

MAINE'S FAVORITE SON.

A Sketch of Hon. James G. Blaine.

How He Came to Adopt the Pine Tree State --The Foundation of His Immense Fortune--A Dramatic Interview--The Presidency Lost Forever.

Chicago News.

When Garfield's administration came to an end, every one thought that Mr. Blaine would not be long in following the murdered president. He was very sick. His enormous vitality had withstood too many shocks in the past. If he had continued in public life, his death must soon have followed. The enforced retirement has given Mr. Blaine a new lease of life, so that now, at the age of 53, he does not look any older than he should. In the last year he appeared to have regained fully ten years of his lost life. Now he has the appearance of being really contented with his situation. He has had enough of the great prizes of politics to satisfy ambition, and to give him a complete experience in everything relating to the administration of public affairs. Blaine was really president under Garfield, and in his experience there reached the climax of his career. He is one of the few successful men of this country who has gone east instead of west to seek a fortune. He was born and educated in western Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of Washington university, an ancient institution of Little Washington, in that state. At college he was not specially noted for his brilliancy. He was known all through his college career as "Nosey" Blaine on account of his very large nose. He was slight in those days, and the nose was the overshadowing feature of his face. But he has grown to his nose in late years, so that it seems in perfect proportion with his large head and finely developed figure. After his graduation he became a school teacher in Kentucky, where there is probably as great a need for pedagogues as in any state in the union. There he met his wife, who was from Maine, and who was also a school teacher. It was through this marriage that Blaine was led to go to Maine on a visit, and while in Augusta saw an opening as an editor of one of the local papers. It is hardly to be imagined that Mr. Blaine went to Maine to seek his fortune. Few men would be bold enough to go prospecting in a comparatively occupied and well-worked field, when other and more promising regions were open to them.

Accident the great guide and controlling influence of the average success--had much to do in determining Mr. Blaine's career. His paper soon gave him a solid footing among the hard-grained Maine people. Blaine took naturally to politics, and with his paper soon acquired an influence with the powerful political ring that has arbitrarily ruled Maine for years. Within a few years he was to become the chief spirit and unyielding dictator to this combination. Blaine was very active at the outset of the war in procuring contracts for some of his Maine friends, and in that way laid the foundation for his subsequent fortune. It is one of the charges made against Mr. Blaine that he entered congress a poor man and has retired a millionaire, at the close of a continuous service as a public official with a salary which would in no year pay the expenses of his private household. When Mr. Blaine first came to congress his net fortune amounted to fully \$250,000. With great opportunities since to develop his original capital he has certainly gathered together a fortune which is estimated by some in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

Mr. Blaine is a man who would have succeeded anywhere. He has an enormous fertility of invention, an energy which used to sweep everything before it, and an irresistible fascination of manner. You may not like Mr. Blaine in the abstract. You may not believe in him, but I defy you to sit down for half an hour's conversation with him, and not be completely interested, and susceptible to the radiant atmosphere of good-fellowship which surrounds him. In his private manners he is the model of any public man. He has a phenomenal memory for names and faces. This is a very important element for a political leader. The lack of such a power was the means of defeating Matt Carpenter for election to the senate when Angus Cameron was returned. A certain Madison banker had contributed much money to secure Carpenter's election, through sheer admiration of his brilliant intellect. One day the banker went to Washington to visit his senator, and Carpenter did not know him. The banker was stung to the very heart--of his pocketbook. He went home, unlocked the vault of his bank, and told the boys to beat Carpenter, and they did. Blaine would never have made any such mistake as that. Mr. Blaine is fond of young men. He always encourages them to call, and is always ready to give them freely information from his great storehouse of political experience.

He is very avers to being interviewed by newspaper correspondents in any formal sense. He is invariably polite to all newspaper callers and will talk with them very freely if they will simply promise not to print his conversation. Anything coming from himself for publication has to bear the most rigid scrutiny and revision. Any authorized interview with him is one where he asks all the questions and writes all the answers. Mr. Blaine does not like to dictate. As eloquent and ready a speaker as he is, he needs the stimulus of an audience to fire him up to the elevated pitch of an eloquent declamation. I remember once calling on Mr. Blaine to get his version of a certain public question. I found him very willing to give his views, but he was then in a position where he thought there would be some impropriety in his saying anything upon his own responsibility. "Wait, and I will write you my opinion. This you can use in any way you please except to say it came from me." "If you will dictate I will write." "No; I prefer to write."

Mr. Blaine here sat down at his dining-room table, and upon a great pile of blue paper, began writing with the greatest rapidity, scratching his thoughts with a great glittering grey goose-quill pen, that ground, cracked, and almost squeaked under the energetic twists of Mr. Blaine's firm white fist. Three or four sheets were covered when Mr. Blaine said: "There, you may copy that."

"But why not let me have your copy? I will keep it carefully, and will value it afterward as your autograph manuscript." "I should prefer to give you an autograph manuscript on some other subject," said Mr. Blaine. "If you want that opinion you will have to copy it." When it was copied Mr. Blaine took his manuscript and holding it in one hand, lighted it in the gas jet. He held the blazing mass in his hand for a mo-

GREAT SALT LAKE.

A Voyage of Discovery on the Big Inland Sea.

Interesting Description of the Water and the Life Therein.

Salt Lake Tribuna.

With several members of the Agassiz association an excursion trip was taken last week on Great Salt Lake. Going out to Lake Shore on the swift little Rio Grande train, we landed in about half an hour and found our boat waiting for us. After stowing away our collecting bottles and cans, insect nets, egg baskets, lanterns and other paraphernalia, we broke bread on the shore, and as long as we were out of sight of old tender would ask for a drink of alcohol and corrosive sublimate; that no one would take us for perfume and comb peddlers; nor with western shrewdness at the idea of catching fish in the lake. At the pier we found the water only a foot deep where two years ago it was three or four. Even the mud was furrowed up by boats which had come up to the landing. Hoisting our sail we passed out toward the middle of the lake. For six or eight miles we sailed over water that was nowhere more than two or three feet deep. Some five or six miles out we struck broad patches of the bottom, and covered with the dead shells of fresh water molluscs, (washed in from Hot Springs Lake) caught by the roots and stems of the salt grass and some bulbous plants which forty years ago flourished there and were overwhelmed by the rising brine, and perfectly preserved for a generation. The water has so nearly reached its level of 1840 that the high waves wash the roots and cast them upon the beach where they are now to be found. The storm line of that year is now at the water's edge, and the ancient sagebrush that grew immediately behind it now stands like ghostly sentinels over their graves. For over forty years this same sagebrush has stood deep beneath the water like the submerged forests of the Columbia River.

A stiff breeze soon sprang up from the south, and we went booming along in full view of Antelope (Church) Island, toward a dim, low island (Fremont's) to the north of it. Night dozed around us; midnight came a-pace, and just as Fremont Island loomed up in the darkness, a great red finger rose rapidly behind the distant Wasatch, and towering up, seemed to bend toward us as if to warn us not to disturb the island's solitude. The new moon never unlike itself as it rose half out behind the hills.

Fremont Island. Ere long the gravelly shore of Fremont Island was reached, and soon all the party were fast on the beach. One of them had taken the precaution to tie the halliard rope around his body, and in about two hours he found himself traveling toward the water, the strong waves having loosened the boat. About dawn he was again doubled up by the rope. Had it not been for this precaution, all would have been very different. With their presence, and the boat would have sailed alone. The next morning most of us studied the ancient beach of the island, and gathered splendid specimens of specular iron ore and slate. Our geological books informed us that the island was a mere pile of rocks, barren and without any of the usual accessories, therefore to find it smooth and rounded with few cliffs and dotted with sheep, which of course meant at least one good spring upon it. Descending to the shore, we found the sand to be angular, like that of the ocean and most fresh water lakes, this being the only place where the peculiarly oolitic (egg-shaped) sand of the lake is absent.

Soon we were on our way toward the hazy western shore. As we passed along the sea-gulls circled around or floated on the water, their white plumage shining in the sunlight. Every now and then a hawk-moth would fly by or alight on the boat, drag its wings, and then stoop to gaze at us curiously and then spin off toward the distant islands. Occasionally a seventeen-year locust would hum past as if to mock at us for ever daring to believe that this is the "DEAD SEA OF AMERICA."

As the bow plowed through the water millions of small diptera (flies) were rising from the water, where they were resting, and cover the bow of the boat till quarts of them could be collected. Wherever we went we found the same thing. The water of the lake is their home, and they are as much at ease sitting on the water, as a skipper is on an eastern pond. In some places, when it is calm these flies darken the water for miles. Here (not on the beach) they lay their eggs; here they hatch, and here the larvae live in the mud till ready for the pupa state, when they attach themselves to the seaweed (floating everywhere in the water) and remain till they emerge as perfect flies. The larvae doubtless prey upon the strange little shrimps that live in the water. There are infinite numbers of these, as there is scarcely a place in the lake where a bucket of water can be dipped without taking up two or three hundred of them. It is strange that people should call this a "dead sea," for though the number of species does not exceed ten or fifteen, there is no lake, fresh or salt, in the world that contains half as many living things as Great Salt Lake.

SMALL ISLANDS. In the course of the forenoon we reached and explored several small islands near the western shore, then passed around the northern shore of STANSHURV ISLANDS. This is the most interesting of all the islands of the lake. We had previously explored it, finding some very rare plants, insects and fossils. The eastern side is indented by numerous open bays, which sweep from point to point in arcs or circles like so many beaded bows. The beach is composed of fine white sand, and low boulders, and slopes quickly to the water where it forms a beautiful bottom; a few rods from shore the water is deep enough to satisfy the most fastidious, thus making the most delightful bathing places on the lake. The view obtainable from the island's lofty peaks is unexcelled. Leaving Stanshurv behind, we sailed for the north shore of ANTELOPE LAND, passing over the deepest water in the lake. When we reached the shore the breakers were rolling so high that we could not land. Passing around the point we soon reached some springs of water where we quenched our thirst and refilled our empty cask. Here we saw considerable stock upon the hills. The remainder of our trip to Lake Shore was without incident till we had almost reached the landing, when a terrific squall dropped upon us, and the mountains near by, and almost lifted us

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is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes. In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881: Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used BROWN'S IRON BITTERS for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

POULTRY.

Poultry--i. e., chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea--are essential in every well regulated country family--more especially chickens. No housewife can do well without eggs, and a spring chicken is often handy for a stew, a fry, a roast or a pot-pie. It is not fashionable to have few persons who do not like to sleep on a good feather bed, especially in cold weather. We have spoken of how handy it often is to have chickens, but now we will devote a little space to the profitability of having them. It is said that when an investment of \$100 per cent it is a good one. In our calculation we will take one dozen hens as an estimate, which will give our readers an idea of the immense profits in keeping chickens. It is an established fact that all chicks hatched before June will commence laying by the first of the next March, if not sooner. We have a full blood Plymouth Rock pullet, a year old June 1st, that up to that date laid forty-two eggs. She would likely have commenced sooner had she not been moved. We will, in our estimate, leave out the finer breeds for the present, and take the common stock. Take twelve pullets coming a year old in June. They will average, 9 eggs per day until the first of July from March 1st, making one hundred and twenty-two days, at 9 eggs each, which gives us 1,032, or 86 dozen; at 13 cents per dozen, gives \$13.78 for four months from one dozen hens. Four dozen hens would give \$43.12 for eggs alone for four months, with the common chickens. For the whole year four dozen hens will, above feed, care, etc., clear \$75. Say they cost you \$3 per dozen, which would be \$12, leaving, at the lowest estimate, \$63 clear money on an investment of \$12. We know of no better investment.

But take the non-setters--the white or brown Leghorns. With one dozen hens you can count on 365 eggs from each hen from March to March, provided they are hatched on or before June 1st. Twelve hens of the Leghorn breed would lay in one year 365 eggs apiece, which would amount to \$47.45 per year from one dozen. From our four Leghorns, eggs alone would amount to \$188.80, at 13 cents per dozen. Our favorite is the Plymouth Rock. We have tried the common chickens and white Leghorns. The Plymouth Rocks are more hardy, larger (and, consequently, better for table use), and lay nearly as good egg production as the Leghorn breed. From our 12 Leghorns, as stated above named, up to this, the 19th day of June, we have had 52 eggs. We have three dozen chicks hatched. This hen cost \$2.50. The chicks, at the ordinary price of \$3 per dozen, would bring \$9; but they are worth a great deal more, as they are Leghorn, Conger stock, and all-hatched. Now four dozen hens would produce 48 times \$9, which would be \$432 for four months. These may seem high figures, but you can see that from the 52 eggs laid there has been a loss of 16 that did not hatch and they died after they were out of the shells, under the usual casualties.

For the investment of a few dollars, I cannot see what can be more remunerative than poultry. In the May number of the Fancier's Gazette, a gentleman states that he is raising cattle and poultry, and for the amount invested, his poultry brings him the most money. We are convinced that the farmer does not give the attention necessary to the poultry to get the best results. If an account of the proceeds of the poultry were kept, many would be surprised at the result. And we are further convinced that the higher grades of poultry pay as well as the higher grades of stock; in other words, it costs no more to raise a good chicken than a poor one, but it will cost more to get the original stock or eggs to hatch from; yet it is clearly the interest of every one to have good stock. Give them the required attention, and you may then expect better results. R. S. SNEDELEY, Nichols, Iowa.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Beware of imitations. Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without it.

HULL VAPOR COOK STOVE. THE PROFESSION A UNIT. Mr. C. H. Draper, of No. 223 Main Street Worcester, Mass., volunteers the following: "Having occasion recently to use a remedy for kidney disease, I applied to my druggist, Mr. D. W. Williams, of Lincoln Square, this city, and requested him to furnish me the best kidney medicine that he knew of, and he handed me a bottle of Hunt's Remedy, stating that it was considered the best because he had sold many bottles of it to his customers in Worcester, and they all speak of it in the highest terms, and pronounce it always reliable. I took the bottle home and commenced taking it, and find that it does the work effectually, and I am pleased to recommend to all who have kidney or liver disease the use of Hunt's Remedy, the sure cure." April 17, 1883.

WE ALL SAY SO. Mr. George A. Burdett, No. 165 Front Street, Worcester, Mass., has just sent us the following, directly to the point: "Being afflicted with ailments to which all human life is subject sooner or later, I read carefully the advertisement regarding the remarkable curative powers of Hunt's Remedy, and as it seemed to apply to my case exactly, I purchased a bottle of the medicine at January's drug store in this city, and having used it with most beneficial results in my own case, my wife and son also commenced its use, and it has most decidedly improved their health, and we shall continue its use in our family under such favorable results." April 17, 1883.

DRUGGIST'S EVIDENCE. Mr. George W. Holcomb, Druggist, 132 and 131 Congress Street, Troy, N. Y., writes April 7, 1883: "I am constantly selling Hunt's Remedy for diseases of the kidney, liver, bladder and urinary organs, to my trade and friends, and find that it gives general satisfaction to all who use it."

DURING THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

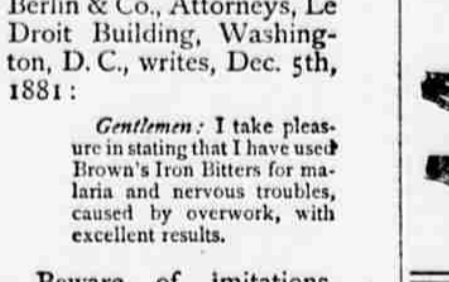
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SIoux FALLS JASPER STONE Company.

Building Purposes, Paving Blocks. This company is now prepared to receive orders for SIoux FALLS JASPER STONE, for both Chicago and Omaha, and solicits correspondence and orders from correspondents engaged in paving streets in all of the western cities. SUPERSTOCKS OFFICE, Chicago, West Division Building, Chicago, December 5, 1882. D. E. Howell, President, Sioux Falls Water Power Co. DEAR SIR:--I have received from your company since October 1, 1882, about 1000 pounds of granite paving blocks and have laid them between the rails of our street railway tracks in the heart of the city. I have been using paving material in this city for many years, and I take pleasure in saying that in my opinion the granite paving blocks furnished by your company are the most regular in shape and perfect in form, and as far as I have been able to judge, are considered of as durable feature as any material that has ever been offered or laid in the city. Yours, JAS. K. LAKE.

A. C. SENEY, Pres. of Jasper Stone Co.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to certify that I have examined a paving block taken from the Sioux Falls Granite Quarries, and in my opinion, it is the best stone for street paving I have seen in America. (Signed) HENRY FLAD, Pres. Board Public Improvements.

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