THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

News and Gossip of the Tourists of the West.

THE MAN WHO WON THE RACE.

A Traveling Man's Little Adventure in the Wilds of Arkansas-Biographical and Personal-Gossiped at the Hotels.

The Man Who Lost the Race.

I was hoofing it along a highway in Arkansas, my horse having gone dead lame and being left with a farmer, when a man driving a horse and burgy overtook me and invited me to ride, says a writer in the New York Sun. I was only too thankful for the offer, and when I got in behind him I liked his looks. He offered me a cigar. We exchanged names. He was informed on politics and current events. It was a spanking horse he had, and he kept a steady gait for mile after mile. The only thing about the man that puzzled me was the way he had of looking behind every few minutes, and I finally inquired:

"Are you expecting some friend to overtake you!"

"Well, no-not a friend," he replied. "Enemies?" "It may be that the sheriff and his posse

will be fools enough to try and overtake "My friend," I said, after swallowing the

lump which suddenly gathered in my throat, "is there any good reason why the sheriff should want to overtake you! This is rather blant, I'll admit, but if I hurt your feelings I am ready to beg pardon."
"O, no harm done," he laughed. "I bor-

rowed his horse and rig about two hours ago without the formality of asking, and the owner may hope to recover it. Don't give yourself any uneasiness, however. I run to horses and not to highway robbery." Three miles further on, as we rose a hill, he looked back and then pulled up and said:
"We must part here. The sheriff and half

a dozen others are in pursuit, and every pound of weight will now tell."

"I am much obliged for your kindness."

"O, not at all. Your society has been reward enough. I would suggest that you enter that thicket and lie close until the party gets by. When an Arkansas sheriff gets after a stolen horse he means to hurt somebody, and his crowd isn't particular who it shoots at. And, say, you needn't make any special ef-fort to report that you have seen me. Savey!"
"I won't."

"Then good-by."

He put the horse on a dead run and was out of sight in two minutes. I secreted myself as lirected and in a few minutes the posse thundered by in a cloud of dust. I followed at a leisurely gait, and at the end of two nours came upon them grouped around a tree. Hanging from a limb was the lifeless body of my friend of the road, and they were now waiting for the blown and avantage house. ting for the blown and exhausted horses

A Close Buver.

to recuperate.

A traveling man's experience would make a racy story if he had the time and disposition to write it out, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For instance I will mention an adventure I had some years ago down in the Indian Territory. It was late in the fall season when I had finished working Texas that I met a fellow-traveler in Denison who told me that a certain party in the territory had been making anxious inquiries about me, that he wanted a nice bill of holiday goods, and that I should be sure and call on my way north. With this pointer I checked my trunk to the town where my anxious friend was located. I arrived Sunday afternoon, and after supper dropped in, as it were, by chance, and greeted my would-be customer pleasantly. After setting up the cigars we talked pleas-antly for an hour or so without any mention of business. I left, saving I would see him next morning. After an early breakfast I called and stated that I had a big line of goods and would be glad to show him my lay-out. He replied that he was going to market on, and it would be time was This was a damper on me, but I thought he was playing to see if I had received his message, so I changed the subject and acted as though I believed his statement that he was going to the city. The train was to leave a 10 o'clock. Nine o'clock came and I was be ginning to get fidgety. Again I referred to my fine line of samples, but still he insisted that he did not wish to place an order. As the clock struck 9:30 I shook hands all round and started for the train. He said good-bye coolly, and feeling very much disgusted I sought the depot. Just as I was checking my baggage my customer came puffing and blowing up and asked what I meant. I ex-plained that as he was the only customer in the town and he wanted no goods there was no use for me to stay longer. "Sent your trunks back," said he, "I only didn't want you to see I was anxious to buy." He was afraid I wouldn't give him close I Some men are built that way, you see. close prices.

"Let Us Have Peace." To the Egitor of THE OMAHA BEE-I have

been requested by a number of Omaha traveling men to say something through your columns about the object of what we call Drummers' day, of Merchants' Week. The idea seems to have gone abroad, spread undoubtedly by a few not well posted individ uals, that Drummers' day was gotten uo by the Omaha traveling men for their own benofit. This is decidedly an error. While to Omaha traveling men belongs the exclusive right to the term "Drummers' day," they being the first to make a successful use of it, yet all who attended the meetings to ar-range for the same know that it was not intended to have it an Omaha day, but a day for the entire-fraternity of traveling men. Omaha was not mentioned in connection with Drummers' day excepting as to the point where the traveling men were to meet. At the second meeting, when the committee on badges reported, different col-ored badges for Omaha traveling men and visitors had been selected, the meeting unauimously voted that there should be no dis-tinguishing badge for Omaha traveling men, but that all should have the same badge and but that all should have the same badge and all be treated alike. So particular were the Omaha traveling men that this decision should be carried out to the letter, and no distinguishing mark allowed for any of the local firms, that they were compelled upon the day of the parade to refuse to allow the representatives of one of Omaha's leading firms to participate in the first division of the proposalon because they had through the procession because they had, through error, arranged a feature which might have given local coloring to the parties parties

e Omaha traveling men are now arrang

ing to repeat their last year's success, and Drunmers' day this year will be interesting and agreeable to all who attend.

The arrangements which will tend to make "Merchants' Week" attractive to the merchants in the west on account of the extra amusements that the citizens are preparing will also make Omaha a very desirable point for all drummers traveling to the west ern country to be in attendance at that time, and Drummers' day should be attended and celebrated by double the traveling men that were present last year. Watch the papers and prepare to be present on that day.

We understand that some of the craft rep-

resenting houses located at Lincoln think that the boys want to lead the merchants to think that Omaha turns out an end and the line. Gentlemen, that is a mustake. We don't mean anything of the kind, and should Lincoln advertise for Traveling men's day, all Lincoln several states of the come would do so. Of that could possibly come would do so. Of course, we don't want you to lose your posi-tion on the road for one day's amusement, tion on the road for one day's amusement, but would like to see you present that day. Come in a body and take space by yourselves, we will guarantee you will have more men in your parade from Omaha than you have in your city. Come, bury the hatchet and don't have any feeling between the two cities, as far as the traveling men's friendship is concerned. Let us have peace.

Yours respectfully.

Yours, respectfully, A DRUMMER INTERESTED.

H. A. Houghton. One of the jolliest and most successful traveling men that makes western territory is H. A. Houghton, representing the large

was born in Renseller county, New York, March 24, 1857. His father was engaged in the general merchandise business in North Hoosick, and in his early youth he attended the village schools. He afterwards attended the city schools of Troy and Albany, graduating from the Albany high school with honors in 1874. He carries with him a gold medal which be prizes very highly, which he won at two successive contests in oratory in in 1871 and 1872. His subject was "Education" in the last contest, which was delivered to a packed house in the old Tweddle hall. After his graduation he took a place in the book and stationery store of S. R. Gray, in Albany. A year later his health failed him and he went onto a farm with his uncle, remaining two years. He then went on the road for a job printing establishment. In 1881 he came west, locating at Omaha, where he traveled a year for the wholesale grocery house of F. C. Morgan. But he longed for his old line, and in 1882 he accepted a position in the stationery department of the State Journal company, of Lincoln, where, by patient and industrious work he built up an immense trade. On January on the road for a job printing establishment. he built up an immense trade. On January 1, 1885, he left that company and engaged with the Wabash Manufacturing company. His territory comprises Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, where he sells to the best people. In 1880 he was married to Miss Frank Rogers, in Groton, Tompkins county, New York. His family, which comprises his wife and three interesting daughtors. ing daughters, resides in Denver, where as spends as much of his time as possible.

Just Common Clay. Chicago Mail: The clerk said there was one small vacant room on the fifth floor. Bill Nye said that would do.

The clerk, still suspicious, said the elevaor was not running. Nye said he didn't care. He could climb.

The clerk had one more show to turn him out. He sprung it, "You will have to pay in advance," he said. Nye said that was all right, and was told in reply to his question that the tariff would be \$2.50.

be \$2.50.

Nye reached for a roll and threw out a \$100 bill. The clerk stammered, seeing that he had made the mistake so often fatal in this country. Then he said he had no change. Nye pulled back the \$100 bill and threw out a \$50. The clerk managed to break that one, and, as he did so, the lines of good nature expanded all over his face and tickled the roots of his hair. He had been tickled the roots of his hair. He had been entertaining ar angel unawares. Nye gazed at this auroral display of humor on the "You remind me of clay."

The display of vanity and good nature on the clerk's front would have been worth a good price as an attraction in a window at

"Indeed," he said, "Henry Clay!"
"No," replied Nye, "just the common,
every day man, yailer clay, out of which they make bowls and platters in a country And then he sought his couch.

Prohibition on the Cars. A commercial man writing to a contempo-

rary says: "We never experience any trouble in get ting all we want to drink in Kansas or lowa, except on the cars, where the law is strictly enforced. Directly a train crosses the state line the buffet is closed, and for the uninitiated one there is nothing to be had stronger than ice water. The obvious remedy is to watch out for the fatal hour and secure sufficient supplies ahead to supply all But the business has been got down to a fine point now. Each man gives his or-ders and his cash to the steward, who takes charge of what is ordered and brings it out in installments as wanted, and thus the law s observed and no one suffers the slightest

inconvenience."
Is it not about time that laws which so inadequately fulfill their function should either be strengthened or abolished altogether? What practical gain to temperance is there when a man, if only he divides up his stock of fire water into smaller parcels, can get all he wants to drink at whatever time he feels like it. The difference between getting a light drink at the car buffet, and swigging away at a bottle previously planted, is not in favor of the rabid enforcers of sumptuary laws. They only bring themselves and the legislatures which they control into con-tempt. Surely the authorities can find means to enforce the laws. If not they should repeal them.

They Got the Chickens. drove away and a practical joker raised a race ensued, but the now desperate hunters the outskirts of the city about midnight, their ill-gotten gains." The unfortunate hunters are around town trying to find the 'spotters.' but as yet without success.

The Binding Twine Bus ness.

S. L. Willard is a portly, good looking New York traveling man, who said yesterday that if his city should succeed in getting the Americas exposition it would be a great fizzle. Between the various political and business factions there could be no hormony, consequently the enterprise would fall into incompetent hands, receive no support and result in disgrace. .

Mr. Willard represents Traves Bros., manufacturers of hammocks and twines. In speaking of the pusiness he said: "We made small amount of binding twine this year from jute, which proved so much of a suc cess that prices may before another harvest comes on be brought down from 20 to 25 per cent. Jute is so much more plentiful and cheaper than sisal or manilla that it can be used to better advantage and prevent any possible chance of a trust being organized to keep the price of binding twine up. Sisal is a product of Mexico and Central America and is used chiefly in the manufacture of hammocks, of which this firm makes a

Mr. Willard reports business good everywhere. The best sign to him that such is so is the fact that hundreds of business men are away from home enjoying themselves at

A Drummer Scarecrow A merchant in Florida has adopted a novel way of seeping the traveling men from 'annoying' him. He has purchased a small

Among the traveling men who Sundayed in the city yesterday were the following: F. E. Chapman, Chicago; C. E. Braslau, Minneapolis; G. H. Attwood, Chicago; M. H. Fresh, Chicago; A. L. Metzei, New York; H. C. Enos, Boston; J. Lyons, Chicago; W. H. Hayes, Cincinnati; George Holden Chicago; H. Carter, New York; G. H. Gils, paper and stationery house of the Wabash | Chicago; E. Pomeroy, Newark, N. J.; A.

Manufacturing company, of Chicago. Harry | Leidendorf, New York; P. J. McKinney, St. Louis; R. B. Bush, Chicago; H. J. Hayden, Milwankee; S. L. Williard, New York; George W. Parker, New York; George W. Parker, New York; C. Dobriner, St. Joseph; M. B. Pike, Chicago; Frank Williams, New York; George Spangenberg, Boston; E. M. McGillen, Cleveland; C. L. Marston, Chicago; F. S. Blodgett, St. Paul; William Gluccum, jr., New York; L. H. Shelly, Chicago; Ed Croft, St. Louis, G. W. Townward, Louisville, Kr.

New York; L. H. Shelly, Chicago; Ed Crott, St. Louis; C. W. Townsend, Louisville, K.; F. S. Buttle, New York; H. Fuchs, Chicago; A. J. Baum, New York; A. J. Schad, New York; James Sheegreen, Chicago; J. A. S. Reed, Chicago; J. T. Murphy, Detroit; J. R. Church, St. Paul; O. B. Starkweather, Chicago; C. R. Tuttle, Kansas City; J. J. Sanders, New York; D. Y. Castello, St. Louis; S. Munson, St. Louis; M. B. Kitt, New York; E. G. Griffith, New York; James Marshall, Chicago; D. S. Herrick, Peekskill, New York; R. W. Daily, New York; E. E. Holdaway, St. Louis; Robert Boouch, New York; Henry Hahn, Chicago; J. H. Young, Salt Lake; H. D. Food, Chicago; W. D. Shockman, Chicago; C. R. Draper, Boston; N. Guettel, Chicago; E. H. Madigan, New York.

Samples. J. T. Andrus, who travels for D. M. Steele & Co., was in two days last week, selling a large opening stock. Joe is a worker. George Savage has been in town two days doing his trade some good.

Jim Aiken, of D. M. Steele & Co., is in town, laid up with two felons, one on each tnumb. But maybe they are pleasant.

OUR FIGHTING CAPACITY.

The Comparative Valor of Northern and Souther Troops. In his address at Orange, N. J., on Memorial Day, General Horatio C. King, in speaking of the frequent assertion that the southern troops exceeded their northern brethren in valor, said: "It is sometimes claimed that the valor of the southern was superior to that of the northern soldier. I do not know upon what grounds this claim is based. Fighting on interior lines and generally upon grounds of their own choosing our opponents had frequent success. So long as they remained on the soil where ninety-nine-hundredths of the people were friendly to them, they necessarily possessed superior facilities for information, of which they were quick to take advantage. But when they came upon northern soil. whether in small or large parties, the tables were turned and they were invariably defeated and compelled to retire. The gallant charge of Pickett's division was surpassed by the heroic charge of the Sixth Corps on Mary's Heights; and no braver or more desperate righting was ever done by any troops than by the Army of the Potomac under Burnside in the unfortunate first battle at Fredericksburg. The battles of the Wilderness exhibited a pluck and endurance unsurpassed in history. The "Bloody Angle" Spottsylvania is immortalized in the annals of war, for their the buliets fell ike hail until the very trees were mown down and hell itself seemed to have usurped the fair fields of the mother of presidents. Can the south furnish a parallell to the charges at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or the fierce assault at Wagner, when the gallant Shaw was buried deep under . the bodies of his brave negroes of whom the rebels, yea, and many northern men, declared that they could not be made to fight? It is said that General Hooker early in the war insisted that he had

southern soldier was more

Was there ever another such ex-

impulsive, more excitable, more fiery,

if you please, but the northern com-

equal courage and better staying quali-

met with daily repulse and with an un-

precedented slaughter that would have

disheartened any other army in the

world. It is estimated that 90,000 men

terrible march (the returns were in-

complete), and the officers whose abil-

withdrawal after Spottsylvania, But.

the clarion notes of Grant's "We'll

fight it out on this line if it takes all

summer!" revived the disheartened,

unimpaired in morale and esprit du corps—as noble a body of men as ever

pore arms in defense of liberty and

Potomac; yea, and all the armies of the

United States; for there can be no in-

vidious comparisions in a struggle in

which all were inspired with the same

Their's not to reason why, Their's but to do and die.

Into the Valley of Death

A Divinity in White.

herself for these water gymnastics in

white from top to toe, says the New York

World. Her golden locks are securely

tucked under a coquettish white oil silk

can with a little white tassei bobbing on

the crown. A white twilled flannel

goods interwoven with silk forms the

blouse shirt and tunic skirt of the suit.

The trousers are gathered at the knee

to cover the tops of the long white stock-ings, and finished by a strap and small buckle. Where her wide sailor collar

turns away in front is laid a flat vest of

flannel barred with bands of white wool

braid. No sleeves protect the round

white arms raised high over the white

capped head as their owner stands poised

a moment taking a header into the cold,

An Egyptian Girl's Necklace.

"The Value of an Egyptian Girl's

Gold Necklace," is the title of an article by Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, con-

tributed to the forthcoming August number of St. Nicholas. In lecturing on Egypt recently, Dr. Robinson ex-

hibited a necklace taken from a mummy,

present to realize what a great while ago thirty-six hundred years must be, he asked them to make this calculation:

How much would the money which

bought the golden chain, if it had been

American money, put out at compound

interest for thirty-six hundred years at

six per cent amount to-day, if the original price had been \$20? The arti-

cle contains several answers to this

problem, but it may be said they are

expressed in figures so great that they

Although Platt's Chlorides is an odor-

and to help the boys and girls who were

clear water.

cannot be read.

right. God bless the Army of

as men and patriots.

placed hors de compat in this

was never questioned counselled a

never seen a dead cavalryman, but he saw plenty of them at Brandy Station, and the reckless daring of Cotonel Kinlev, of the Penosylvania cavalry, at Front Royal, and Farnsworth at Gettysburg is as worthy of an epic as was the charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava. I do not mean to underrate the valor of the men who contested the ground with us for four long They were Americans and years. it goes without saying that they were brave and enduring. On the fields of Mexico north and south won equal come (and God grant to avert ail war from this nation!) the united north and south will be invincible.

Madison, Neb., August 4 .- [Special to THE BES. |- Last Friday quite a number of prominent business men of this place, thinking to while away the time and perchance catch a few "snipe," hired a team and drove to the country. The party was seen as they purse among the "boys" to send spotters fter them. Accordingly a couple of Omaha drummers were induced to go, and they shadowed the would-be sports. In a few hours of successful work a large sack was filled with "chickens," and when all the hunters were away from the team the spotters swooped down upon them. An exciting won, but were followed so closely that, tak-ing a roundabout route home, they reached when, alas, they were met by supposed friends, who advised them to give up the team and game and walk home. This the now thoroughly disgusted hunters readily agreed to, and the jokers breakfasted on

ome summer resort. Who is the Author? FRANKLIN, Neb., August 3 .- To the Editor f THE BEE: THE BEE of July 29 contained poem, "The Female Drummer." I desire to use this poem in the way of publishing music with it. The music is composed, but I will not use it without permission from the author. Kindly give me the name of the author, if you have no objection to my using it. The one who wrote that piece is able to write a libretto for comic opera. I want his address also, Probably I am now addressing the writer. If so, let us make a bargain.

J. M. Bloss.

grip, a sample case, and a silk hat. These he piles upon his counter, the hat on top, of course. Traveling men come in, see the grip and hat, and, supposing the field to be already occupied, withdraw.

Omaha's Sunday Guests. less liquid its disinfecting power is great. Try it.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

How to Make Those Delicious Boston Cream Puffs.

CAKES WHICH WON'T COLLAPSE

They Must Be Carefully Handled and You Must Watch the Oven-Some Palatable Hor Weather Dishes-Notes.

> Boston Cream Puffs. Contributed.

Put one-half pint hot water and two thirds of a cup of butter over the fire. When boiling stir in one and a half cups flour and continue stirring till mixture is smooth and leaves side of sauce pan. Remove from fire, cool and beat thoroughly into it five well beaten eggs. Drop on warm greased tins a tablespoonful in a place, leaving a space between to prevent touching, brush over with white of an egg, and bake 10 or 15 minutes in a quick oven. When | cian, cakes are done, they will be hollow and can be kept on hand. When wanted slice off top, fill with cream (fresh) and replace top. For the cream take one pint milk, place half in a tin dish and set in boiling water, reserve from other half two teaspoons to mix with eggs, and into the rest, while cold, mix one cup of flour till smooth; when milk is hot, pour in the flour and stir until thicker than boiled custard, then beat well together the two spoons milk, two eggs, one cup granulated sugar, one level teaspoonful butter, one teaspoonful lemon or vanilla, add gradually and continue stirring briskly until so thick that when cold it will drop, not pour, from the spoon. Cool and fill hollows.

C kes. Contributed. A cake will fall if it is too short and if your shortening be melted put skimk measure. It will fall if not quite stiff enough. Be sure your oven is in good order, so the fire will not need replenishing while the cake is baking, for putting fresh coal or wood in the stove will naturally decrease the heat for a short time. Also be careful in stirring or punching the fire. Do it gently (if it must be done). Do not shake your cake while turning it, do not slam the oven doors, but close easily, see that no draft blows over your cake while looking at it. When the cake leaves the edge or side of the tin all around it is done. Sponge cakes must bake much longer and be tried with a splint. When the splint comes out of the cake free of batter or cake in any form it is done. Be sure to have a good place ready to turn your cake when done. A good cake can be turned up-side down to remain till cool, on a thick cloth.

By sprinkling a little raw flour upon the bottom of the oven you can tell if your oven is "just right." If the flour dark-drown or quickly turns a dark-drown or black and smokes then the oven is too hot. If the flour remains white or as sumes a dull grayish hue, the oven is too cold. If the flour becomes a rich golden brown, the oven is just right Always butter your tins, and line the bottom of them with a thin sheet of paper, also buttered, that it may not stick to the cake, and then place the tins on hearth or where they will keep warm. Fruit cake, or other cake containing fruit, should be baked from two to four hours, according to weight and size of loaves. Any other cake will bake in 30 or 40 minutes.

Be careful not to slip a fresh cake from the tin. Let it cool for a few moor it will be rendered heavy by the jar. Rolled jelly cake-Seven eggs, one cup sugar, four cups flour, sift two teaspoonsful baking powder in flour three times. Beat each thoroughly thirty minutes; bake in long, shallow pans. A nice jelly for cakes or floating batant, it always seemed to me, had islands may be made very quickly from hibition of persistency as that exhib-ited by the indomitable and immortal gelatine in half a pint of cold water un-Grant and the Army of the Potomac in he march by the left flank from the Rapidan to the James? The attempt to reach Richmond by the direct route

gelatine and claret. Soak an ounce of til disselved. Put it on to boil and add pint of claret, one-half pint current jelly, three-quarters of a pound fine sugar; stir until all is dissolved, stir in the whites of three eggs beaten light. continue boiling two minutes. taking from the fire let stand three minutes and pass through a bag.

Seasonable Dishes.

This is the sort of weather for bouillon, which fashion serves in cups of frosted crystal with a slender silver spoon, says the New York World. Immediately after pouring the clear broth into the cups an inch of shaved ice is added and the guest is expected to get cool and refreshed. Not so much as a crust of bread is served with it.

and the army pushed its way to the James river, depleted in numbers, but Another cold delicacy is asparagus. sent straight from the icebox to the dinner table on a platter covered with a doily. Cold butter gravy or a mayonnaise dressing is served with the plant, which constitutes a course by itself, many ladies using it as a substitute for The manner in which the vegehigh purpose and did their whole duty table is taken in the finger and mouth is something of a test in table manners, and, as a rule, stamps the elegance of the diner. All cutlery is withheld from the service, and there is but one alternative to taking the cold sticks up in your fingers—total abstinence. The only trouble is that people try to eat too A pretty blonde young woman who dives and swims with fearless grace off much. One bite is all that should be expected of a stick. Then you escape the string that dabbles your chin and confirms your bad form. Fifteen sticks the long pier at Narragansett dresses are considered a portion, and certainly that number of mouthfuls should suffice for every woman and any man who does

not consider himself a harpy. Fancy cakes are enriched by the addition of maroons, candied cherries, and pineapple disks.

A very delicious fruit basket may be made with alternate layers of sliced pineapple, peach, orange, banana and muskmelon dressed with a cup of wine and powdered sugar. Over the top of the dish a mosaic in fresh berries is

At the fruit shops, bouquets of peach eaves are kept for the customers who like the flavor in tes and who line the dish from which the fruit is served. Blackberries are sent to the table in little blocks of ice hollowed out to contain about a teacupful of fruit. The block may be wrapped around with a folded napkin and set on a dessert plate or sent to table in ice cream saucers sufficiently deep to hold the water if there is gas light to increase the heat.

Cantatoupes served in nalves are deliclous with punch or ice cream. Wined melon is made an individual dish, and the servant goes round the table with tray of caraffes, and claret, shorry or a white wine is dashed over the crushed ice and allowed to flavor the fruit. Sometimes the remnant of a claret or champagne cup is used by the hostess who dresses the fruit and sprinkles powdered sugar or candied cherries

The aversion to slicing bread is on the increase. One little housekeeper in Ninety-third street, who is au fact on all such matters, uses a silver brea plate on which is placed half a loaf. The guest who abhors crust is allowed to tear out a handful of "soft" from the

very heart of the loaf, while the English lover of well-done-and-a-day-old breaks off whatever he wishes.

Household Hygiene. Every mother should make household hygiene a study, says Christine Ter-hune Herrick in the Housewife. To do this she need not be obliged to institute exhaustive research in technical treatises, but she should acquaint her-

self enough with the leading principles of sanitation to preclude the liklihood of her children becoming poisoned by defective drainage or neglected gar-bage through her ignorance of the deadly influence these exert. It may be safely declared that where there are evil odors, perfect healthfulness cannot exist. If the mother notices offensive smells proceeding from the drain pipes sinks or basins, if an effluvium arises from the cellar, she may be sure something is wrong, and her first business must be to investigate the cause of the trouble. In modern houses the sys tem of traps used in waste pipes is much more perfect than in buildings erected even ten years ago. Where there is any doubt as to whether the traps are in per fect working order, no time should be lost in summoning a plumber. It is better to pay his bills than those of a physi-

Even when there seems to be nothing radically wrong about the drains and sewer connections, it is safe to use a few simple precautions. One of the best of these is to flush every pipe daily with hot water, if that is possible. To this may be added crushed washing-soda, household ammonia, potash, or some good disinfectant. Chloride of lime is so disagreeable to most people that the remedy gained by emyloying it seems to many almost worse than the disease it is to counteract. Copperas water is inoffensive, cheap and easily prepared. It must be handled with care, however, for it makes ugly spots and stains, even upon white goods, that are almost impossible to efface.

The accumulation of waste heaps in the cellar or yard should never be permitted. What cannot be burned in the kitchen stove with the aid of a hot fire, closed lids and open drafts, should be sent off by a scavenger to a remote dumping ground, Stores of fruit and vegetables should be picked over at regular intervals, that the rotting portions may be thrown away. This course not only avoids risk from the decaying matter, but helps to preserve that which has not yet been tainted. The cellar should never be allowed to become a receptacle for garbage of any kind, for it is too easily overlooked in those underground recesses. If scraps and remnants are kept in sight they are much less likely to be neglected than if they are hidden in an out-of-the way corner where they may escape the housekeeper's eve.

Children seem to have a natural proclivity for unhealthy localities. there is a damp, heavily shaded corner of the garden, they seek that in preference to the sunny open. If there is a place where they can get their feet wet, thither they gravitate with unfailing directness. The mother must exercise constant vigilance to prevent the seeds of sore throats, rheumatism and diphtheria being sown in the baby systems. Childish ailments that cannot be escaped are only too plenty without incurring the risk of those that care and watchfulness may aid to avert.

A Picnic Drink.

If you are interested in a picnic this hot weather and uncertainty as to what you ought to provide as your share of the lunch, and if you wish to be known as doing always the right thing at the right time, take with you the materials for making the following delicious beverage, and receive the thanks of your thirsty friends:

of lemon juice, one pint of grated pine- and apple, four oranges and four lemons sliced. Sweeten to taste.

The Trained Nurse.

It is proposed that cooking associations be formed for turning out cooks, as nurses are obtained from training institutions, says the Housewife. But the "trained" nurse is becoming a most unsatisfactory quality; very expensive. and sometimes more disagreeable than skillful. Nothing has been invented as yet, that will begin to take the place of the famous old aunt, sister or mother, whose gruel and hygienic formulas were all written head, or heart, whose patience was in exhaustible, and requirements infinit-

Hints.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the small end and cut the ribs apart. Milk curdled with rennet and served in pretty cut glass dishes with sugar is easily prepared dessert in hot weather.

An authority says that fish sauce should always be thick enough to adhere to the fish. It is better to be too thick than too thin. If you find that your stoves that are

put aside for the summer are rusting, rub them over with a little kerosene. Apply it with a flannel cloth. This will prevent rust. Cooking-holders of ticking are made nearly as long as a towel, so that both hands can be used with them. Fully a

dozen should be on hand, and they should be washed frequently. The little red ants, that are so troublesome in the house, may be caught in sponges into which sugar has been sprinkled; then the sponge should

be dropped into hot water. If you have trouble to get your last year's catsup bottles perfectly clean, after washing them thoroughly in sads and rinsing in clear water, chop a tato quite fine, mix it with a little warm water, put this in the bottle and shake it well; this will surely remove

any foreign substance. Cleaning rags, with which metal may quickly be polished, consist of a woolen ag saturated with soap and tripoli. They are prepared in the following manner: Four grains soap are dissolved in water, twenty grains tripoli are added to the solution. A piece of cloth-of about twenty-four inches long by four inches broad is soaked in this and left to dry.

When washing windows dissolve a small quantity of washing soda in the water, if the glass is dimmed with smoke or dirt. Do not let the water run on the sash, but wash each pane with a piece of flannel; dry quickly with a soft clean towel and wipe out the corners carefully. Polish with a piece of common chamois skin or newspaper that has been softened by rubbing between the hands.

Sonnet-To George W. Childs. J. C. Bowker, Jr., in New York World, Were I a Phidias of these days With potent means to chisel out my praise In all enduring stone— Then would I carve, high in the sight of all The face of one who waits the Master's call, And listens for the tone! Were I a lark, I'd trill at Heaven's own gate,

And make the deep-blue ether palpitate
Because of his good deeds!
I'd sing the roundelay of his great heart, And fling to earth the story of his part In cemeuting all creeds.

How vain-the reckoning good acts from his hands, The known are legions; unknown, countless SOME BIG THINGS.

In the Possession of Which America

Takes the Lend. The largest suspension bridge in the world is the one between Brooklyn and New York. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet and 6 inches. tire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet. Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the American government over \$3,000,000. The water battery is

considered one of the finest military works in the world.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatapetl (smoking mountain), thirty-five miles south of Pueblo, Mexico. It is 17.784 feet above the sea level, and has a crater three miles in circumfrence and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest university is that of Oxford, England. It consists of twentyfive colleges and five halis.

The most extensive park is Deer park. in the environs of Copenhagen, Denmark. The enclosure contains 4,200 acres and is divided by a small river. The largest pleasure ground in America is Fairmont park, Philadelphia, which contains 3,740 acres. The largest body of fresh water on the

globe is Lake Superior. It is 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 200 feet, and its greatest depth about 900 fathoms. Its surface is 365 feet above the sea. The largest tunnel in the world is

that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucerne and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet beneath the surface of Audermatt and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of the Kastelhorn of the St. Gothard group. The most extensive cavern is the

Mammoth cave in Edmonson county, Kentucky. It is near Green river, six miles from Cave City and twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The largest trees are the mammo

trees of California. One of a grove Pulare county, according to measur ment made by members of the state g ological survey, was shown to be 2 feet high, 105 feet in circumference the base and 76 feet at a point twelfeet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in d ameter. Some of the largest that have to 2,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspia lying between Europe and Asia. greatest length is 760 miles, its greate breadth 270 miles, and its area 18,0 square miles.

The largest empire in the world that of Great Britain, comprising 8,55 658 square miles (more than a sixth pa of the land of the globe) and embracia under its rule nearly a sixth part of t population of the world. In territori extent the United States ranks thin containing 3,580,242 square miles, i cluding Alaska; in population it ran fourth, with its 60,000,000 people. Ru sia ranks second, 8,352,940 square mile

The highest monolith is the obeliat Karnak, Egypt. Karnak is on the east side of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupies a part of the site of ancient Thebes. Its whole length is 122 feet; its weight 400 tons. Its height, without pedestal, is 180 feet 10 inches. The Chinese wall is the largest wall in the world. It was built by the first

emperor of the Tain dynasty, about 250 B. C., as a protection against Tartars. Its length is 1,250 miles. Including a parapet of five feet, the total height of he wall is twenty feet; thickness at the base twenty-five feet, and at the top fifteen feet. Towers or bastions occur at intervals of about one hundred yards. The largest library is the Biblio-theque National in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. 'It contains 1,490,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manu-To five gailons of water add one quart scripts, 300,000 maps and charts, lemon juice, one pint of grated pine-The collection of engravings .exceeds

> umes. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly sixty-eight feet, and its height twenty-one feet. In its stoutest part it is twenty-three inches thick, and its weight is computed to be 443,772

The largest cathedral in the world is St. Peter's, in Rome.

Cushman's Menthol innater, cures catarrh, eadache neuralgia asthma hay Fever Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents. Had to Tag 'Em.

A few nights since, says the Sioux City Tribune, a hack was called to a saloon in Covington at a very late hour. Three men were helped out of the saloon into the hack, all pretty much the worse for liquor. It was correctly explained to the driver that the one the front seat was to be left at a certain street number in Sioux City, the one on the off side of the back seat at another number, and the third man at another address. So the hack bowled merrily away down the incline to the bridge, but when it stopped for the tolls the driver made a discovery, and, turning around drove for the saloon. said to the superintending chemist. these three gents have tumbled down in the back and are all mixed up. you want them delivered you will have to put tags on them."

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THE RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

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-Kansas City, Lincoln & 1,300,000, contained in some 10,000 vol-4:45 n m 11:05 p m 6:45 p m 12:05 p m 5:55 p m 7:30 a m lieatrice Express
*Grand Island Express
*Papillion Passenger.... Daily Except Sunday. O. M. & ST. PAUL. Depot 10th and Marcy sts. Consta.

> SUBURBAN TRAINS. Westward.

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18:06

Bunning between Council Bluffs and Abbright. In addition to the stations mentioned, trains stop at Twentieth and Twenty-fourth streets, and at the Summit in Omana.
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COUNCIL BLUFFS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC. A No. 2..... 10:07 a m | A No. 3..... A No. 4..... 9:45 p m | A No. 1..... BIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. A No. 10 7: 6 4:11 A No. 9 8:55 am A No. 12 7: 6 4:11 A No. 11 9:06 pm OMAHA ST. LOUIS. A No. 8 411 A No. 7 12:30 m
Adaily; B daily occupt Saturday; O except
Sunday; D except Monday; *fast mail.