

POSSUM AND TATER.

Georgia Governors Who Revel in the Chief Delight of the Year.

Did you see that suspicious looking animal hanging out in front of a Marquette street restaurant the other day? Of course you saw it if you passed that way. Of course you knew, even if it didn't have any hair on it, and even if it was butchered and ready for the oven, that it was a possum. But did you know that the possum market in Atlanta was not to be "muzzled" at? Did you know that "possums and taters" was one of the swell dishes at the restaurants? Well, if you didn't, read along a little further and I'll give you some facts about the possum crop which will astonish you as they did me.

This illustrious country animal has been a part of the south as long as there has been any south, and, like the middle, he is very prolific, and seems to increase instead of diminish as the years roll on. He is very fond of restaurants, from which the name of possum is derived. He was nearly always caught up a persimmon tree, and years ago was known as the animal of the possum, which was usually contained into a possum. It is supposed that the possum is a member of the animal, and is caught in the same way which tree him in the same way. It is easily caught, and it may sound old-fashioned to say that it is a very small animal, but it is not so. It is a very small animal, but it is not so. It is a very small animal, but it is not so.

Four years ago our commission was buying a few possums from the country and selling them to the customers in Atlanta. It was found that the possum was a very small animal, and was caught in the same way which tree him in the same way. It is easily caught, and it may sound old-fashioned to say that it is a very small animal, but it is not so. It is a very small animal, but it is not so.

The majority of the possums sold in Atlanta come from the country merchants, and a large percentage of this number come from up on the Marquette and North Georgia railroad, a section of the country which is regarded as the finest in the world for grapes, rye, possums and corn liquor. A number of countrymen living in Fulton county catch many possums during the season, and sometimes they bring them to the wagon load, as they would bring a load of chickens.

Possums are sold at various prices, governed according to the size of the animal. The kittens bring from 20 to 40 cents, while the full grown range from 40 cents to \$1. The possum is killed by the 1st of September, and he is killed until the 1st of March. The average price paid for possums a month before the season will amount to something over \$300, making the possum crop worth about \$4,000 to Atlanta.

Possums and taters at the restaurant will cost you 30 cents, but if you want a possum supper it will cost you from \$1.50 to \$2. A possum supper consists of a whole possum, baked with sweet potatoes, and then corn bread and coffee thrown over it. Possum and taters, to the best of my knowledge, must be eaten with corn bread, and a very remarkable number of possums eat it. It is as good as the meat of a hog; but, unless it can be eaten with safety, it is not worth the trouble of catching it. It is a very large animal, and it is not so.

Possums are caught in a mile and a half of traps, and, as I said before, they are very numerous and prolific as they are. In coming home from the traps, it is not so easy to get a very large and very fat possum. It is not so easy to get a very large and very fat possum. It is not so easy to get a very large and very fat possum.

The stone was engraved upon it what M. Holleaux calls "a genuine speech of Nero," that is to say, one which was not composed for him, but uttered by Nero himself as he gave his life to the Greeks. Nero planned himself, of course, on his versatility, and believed that he was an "all-round" genius, able to compose, to make speeches, to act and to sing. The discovery of M. Holleaux may, perhaps, prove that the tyrant was a real artist in words at least, for, according to the learned excavator, the fragments of the stone were engraved in strong, sonorous and emphatic Greek.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

An American Compound. "Phosgene" is a compound which has been discovered from a bankruptcy suit in Manchester. It is said to come from America, and it is sold in large quantities in England.

THE PASSENGER TRAIN CONDUCTOR.

The Most Exacting Position in the Ranks of Railroad Employees.

The passenger train conductor has in many respects the most difficult position in the railroad ranks. He should be a first class freight conductor and a polished gentleman to boot. But in his long apprenticeship on a freight train he has very likely been learning how not to fulfill the additional requirements of a passenger conductorship. In that service he could be uncouth and even boorish and still fill his position tolerably well; now he feels the need of a life time of tuition in dealing with the diverse phases of human nature met with on a passenger train. He must now manage his train in a sort of automatic way, for he has his mind filled with the care of his passengers and the collection of tickets. He must be good at figures, keeping accounts, and handling money, though the freight train service has given him no experience in this line. Year by year the clerical work connected with the taking up of tickets and collecting of cash fares has been increased until now on many roads an expert bank clerk would be none too proficient for the duties imposed. The conductor who grumblingly averred that "it would take a Philadelphia lawyer with three heads" to fill his shoes was not far out of the way.

Every day, and perhaps a number of times a day, he must collect fares of fifty or a hundred persons in less than the time for the collection of fares. Of that large number a few will generally have a complaint to make or an objection to offer or an impudent assertion concerning a fault of the railroad company which the conductor cannot remedy and is not responsible for. A woman will object to paying half fare for a 10-year-old girl or to paying full rates for one of 15. A person whose income is ten times larger than he deserves will argue twenty minutes to avoid paying 10 cents more (in cash) than he would have been charged for a ticket. Passengers with legitimate questions in mind will couch themselves in vague and back handed terms, and those with useless ones will take inopportune times to propound them. These are not occasional but every day experiences. The very best and most intelligent people in the community (excepting those who travel much) are among those who oftenest leave their wits at home when they take a railroad trip.

All these people must be met in a conciliatory manner, but without varying the strict regulations in the least degree. The officers of the revenue department are inexorable masters, and passengers offended by alleged unbecoming treatment are likely to make absurd complaints at the superintendent's office. A conductor dreads an investigation of this sort, however unreasonable the passengers' complaints may be, because it may lead to show that he lacked tact in handling the case. But after becoming habituated to this sort of dealings, there are still left the occasional disturbances which make pleasant. These are the encounters with drunken and disorderly passengers. The conductor, starting at the forward end of his train, finds, perhaps, in the first car one or two "toughs" who refuse payment of fare and are spoiling for a fight.

Care must be taken with this sort of character not to punish him or use the least bit of unnecessary severity, for he will, when sobered off, quite likely be induced by a smart lawyer to sue the railroad company for damages by assault. The conductor, however, if he be one who has (in his freight train experience) dealt with tramps is able to cope with his customer and confine him to the baggage car or put him off the train. But a tussle of this kind is, at best, far from soothing to the temper, and the very next car may contain the wife of a millionaire, who will expect the most genteel treatment and critically object to any behavior on the part of the conductor which is not fully up to the highest drawing room standard. Experiences of this kind, it can be readily imagined, are exceedingly trying. The conductor cannot give himself up completely to learning gentility, for he still has need for his old severity.—B. Adams, Jr., in Scribner's Magazine.

The Onondaga Indian Tribe. A good picture of the state of affairs revealed by the recent Indian census is seen in the case of the Onondaga tribe. This tribe owns a reservation of 6,000 acres on the site of the old council fires of the Six Nations. These 6,000 acres are uniformly of the choicest farming lands, and include stone quarries of the finest gray limestone. But the Indians neither farm their lands nor work their quarries. There are twenty-six chiefs for 400 members of the tribe. The old Indian language is still in common use. The state of morals is absolutely indescribable in decent English. The tenure of land is tribal. The renunciation of Christianity is a requisite to election as a sachem; but nominal Christianity is professed by about half the tribe. The Feast of the White Dog is celebrated with indecent ceremonies. The question of what to do with the Indians is now necessarily to be reconsidered. It is not enough to hold them on reservations and feed them.—Globe-Democrat.

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The Zinc Plate in Art.

The photo-lithographers are looking toward zincography as a refuge and substitute for the Bavarian lithographic stone and the wood cut, and experiments are being made in America, Germany and England, where pictorial periodicals and newspapers are published to get the effects of the lithographic pen. The difference between the processes of lithography and zincography, however, is so great that judgment cannot be passed as yet. The great ponderous soapstone reproduces colors drawn on it with a greasy pencil. The zinc can be etched with nitric or muriatic acid, and with the aid of a powerful lens, photography called into aid with marvelous effect. The advantages of such a process may be summarized under two heads—economy and convenience—and for daily newspaper pictorial work, where rapidity must be combined with a certain amount of artistic excellence, there can be no doubt of the zinc plate superseding all other methods of reproducing pictures, and the wood-cut line in the hands of a few months.

The zinc plate can be successfully printed, the wood cut may endure for some time, but even now some of the photographic pen and ink line drawing is immeasurably better than the black and white hand work on wood. The process of biting a plate with acid is, of course, older than Rembrandt, but it has until the last few years been an expensive and laborious art. The hurry of the age demanded its improvement, and now it will be possible to reproduce great pictures in a few hours, and transfers may be made with great facility and preserved for future use at the nominal expense of the cost of the zinc plates and the necessary storage room.—Baltimore American.

A Dinner at Tcheran. There are tiny lambs roasted whole, salmon which has been brought packed in ice upon the heads of runners from a distance of a hundred miles, appetizing kababs of lamb and venison, fowls and partridges (in silver bowls), stewed to rags and served with strange colored sauces of the richest kind; great heaps of boiled rice in steaming pyramids, white rice, green rice, colored by an artificial admixture of herbs; rice boiled with saffron of a ruddy gold color; omelets and sweet dishes, innumerable little china cups of toothsome pickles, small china bowls containing various thick soups, but not a single joint to be seen. Everybody eats away as if he had never tasted food before. There are no forks, no spoons, no plates; but every man's hand appears to be dipping at once into the innumerable dishes.

Occasionally our host, with his mouth half full, gesticulates an entreaty that we should taste some particular delicacy, and in twenty minutes all is over. Tea and water is poured upon the fingers of each guest from a silver ewer, and he wipes them upon a delicately embroidered napkin. About a tenth of what has been provided has been consumed by the party; the rest is removed and gobbled up with surprising celerity by the great tribe of hungry servants. Pipes are smoked, and the Persians are little or no talk after a good meal. It is an act of an ill bred man or a fool. And then we get up and bid our hospitable friend good night. And as we away, we see that the mysterious covered tray is being taken to the banquet room, and we know that our fellow guests and our host will drink, smoke and gamble until an ungodly hour in the morning.—Good Words.

Von Moltke at Gravelotte. The French artillery and militia regiments responded vigorously to the Krupps, and with deadly effect, but as far as we could see the German left continued its advance and staff officers came up frequently to report that all was going on well at points hidden from our view. These reports were always made to the king first, and whenever anybody arrived with tidings of the fight we clustered around to hear the news, Gen. Von Moltke unfolding a map meanwhile and explaining the situation. This time the chief of the staff, while awaiting the next report, would either return to a seat that had been made for him with some knapsacks, or would occupy the time walking about, kicking clouds of dirt or small stones here and there, his hands clasped behind his back, his face pale and thoughtful. He was then nearly 70 years old, but because of his emaciated figure, the deep wrinkles in his face, and crow's feet about his eyes, he looked even older, his appearance being suggestive of the practice of church asceticism rather than of his well known ardent devotion to the military profession.—Gen. Sheridan in Scribner's Magazine.

Peculiarities of the Aims. Inasmuch as there are no family names, no village, tribal, or national rights to be respected, there is nothing approximating a father right or mother right. Or perhaps it would be more exact to say that, inasmuch as women are only recognized as servants throughout their whole lives, and as mothers as soon as they have reached the proper age, the personality of the whole family is sunk in that of the husband and father while he lives. When he dies he is at once and absolutely forgotten, and each surviving member of his family pursues an entirely separate course, in no way concerning himself about the others. If a man dies and leaves a family of infant children, the care of them devolves upon the mother until the oldest son reaches the age of about 18; then he becomes the head of the family. Female inheritance is utterly unknown, as would be expected in a society wherein women have no rights at all. If a man is so unfortunate as to leave no true heir, or so careless as not to have adopted one, his property goes to his next younger brother, or his nearest male relative, if he have no brothers either by birth or adoption.—J. C. Goodrich in Popular Science Monthly.

Plants and Animals. The plants and animals of the world are being studied in a new way. The study of the life of plants and animals is becoming a science. The study of the life of plants and animals is becoming a science. The study of the life of plants and animals is becoming a science.

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THE MARCH OF PROGRESS! OUR LATEST IMPROVEMENTS!

"Competition is the Life of Trade," and if you have not seen our latest improved goods you cannot imagine how far the trade has advanced. Ask your retailer for the JAMES MEANS' \$3 SHOE, or the JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE. Positively some genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the sole. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped and you must insist upon it. If you do not insist, some retailers will sell you inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.



Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the James Means' \$3 Shoe is in every respect equal to the shoes which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate. Ours are the original \$3 and \$4 shoes, and those who insist upon the best quality of shoes are unable to compete with us in the quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States. One of our traveling salesmen who is now visiting the shoe retailers of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Region writes from there as follows: "I am more than satisfied with the results of my trip. I have thus far succeeded in placing our full line in the hands of A. No. 1 dealers in every part of the West. The shoes on sale in this splendid region for us to sell shoes in, because most of the retailers are charging their customers at retail about double the price which the shoes have cost at wholesale. The consequence is that the people who wear shoes are paying six or seven dollars a pair for shoes which are not worth as much as our JAMES MEANS' \$3 and \$4 SHOES. Our shoes with their very low retail prices stamped on the soles of every pair are breaking down the high prices which have hitherto ruled in retail markets here, and when a retailer puts a full line of goods in his stock they at once begin to go off like hot cakes, so great is the demand for them."

Now, kind reader, just stop and consider what the above signifies so far as you are concerned. It assures you that if you keep on buying shoes bearing no manufacturer's name or fixed retail price stamped on the soles, you cannot tell what you are getting and your retailer is probably making you pay double what your shoes have cost him. Now, can you afford to do this while we are protecting you by stamping our name and the fixed retail price upon the soles of our shoes before they leave our factory so that you cannot be made to pay more for your shoes than they are worth? Where from our celebrated factory we sell by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country. We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO., 41 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.

I. PEARLMAN, DEALER IN STOVES, FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, WINDOW CURTAINS, PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

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Advertisement for Robert Sherwood's Sewing Machine. Text: 'ROBERT SHERWOOD. AGENT FOR THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE. BOOTS AND SHOES! I carry the Best Latest-Handled Turned and Graft's Hand Sewed Shoes FOR THE PRICES! Just Received, the finest lot of Infants' Shoes! IN THE CITY. THE PATENT LEATHER COME AND EXAMINE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF HOWE SEWING MACHINES. J. C. BOONE, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER. All work first-class, west Fifth Street, North Robert Sherwood's Store. Plattsmouth, Nebraska.'