 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 brocaded 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 surah. Dressy little mantles in gray, blue, and The lining is bright red quilted surah. 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 ive garment. Charming little mantles of ruby and prune-brocaded 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 waterstomach or exeum, undigested -Al-

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

-A man by the name of Husband was married in Hartford, Conn., the other day. -Joaquin Miller is to become a lect-

urer. His subject will be the "Danites of New York."

—Three American poets, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Mary Frances Butts and William Winter, were born on the same day, in October, 1836. -The new colored cadet at West Point, Julius Mitchell, of South Caroli-na, 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 print-ed to every four people; in New York, one paper to a little less than two per-Chicago, one paper for every

two inhabitants. -The lapi Oahe, which means "the Wood-Carrier," is the name of an Indian newspaper published at the Santee Agency, Neb., under the supervision of Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. There are two editions printed, one in English and one in Indian

and one in Indian.

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

—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 active average her part. some time asking everyone he met: "Have you seen my boy?" The re-union which afterward took place was very affecting.

—A London paper is responsible for the following: As the ship which car-ried Mrs, Langtry to these shores neared port, a group of men were dis-cussing their fellow passenger. Said one of them: "Well, before I came board 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 his ship who would not jump after

—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 metropolinumber of great cities of a metropoli-tan character. If New York was to the United States what Paris is to France there would be more than one news paper 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 \$10,000. The French are ready with an ex-quenes for driving the Chinese out of Tenquin.— Texas Siftings.

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

-"Yes, indeed," remarked Rose, a miss of lifteen 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 marry? Coachman, coachman, why do you tarry;

marry?
Coachman, coachman, why do you tarry;
Why do I tarry?
By the old Harry,
There be so many it doth me embarrass
Out of the swarm to select the right heiress."
—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-ducks, 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 broiledit!"

-"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 richt in the mouth and 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 —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 tax, 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 ar: "The arches of what?" To which the old salt, with a hook of withering contempt, responded: "The ering 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. Fancy a 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 stuft, a little high-necked, long-sleeved waist; and a tull skirt, reaching to her shoes, covers innumer-able 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 whitecapped 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 cap, 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 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 incongrunary modern stuff. But more incongru ous is the fashionable bonnet of to-day covered with flowers and feathers and perched top of these silver headdresses 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 says 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 re-turn 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 vard until it is dead. Then you should yard until to stead. Then you should not seald 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 Now as we have intimated how out. out. Now as we have intimated how not to do, it will be in order to advise how to prepare poultry. The best way to prepare poultry for table use that we know of is 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-knile into their jugular vein by the side of the heads off, run a small pen-knife into their jugular vein by the side of the neck, just under the jowl. 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 take out the intestines. Do not remove the gizzard from the place, but if the fowl is very fat, make a large opening, tun the leaves out and fasten them with a small skewer, you will had that poultry dressed in this way will be much nicer than dressed in the usual way ... Tan prime

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 en. Don't you like a short man much men. 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 fitteen 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 re gard for short man again, even if I had to wear my widew's weeds into the kingdom come."—Merchant Traveler

CATARRII CURED.

A clergyman, after unfering a number of years from that louthsome disease. Catarrh, after trying every known remedy without surcess, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean St., Brooklyn, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.



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BAND MEN Prepare for Came alon of 1880 DAND INSTRUMENTS CHURCH & LEE



Manhood Restored



M: any Agents are Making \$5 to \$10 per Day 66

No. 29.

SHEEP SKINS.

de into Leather and lous Fancy Goods. mufacture deals with and sheep-skins for t-skins in their raw narket "dry salted." limed, unhaired and r manner to large tanned with sumac ead of with coarse luce softer finishes. act and of fine textable for high finishes, rack" if the skin is in tanning. Goatole of the grain and havings of flesh re-ick and neck to pro-s. Glove finishes on The unapproachable rench glove leather of experiment, and to ssive morocco manuere. The skin of a nal, or sheep-skin, is or service to a goat-s loose or "spongy," so readily that it can rt time. It absorbs me manner in wearet countries it is ill service. Sheep-skins s and facings in al-shoes made, and the ily are used to make e buy most of our heep-skins from En-ckle," as a high duty cheaper to have the ne in England, and to us as our raw maash thus have a great ulling and sheep-skir ther, their famous furnish us with our kiver is a large-sized sed for linings and

> finished on the grain d" or "figured" as a kid finish is used, led figure, and often made to masquerade, e race of alligators ng ago have been exeathers for reticules had not the docile n appeared in history Russia leather," too, nown quantity in the f the American tan-on. Marshall Jewell, most distinguished ccepted an invitation In he course of the ed atmixture in some e dipped his fingers, by a practical curi-ig to his apartments his hand the odor of the result of his exerward learned that d asafætida and birch materials used were their cheapness, and produced a peculiar nt home several barnts, but in the mean nowing the sceret of had come to New attempting to set up his own, entered the rican firm, who with developed the manuttle is now imported
> M. Newhall, in

a Musty Odor. luced by the presence mold or mildew in ir. The so-called smell which comes es where there is no d by the air which the ground constant-, and being unable to irged with the germs rged with the germs plants which exist in exceedingly danger-producing so-called s fevers, diphtheria, disorders. The best and preventing we good ventilation wo in the

Book-keeping for Farmers.

State

Much has been written during the past few years in advocacy of a plain, at the same time comprehensive, system of book-keeping for the use of farmers. It is often stated that farmtem of book-keeping for the use of farmers. It is often stated that farmers are the only class of people that are engaged in a bus ness employing a considerable amount of capital who do not keep a set of books. It is a rule in the Bankrupt courts in most countries that no trader who does not keep a set of books can obtain his discharge. If this rule was applied to farmers none of them, however unfortunate in business, would apply to a commission in bankruptcy to be released from his obligations on making over his property. A farmer generally carries his accounts in his head. His balance-sheet at the end of the year in his pocket-book. If he has no outstanding notes, no store bills or other obligations, but a book. If he has no outstanding notes, no store bills or other obligations, but a considerable sum of money in his pocket, he naturally concludes that his labor and capital have been proutably employed during the year. If, however, he has no cash, and is repeatedly asked to pay debts contracted during the year, he assertains without applying to an he ascertains without applying to an expert accountant that he has been losing money instead of making any. If ing money instead of making any. If asked at the close of a prosperous season which department of farming or stock-raising has been the most profitable he is not able to answer. If he started in the business of farming with started in the business of farming with considerable capital invested in land, stock and tools, and, after a series of years, is obliged to sell out in order to meet the demands of his creditors, he would find it difficult to give a very satisfactory reason for his failure. Few farmers can give such an account of their gains or losses as would be of any creat value to one, who was about the their gams or losses as would be of any great value to one who was about to engage in the business of farming. Very few can tell with any considerable degree of accuracy what kind of crops or what class of live stock has paid best during a series of years.

It is claimed that farmers have more need to keep books than traders and manufacturers have, because their business is more complicated. Some have held that an account should be kept with every field, so that it may be ascertained at the end of each year whether the crop produced on it paid the cost of production, including interest on the value of the land. They also held that an account should be kept with every animal belonging to the farm. They would ascertain the worth of the food to each, and would carefully estimate the gain in weight of the meat-producing animals, the value of the young by each cow, and the value of the flesh taken from each sheep. By adopting that course, it is claimed, the relative value of each animal can be determined. value of each animal can be determined.

By referring to the written record it
may be seen which animals are profitable to keep, and which should be disposed of. It is held that remarkably ine flocks and herds may be built up in that way. Some have gone so far as to advocate keeping an account with every hen in the poultry yard. It is generally admitted that farmers are poor business men, and it is believed that a judicious system of book-keeping would imply the business having and the productions. their business habits and render prove their business habits and render their business more profitable. Several systems of agricultural book-keeping have been proposed that would appear to answer the purpose. As a rule, however, they have failed to give general satisfaction. The great majority of farmers do not understand how to be severated beaks and those who do neep a set of Dooks, and those who do not are not willing to take the time required to learn. Some who have received instructions in the science and art of book-keeping, declare that they have no time to keep books during the portions of the year when there is the keep a set of books, and those who do nave no time to keep books during the portions of the year when there is the most to do in the fields. Others complain of the cost of the books required for keeping farm accounts, and at the great trouble in making the different entitles.

An expert accountant gives it as his opinion that it is impracticable for farmers to keep such a set of books as will furnish the information desired from them. He states that it is a com-paratively easy matter to keep accounts for a manufacturer or trader, but a very difficult one to keep them for farmers. The manufacturer purchases materials and employs laborers to work them up. When the articles are made it is very easy to estimate their cost. He sells them for money, and the gain or loss in the business is easily ascertained. The trader simply buys and sells. The difference between the purchase and selling price constitutes his profit or loss. In farming there is nothing like simple manufacturing. Everything connected with raising a crop is exceedingly complicated. Most of the operations reach over from one year to another. The ground is often in preparation for a certain crop several years. A field is sown to clover for the purpose of raising a the business is easily ascertained. tain crop several years. A field is sown to clover for the purpose of raising a crop of wheat two or three years hence. Implements are purchased that may be in use a lifetime. Land is underdrained, not for immediate effects, but with a view to permanent improvements. An orchard is set out that may not produce orchard is set out that may not produce fruit for a dozen years. None of the operations of farmers resemble those of the trader in being simply buying and selling. It is true that the farmer often buys and sells stock. But he generally keeps and feeds the animals several months before he disposes of them. It is easy to find the difference between the purchase and selling price, but quite the purchase and selling price, but quite difficult to estimate the cost of the care and feed during the time they are kept the place. A foreign agricultural nety recently offered a prize for the best system of bookkeeping for farm-sees. Several systems were submitted,

but all of them were condemne ; aing quite too com licated. Twelve fore recommended that farmers ke p samily a diary and cash-book the test to contain a record of the test to cona diary and eash-book. The test (1970) tain a record of important of each earlier or on the farm, as the time of seding and harvesting, and the second to causain an account of ail the pure a count of sales and all expenditues of more for every kind of fabor. — Chie 190 111113.

Overthrowing a Tyrant.

Dr. Samuel Parr was a learned, coarse, self-willed man. In society he was a tyrant who found—such was the

was a tyrant who found—such was the awe excited by his learning and the fear of his satire—ready-made slaves, eager to worship him.

"I have seen," writes an English author, "the daughter of a Duke light his pipe at his command, and beheld the proudest officers quail under the dread of his satire."

The doctor's self-will was never allowed to rust. It was used every day. He commanded, and never said: "Will it be agreeable to you to do this?"

The doctor's willfulness once encountered a lady's "I won't," and was defeated. She was a gentle, winning lady, so intuitively polite that she could not help being courteous to a street-sweeper.

The doctor was an inveterate smoker The doctor was an inveterate smoker, and brought his pipe into every company where he was invited. He would call upon the prettiest girl in the room, using the coarse epithets "jade," "hussy," "wench," to light his pipe, and she humbly obeyed him.

The doctor admired the gentle lady, and each care to party where she was

and one day at a party where she was an honored guest, ordered her with: "Come hither, wench. Light my pipe; nay, first clean it out with thy taper

finger."
She sat still, as if she had not heard the order.

you," answered the lady, in silvery

The company stared; the host looked as if she had broken the social code.
"Choose!" exclaimed the doctor, his

prows lowering over his deep gray eyes; but I command!"

one, will not obey, answered the soit, low voice, as gently as if conversing.

"Then depart!?" exclaimed the doctor, waving his hand toward the door, while his face was suffused with the brick-dust redness of mortification "Run, lads! run—run for your lives?" eried Dr. Rosand, and seizing an arm

A deep silence followed. The other guests trembled in apprehension of the bursting of the storm. The doctor looked at her, and then—burst into a loud, long laugh. He had met one woman who did not quail before the awful Dr. Parr, and over whom he could not play the social tyrant.

"Thou art a wench." he began, trying to make his retreat.

"No, doctor," interrupted the sweet voice, "I must decline those appellations. You have no right to apply them to ue."

Hannibal followed on our heels; and hardly had we ensconced ourselves within when the skies appeared to open, and a great blaze of white light of executing vividness illuminated every receding vividness illuminated every restantly by a terrific crash of thunder that echoed from all the caverns in the mountains.

Flash followed dash, and peal succeeded peal with stunning rapidity, and great hill-stones, or rather blocks of ice, as large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or A deep silence followed. The other

be invited to meet him. A curtly re-

spect marked his manner toward her.

She was taken ill. Every day the haughty, self-willed person rode up to her door to ask the house-keeper ner door to ask the house-keeper solemn questions about the invalid, and showed generosity as well as af-fection toward her.—Youth's Comection

Labor and Its Influence.

Passing from the important subje of health, let us see what other conditions are requisite to the wearing of

our years gracefully.

Sometimes we hear it said of this one or that, by those who labor hard; "He carries his years lightly, and no wonder; he takes the world easily; he is not obliged to toil." Now it may sometimes chance that there are other tayoraple conditions so world the second trayoraple conditions so world to the tayoraple conditions so world to the second to the second trayoraple conditions so world trayoraple conditions the second trayoraple conditions are so who had to the second trayoraple conditions the second trayoraple conditions are second trayoraple conditions and the second trayoraple conditions are second trayoraple conditions and the second trayoraple conditions are second trayoraple conditions and the second trayoraple conditions are second trayoraple conditions are second trayoraple conditions. avorable conditions so weighty as to overbalance the unfavorable one of an nactive life; but I can not believe that the latter is an ingredient in the Fountain of Youth. As good health is one of the prime ingredients in this fountain, labor (being conductive to realth) must be an important ingredient. also. I mean, of course, labor in suitable doses, proportionate to the ability of the individual—real, active, earnest, hearty toil, but suitably diversified with recreation and rest.

with recreation and fost.

Physical labor, especially if out-ofloors, strengthens sinews, aids digestion, imparts sweet sleep, purifie gestion, imparts sweet steep, parties the blood, and sends it coarsing vig-orously through the veins. It has also its favorable influence on the mind. That life which is replete with act vities has little room for morbid anxieties, petty cares, corroding jealousies or cankering animosities, which are far more destructive to the vigor and freshness of youth than the most arduous or mental toil.

Where a rational amount of labor is productive of evil results to those of ordinary health, the cause may gen-erally be found in some untrippy condition of mind. An excessive ambition that goads to exertions beyond one's strength; a jealous spirit that

chafes at the greatest success of friend or foe; an undue regard for criticism; a dissatisfaction of one's work—these are a few of the causes which dry up the springs of cheerfulness and tranquility—those ever indispensable tributaries to the Fountain of Youth.

To appreciate the full value of cheerfulness as a nourisher of youth, we we have only to observe those who take life in a hard and uncheerful way. "Laugh and grow fat" is an old saying; and whether much laughter—otherwise a cheeriness of spirit, an ability to throw off care—tends to obesity or no, it certainly does effect, to ability to throw off care—tends to obesity or no, it certainly does effect, to a remarkable degree, the condition and appearance of both form and face. Look at those who are perpetually nugging the shadow instead of the sunshine of life, and see how they have aged and weakened before their time, and what seamed and seared and withered viscous they were the same than weakened before their time, and what seamed and seared and withered viscous they were the same transportation. and what seamed and search and what seamed visages they wear! Especially susceptible of impression is the mouth, and easily molded by the chisel of internal thought—becoming beautiful or ugly according to the prevailing temper of the mind. No toil, however arduous, can draw such deep and heavy lines about it as habitual werry. No ill-health, with all its wearying languor and harassing pain can trace such peevish lines as fretting. No sorrow, however grievous, or care, however heavy, can so distort it as a continual moody, merancholy, discontented, and complaining mind.— Country Gentleman.

Thunder-storm in the Himalayas. Byron's picture of a thunderstorm or

"Come hither, wench. Light my pipe; lay, first clean it out with thy taper inger."

She sat still, as if she had not heard the order.

"Come, hussy!" he said. "Dr. Parrommands thee."

"No, doctor, I do not éhoose to obey by l'assemble l'experiment la lowing, one can not help thinking what a scene Byron, with his marvelous power of language, would have made of a thunder-storm on the Himalayas. A thunder-storm on the Himalayas. A party consisting of a professional man, two young Englishmen and a negro servant, encountered one of these tempests in the mountains, while exploring for a route between India and China, and one of the company gives this account of it:

"but I command!"

"You have no right, doctor, to command. We are free here; and I, for one, will not obey." answered the soft, low voice, as gently as if conversing.

"Then depart!" exclaimed the within fold, and gradually being drawn

the brick-dust redness of mortification and passion.

"I shall not sir. You have no right to tell me to depart," replied the mild hand.

Hannibal followed on our heels; and

to make his retreat.

"No, doctor," interrupted the sweet voice, "I must decline those appellations. You have no right to apply them to me."

"Why, then, you are my enemy!" he cried, not knowing what to say.

"Unless, doctor," she responded, softly, "you give me' better reason than you have done to consider you my friend."

From that day she went by the name of "Dr. Parr's enemy"—he himself giving her the title. But he never went to a party among their mutual friends but he asked that his "enemy" should be invited to meet him. A curtly respect merked his meaning and the most incessant crash—spect merked his meaning and peal succeded peal with stunning rapidity, and great hail-stones, or rather blocks of ice, as large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or dancing fantastically among the rocks, whirling madly round in an eddying wind that came sweeping down the gullies, and then, as the gusts increased in strength, tearing along in solid battalious, lashing wildly the sides of the cliffs, and battering us even in the shelter of the cave with the hard, jagged particles. After the hail came sleet; and then rain descended in great shelt-stones, or rather blocks of ice, as large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or dancing fantastically among the rocks, whirling madly round in an eddying wind that came sweeping down the gullies, and then, as the gusts increased and strength teached and the case of the cave with the hard, jagged particles. After the hail came sleet; and then rain descended in great shil-stones, or rather blocks of ice, as large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or dancing fantastically among the rocks, whirling madly round in an eddying wind that came sweeping down the summing rapidity, and great hail-stones, or rather blocks of ice, as large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or a large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, began to fall, first hopping or a large, or larger, than a pigeon's egg, b

a half amid the most incessant crashing and rumbling of the thunder.

Just as the storm seemed to be ex-Just as the storm seemed to be expending its fury in a last burst, a new and more terrifying sound struck upon our ears. The solid mountain shook and trembled beneath us, and a long and resounding crash seemed to announce that the world was falling in ruins. Even the doctor's cheek blanched, I fancied, for an instant; and the thought that occurred to all our the thought that occurred to all our one of the shocks of earthquake not un-

common in Assam.

When the tempest passed and the sun came out we saw what had happened. A huge mass of the mountain had toppled over into the gorge, company the same as the pletely blocking it, save a single gap where the swollen waters of the pent-up stream at the bottom were begin ning to roar and tumble through.

The delicacy of English wit is some hing that the American mind fails to appreciate. An English weekly offered a prize of £1 for the cleverest original anecdote that should be sent it, and the following secured the money:

"I was out at a small dinner party one evening recently. A boy, evidently "I was out at a small dinner party one evening recently. A boy, evidently from the green-grocer's shop, had been engaged to do the waiting. When he placed two dishes of tarts before the hostess, she, probably thinking it not correct to know what was coming, asked: "What are these, James?" Whereupon the boy, pointing first to one dish and then to the other, replied: 'Them's a penny each, and them's two for three half-pence."

-The citizens of Northern California -The citizens of Northern California are devising measures for attracting immigration to that part of the State. A conference of leading residents was held at Sacramento during the State fair for the purpose of forming an organization which shall make it a business to disseminate trustworthy information and attract desirable settlers.

The Polite Monkey.

When I was at Yarmouth, that great fishing town on the Southern coast of England, a few summers ago, I made the acquaintance of a monkey which I shall not soon lorget. He was a delightful little fellow, though be belonged to an organ-grinder, and earned his living by dancing and collecting pennies, and though he only had the common name of Jocko, which is really no name at all.

no name at all.

He wore a little 'acket and skirt of scarlet cloth, with loss of brass buttons upon it, and a little red cap held by a strap under the chin, and whenever he took off his cap, as he would always do most politely when anything was given bim, he showed a furry brown head

like a seal-skin cap.

The organ-man told me the little fellow was about five years old; and knew his name. So I said: "Joeko, Joeko, come and see me." The monkey at once snatched off his cap, and climbing up into my lap, rubbed his furry head against me, gazing up out of a pair of merry, intelligent eyes in a way tha quite won my heart. A minute after h curled down and went to sleep, or pre tended to do so. I think his nap was a real one, though brief, for it is likely he was tired with his long trotting about and dancing in unnatural atti-

tudes.

When any one gave him anything his

When shy one gave him anything his first motion after seizing it in his small black fist was to bite it. If it was eatable (and he was very fond of nuts and candies), his joy shone all over his wrinkled face as he munched at it, watching all the time lest somebody should take the sweetie away; but if the gift proved to be a hard penny, he had been a been as a second of the course, at a leaped to the top of the organ at a single bound, and gave it to his master. This done, he would hurry down again and stay at the farthest stretch of his chain, as though trying to get as far away as possible from the monotonous

His master seemed very fond of him, and would carefully take him under his Jocko shiver; and well he might, for the monkey's lively ways and pretty tricks brought a crowd of children about his miserable organ, and earned many a coin which otherwise would not

The prettiest of all Jocko's tricks was his love for brushing clothes. He seemed to be uneasy as soon as he had made friends with any person until he had gone carefully over their whole suit. He had a small flat brush, like a granned in his

had gone carefully over their whole suit. He had a small flat brush, like a shoe-brush, which he grasped in his right hand, and used with the greatest diligence, chatting all the time in monkey talk, the tone of which seemed complimentary, though I could never quite make out what he meant, and so did not risk any reply.

One day he evidently thought a gentleman had not brushed his hat before coming out, for he tugged at his chain and scolded until his master let him scramble up the gentleman's arm. Then he perched comfortably on his shoulder and brushed away at the hat with all his might, leaning over the top, and looking here and there, until not a and looking here and there, until not a particle of dust remained. The look of satisfaction with which Jocks received a sixpence for this careful work, and the last glance out of the corner of his bright black eye, to be quite sure he had done his brushing thoroughly, were very funny.—Ernest Ingersoll in Harper's Young People.

-A Paris correspondent says Mrs. —A Paris correspondent says Mix-Mackay's extravagance has been exag-gerated. She never pays more than \$500 for a dress. She makes the most judicious use of her money, not only in dressing herself and her daughter pret-tily and artistically and in decorating her lovely house with beautiful works of art, but in supporting and helping many poor Americans who owe to her and to her equally kind and generous-hearted husband all they have in the world.—Chicago Tribune.

Great Engineering Prejects.

This is an age of mighty international engineering enterprises. Sir R. M. engineering enterprises. Sir R. M. Stephenson is organizing a company in England for connecting Europe by railway with Persia, India, Burmah and China. A concession has been obtained from the Sublime Porte, and the Asia Minor and Persia surfices of the Asia Minor and Persia sections of the enterminor and Persia sections of the enter-prise are to be first prosecuted. Russia has already constructed a railroad through Central Asia that is now within a few hundred miles of the frontier of Hindoostan. The beginning frontier of Hindoostan. The beginning of the twentieth century will see every populous part of Asia intersected by a railway, and it is probable also that by that time steam will have been superseded by electricity. Another great project is the proposed piercing of the Pyrenees by a gigantic railway tunnel. Pyrenees by a gigantic railway tunnel. Within a comparatively few years the Alps have been pierced by three tunnels, so that there is no longer any natural barrier between Italy and the rest of Europe. The same will be true of Spain in a few years. The project for uniting England with France by a tunnel under the British Channel is not

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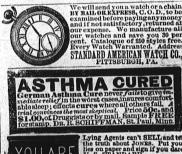


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uniting England with France by a tunnel under the British Channel is not dead; but the prosecution of the work has been postponed, not on account of any engineering or financial difficulty in the way, but because of the fears of the English people of a possible French invasion. — Demorest's Monthly.

—A man out in Miles City, M. T., havin a balky mare, put a dynamite cartridge under her and blew her up. The fiend was promptly arrested on the char c of being a fillybuster. —St. Paul Herald.

THE SHORT LIME SETWEEN THE EAST & WEST. The most direct route between K ansas Oity, or Omaha and Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittaburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittaburg, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, See of most oline to a duple close connections with all the Trunk Lines. First-class equipments, Steel Rails, West inghouse Airbrakes, Miller Platforms and Coupler, elegant new Reclining Chair and Drawing-room Cars attached to all thread in Union Depoits—no Omnibus Transfers. Ask for tickets to any point East via the Lake Eric & Westeen ky. Maps and other information turnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address. Shown of the East via the Lake Eric & Westeen ky. Maps and other information turnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address. Shown of the East via the Lake Eric & Westeen ky. Maps and other information turnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address. Shown of the East via the Lake Eric & Westeen ky. Maps and other information turnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address. Shown of the East via the Lake Eric & Westeen ky. Maps and other information turnished free upon application to principal Ticket Offices, or address. THE SHORT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST & WEST.

No. 29.

HEEP SKINS.

e into Leather and ous Fancy Goods. aufacture deals with nd sheep-skins for skins in their raw rket "dry salted." ned, unhaired and manner to large nned with sumac d of with coarse te softer finishes. t and of fine texte for high finishes. k" if the skin is tanning. Goatof the grain and yings of flesh re-and neck to pro-Glove finishes on rally procured by e unapproachable sh glove leather speriment, and to uality is the laud-

The skin of a or sheep-skin, is service to a goat-ose or "spongy," eadily that it can manner in wearce. Sheep-skins id facings in al-es made, and the re used to make y most of our -skins from Entper to have the England, and as our raw maus have a great and sheep-skir their famous ish us with our is a large-sized

or linings and

ed on the grain r "figured" as I finish is used, gure, and often to to masquerade of alligators o have been and strong to the control of the cont rs for reticules not the docile eared in history leather," too, quantity in the American tandistinguished d an invitation e course of the lixture in some t of the build-ed his fingers, practical curi-is apartments and the odor of ult of his exetida and birch als used were heapness, and ed a peculiar several bartin the mean the secret of ome to New ting to set up m, who with ed the manu-

> Odor. the presence

or mildew in he so-called which comes re there is no e air which ing unable to ith the germs which exist in ingly danger-ng so-called s, diphtheria, rs. The best

wages or the discharge of employees, would work hardship to thousands. But the stopping of railroad trains works injury to many more thousands. All who have grievances of this kind must work within the law unless we are ready for revolution.

Have we one law for the rich and another for the poor? asks the Kansas that town. Much building will be Anti-Monopolist. If you have 5,000 done this season. Nickerson is the head of cattle, you can remain in Okland of a division on the Santa Fe Ishoma and graze them undisturbed, road. but if you have only a yoke of oxen and a mileh cow, you must "git."

Kansas is not a paradise for horse

The Nickerson Register speaks most hopefully of the prospects of that town. Much building will be done this season. Nickerson is the end of a division on the Santa Fe road.

The Nickerson Register speaks the things to be avoided in the keeping of winter fruit. Moisture is not so dangerous in the absence of heat, but the two together are very bad. A pit in the ground on a dry place, or a tight, cool, dark cellar, will preserve fruit inits natural freshness and flavor that would be spoiled in a few weeks

with a gold-headed cane.—Bill Nye, in lows: A sulphur ma St. Paul Herald.

Mrs. Farley, of Bridgeport Conn., aged one hundred and three years, fre-quently goes shopping with her daugh-ter of seventy. This seems to be a case