

The Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

Hayes will not whack with Newman, and the "president's pew" will not contain a fraud every Sunday.

The News tries hard to kick Morton, but unfortunately the place aimed at is too high for the Tom Thumb legs.

Packard and Kellogg are classed as machine politicians by the Chicago Tribune. Yes—returning board machine politicians—just like Hayes, the presidential fraud.

Bristow and Harlan, like Watterson, find the "brass-hooped piggin" bursted "at the fountain." They can join Hon. Henry, who is a music man, in the song of "Blue grass and daisies."

Stanley Matthews succeeds Sherman. He understands the history of the frauds by which Hayes was made president as thoroughly as Sherman, and will be as earnest in his efforts to keep the record from the public.

Old Simon's son, J. Donald Cameron, late of Grant's cabinet, goes into the United States senate as the successor of his father. It is not generally believed that Don will take special pains to conceal his dislike for Hayes.

There are a great many newspapers that know Hayes is a fraud, that he is in office by the efforts of conspirators who did not hesitate to commit acts of the most unmitigated soundness. Still they speak of him as "the president" instead of "the fraud."

Old Ben Butler, they say, is running around Washington like a "one-eyed dog in a meat house," picking up all he can get on the dead run. Ben don't know whether he is a "vassal or a peer" up to this time. He has not got the hearings of the new administration yet.

POLITICS AND PARTIES.

Since it is a fact that politics is the science of government, there is likely to be in the future, as in the past and present, a wide divergence of opinions in regard to methods, policy, institutions and purposes of the science, and as a legitimate result parties are about as certain to exist as the tides are to ebb and flow. The existence of political parties is all the more certain from the fact, most humbly demonstrated in the late history of the United States, that the radical thief party made it possible to degrade politics to the lowest level of infamy. The Journal, in its issue of yesterday, with a modesty peculiarly characteristic of the radical thief party, which it represents, captions an article "The Duty of the Democratic Party," and opens its batteries by saying:

The history of a country is epitomized in the history of its politics. The real development of a nation is not illustrated by the wars which it engages in, the military victories which it achieves, or the territory which it conquers and annexes, but rather by the growth of moral ideas and the advancement of those principles and sentiments which make a people inherently great and strong.

If it were possible for an ass to kick itself to death, the writer of that paragraph must be about the dearest ass in the Journal's editorial stable, since its purpose, inferentially, was designed to impress upon the readers of the fatulent cholera morbus organ of the dead-legged senator, that the great radical thief party is the party of "moral ideas and those principles and sentiments which make a people inherently strong." We say, inferentially, this was the purpose of the radical thief party organ, because the writer immediately adds:

Judged by this standard, the democratic party has never been anything but an element of demoralization in our national politics, and of weakness in our national character.

This paragraph certainly vindicates the inference drawn. And if anything else is required to triumphantly establish the claim of the writer to whatever honors belongs to the Journal's ass the following will suffice:

It has indeed done something towards enlarging our territorial boundaries, but this was done with no worthy motive than extending the domain of slavery. It has, by purchase or by conquest, added a good many acres to the national domain; but it was done in the hope that every acre might be cultivated by slave labor.

We make these extracts chiefly for the purpose of drawing a few comparisons between the national democratic party and the radical sectional thief party. The democratic party in extending the area of the nation's domain indicated the manifest destiny of the country. Its presence was greater than that of any other party. Its statesmen were of a grander type, and of larger brain. They saw the country's growth in population, and provided for the expansion. They saw the stretching wilderness and prepared to occupy it. By generous legislation they invited the oppressed of other lands to their shores and provided them habitations and a home. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California were brought under the starry flag that the founders of the radical thief party characterized as a "dawning lie," by the national democratic party. Lands for empire state, and precious metals in exhaustless supply, navigable rivers, inland seas, and a country ocean-bound—these were the achievements of the national democratic party from a territorial point of view. What has the radical thief party accomplished in extending the territorial boundaries of the country? Alas! Alaska.

In this comparison the radical thief party looks small. It will be found in other respects, when compared to the national democratic party, that it is not only infinitely small but infinitely infamous. The national democratic party has always been the party of law. The radical thief party was conceived in violation of law, born a bastard, having no legal paternity, and has ceaselessly opposed law since it had an existence. The

national democratic party was for a united country, symbolized by its flag and protected by its constitution and laws. The radical thief party pronounced the constitution a "league with hell," and made ceaseless war upon it, until the whole country was a charnel house. The national democratic party knowing no north, no south, no east and no west, had for generations bound the sections together in bonds of friendship and love. The radical thief party, by hates born of hell, never ceased its fiendish work until national repose was transformed into war, and order was destroyed by confusion and anarchy.

The national democratic party administered the government economically by putting honest men in office. The radical thief party, as the records show, and as its name implies, squandered the revenues of the government by filling a large number of the various offices with thieves.

The national democratic party sought to bring about reform in the government by the decision of the ballot-box, and on the 7th of November last triumphed. The radical thief party, by frauds of matchless infamy, reversed the decision of the people and outraged every principle of honesty and truth by placing E. B. Hayes in the office of president. With professions of devotion to the people the radical thief party is the deadliest foe of republican institutions. Bloated with public spoil, its managers are still in hot pursuit of plunder; to obtain it they damn their souls with perjury and would as readily, if plunder could be secured, desecrate the receptacle of death and gorge their thievish desires amidst the memorials of man's last infirmity. The democratic party is neither dead nor in a dying condition. Look at the record. More than four millions of voters, with a clear popular majority of more than a quarter of a million, and, counting whites, a majority of more than one million. Robbed it has been by radical thieves, perjured villains and conspirators. But it is even now on its feet; its great heart never beat truer to principle, and its resolve to overthrow the radical thief party is as strong as when in 1876 it achieved its grandest triumph.

RADICAL SWAG POLICY.

The fact is pretty generally understood that under Grant a very large per cent. of his army of officeholders were thieves; that offices were swag mills and swill houses, where radical frauds were ground out and radical swine fattened. Hayes, who is a second edition of Grant, except that he obtained the office by fraud, is making a tremendous show of civil service reform. Look at it. The men who are in office are to remain, except possibly here and there where some official refused to "bleed" liberally, in which case he will go out and a more hungry swill fiend will go in. Wheeler is said to have announced that he will not plead the cause of any of his friends and relations for swill. If the president deigns to ask his opinion he will give it, just as he did in regard to the Louisiana returning board; that is to say, denounce a scoundrel and thief, but if he can be made to serve a good purpose take him in and furnish him swill from the government mill.

It is further stated that Everts and Schurz have been appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the radical swag mill and swill house. According to the Chicago Tribune "the recommendations of members of congress will receive no consideration except when their opinions are asked," a policy that will result in a continuation of Grantism throughout the country, and which, under the circumstances, is altogether the safest for Hayes. The men who are in office are familiar with the frauds that made Hayes president, and if disturbed will "blow" on him, and become disturbing elements—firebrands in his powder magazines—that will lift him out of fraudulent presidential boots. The men who are now in office in thousands of instances, if turned out, would have to retire by the light of a brisk blaze or leave to the possession of strangers books that the most expert accountant could not balance, and the state of things that would immediately ensue would be anything but creditable to radicalism. The assertion was made long since that Hayesism would be a continuation of Grantism, and current events demonstrate the correctness of the declaration. This state of things, however, can not long exist. The men who roam over congressional districts in the interests of radicalism will have something to say about the management of the radical swag mills and who shall have a chance at the swill. Hayes, the creature of fraud and perjury, of countless crimes of every shade of blackness, will not be permitted to enjoy his swag and swill while he ignores those who were ready to damn soul and country for his success. J. Madison Wells will have to be taken care of pretty constantly and even Eliza Pinkston, Murat Halstead's buzz saw embodiment of female grace, beauty and virtue, will have to be looked after. Messrs. Schurz and Everts will not be permitted to build around the presidential fraud a barricade that will relieve him of responsibility, and permit swag and swill to flow in a ceaseless current to the men whom Grant empowered to steal. There may be a lull for a few weeks, but when the hungry fellows who have looked with longing eyes upon the swag mills, hearing the favorites of Grant lap the swill behind the screens, fairly awake to the realizing sense that the civil service policy of Hayes means their everlasting exclusion from the bankqueering rooms where the faithful are rewarded with swag an swill, you may bet your bottom dollar there will be a change, or explosions that will let the light into the dens where the crime was perfected that disgraced the country with a presidential fraud.

HAYES-PACKARD-KELLOGG.

These three miscreants are destined to live in history indissolubly linked together, welded in the white heat of national scorn, objects of universal execration and loathing, dead or alive, or damned, the same. When the Louisiana returning board was in travail the monster triplets, Hayes, Packard and Kellogg, were brought forth—miracles of crime. Who has not read accounts of the transmission of disease from parents to offspring, so terrible in their loathsome condition as almost to make men wish that the Almighty would revoke the edict to "multiply and replenish the earth"? The returning board offspring, Hayes, Packard and Kellogg, bear about in their official characters evidences of parental diseases which can not be contemplated without a shudder. In the slums and dens of all the great cities, where moral and physical deformities are sought to illustrate the deep degradation which vice entails, specimens are discovered for the description of which new terms have to be coined—limbless monsters, and monsters with more limbs than nature demands—double-headed monsters—blind monsters—monsters mute as stones—monsters born, bearing the disease of parents; ulcers, tumors and boils, acrofula in all of its terrible forms, kindred masses of sin, but still humans. From these specimens bearing crime's most terrible penalties select the most repulsive, and we will match them with Hayes, Packard and Kellogg: the spawn of the crime-stained and crime-cursed Louisiana returning board. Its frauds, its treacheries, and its perjuries have been of sufficient power to destroy every ballot-box in our ocean-bound republic with a population of forty million freemen. Its crime came forth fanged and hissing like a venomous serpent, and truth and the right stood aside. The people declared that Tilden and Hendricks should occupy the offices of president and vice-president—model men of virtue and intellectual power—statements *sans peur et sans reproche*. The Louisiana returning board reversed the decision. In broad daylight it committed the crime. In the presence of forty millions of people it worked and plotted, frauds and perjuries multiplied. The work was done when Hayes, Packard and Kellogg were dandied on the knees of Eliza Pinkston.

Hayes is in office, but he is there by virtue of the frauds of the returning board. Tattered by its crimes and branded by its perjuries, he can no more escape from the ultimate consequences of its infamy than he can escape perdition when the devil forecloses his chattel mortgage.

Packard, the returning board governor, the barricaded and caged fraud, who was born to the governorship of Louisiana more certainly than Hayes to the office of president, is now looking to Hayes for protection and recognition. Upon the principle of "honor among thieves" Hayes ought to respond. They are creatures of the same parentage—the offspring of identical frauds, and damned by the same crimes. Hayes has been the most fortunate, but it is too early to establish an aristocracy of villainy, and Hayes ought not to feel too proud of his success. The Philadelphia Times, in commenting upon Kellogg's case, refers to Packard by saying that "he is no more governor of Louisiana than Morgan is governor of New York or Pershing of Pennsylvania, and yet on his certificate to the election of his partner in crime it is claimed that Kellogg should be admitted to the senate. The character of the man, his criminal associations, the notorious fraudfulness of his election, the logical effects of his admission, and the dangerous tendency of the precedent that would thus be set, forbid that his petition for a seat shall be granted. His certificate is worth no more than so much medicated paper. In the better days of the republic such an applicant would have been kicked out of the back door of the senate. Does this man deserve milder treatment? Kellogg's proper place is a cell in the penitentiary. The senate has its Patersons, its Spencers and its Mitchells, but heaven send that for the sake of the country it may be spared this new and greater disgrace."

This is the opinion, be it remembered, of a paper that acquiesces in the decision that made Hayes president. Packard has a superior right to be governor, and Kellogg a superior right to be United States senator. All three are returning board productions and the disgrace of the country. To denounce the methods by which Packard and Kellogg sought power is to denounce Hayes. The three stand or fall together. To indorse either, or all, is to insult the patriotic sentiments of the country, and commit an outrage upon the truth of history, which proclaims Hayes a fraud, and Packard and Kellogg his peers in crime.

THE WEEKLY SENTINEL.

We have no hesitance in challenging comparison between the Weekly Sentinel and any other weekly newspaper circulated in Indiana. We are giving our readers twenty-two columns, chiefly reading matter, including the widest range of topics—politics, poetry, literature and the news of the day. In addition to this our review of the markets is all that could be desired by business men, traders and farmers. In this connection we desire to say that we are under obligations to those who are making an interest in giving the Sentinel a wider circulation. Subscriptions are pouring in upon us from all portions of the state. Among those who are doing efficient work we take pleasure in mentioning the name of W. B. Donaldson, Esq., of Middleburg, Elkhart county, who sent us a copy of fifty subscribers, with a cash accompaniment, for which he has our thanks. The Sentinel proposes to hold the fort, or at least what here is left of it, and to see to it that when the roll call is again heard in Indiana the response will indicate the fact that the

triumph of fraud has not dampened the ardor of those who gained two grand victories over radicalism in the year of our Lord 1876. Now is the time to organize and to keep the watchfire burning.

Governor Williams is likely to be pretty extensively bored by applicants for appointment on the board of state house commissioners. The probabilities are that no appointments will be made for several weeks, possibly months. Evidently it is the governor's intention to put none but the most competent men on the commission. That he will have an eye to ability and integrity is generally understood, and it is possible that those who apply for positions will not be the most fortunate. If the commission contains a large element of recognized business capacity it will not set the enterprise back in the least, and in the long run will be found vastly more valuable than that other sort of ability which is pretty much exhausted in making a stump speech. To build a state house means business, from laying the corner stone to driving the last nail, and as a general thing business men attend to business more satisfactorily than others whose habits of life have led them to seek its enjoyments and triumphs in pursuits where they have not been brought in contact with sharp contractors.

The fraudulent president concluded it would be a master stroke of policy to get Key into his cabinet, and thus buy up southern sentiment. The southern people are not courtiers, and will value the stroke of policy at its true worth. The Mobile Register says the appointment "deserves respectful consideration, but the subject letter 'of that insignificant personage puts him in the attitude not of a reputable southern leader whose principles are fixed, but of a courtier who moulds his views to suit the policy of his master."

Bob Ingersoll has gone back on Blaine. He says he is for Hayes now although he did say at the time of the nomination that "the party had nominated a d—n fool for the presidency." Bob's for reconciliation now. He don't want to make the old speech over any more, in which he made the radicals howl with rage, as he described Blaine and Hill's bout in congress, and how Jim "knocked the heads of the confederate brigadiers together until their tongues hung out."

How the radical audiences used to laugh last summer when Bob Ingersoll told them what fun there was in taking two confederate brigadiers and knocking their heads together. It was figurative, of course, but striking. Bob enjoyed saying it, and the boys all laughed. We were thinking that Bob could find a brigadier or two in Hayes's cabinet to have the same kind of fun with.

The New York Tribune says "there are about forty millions of people who are looking for a regenerated civil service, for established order in the south." Just about the number that were longing under Grantism, and they will have to long a little longer. Hayes will keep the old thieves in office. He dare not turn them out.

A Mr. E. S. Steele, a chap in the treasury department, had a daughter born to him the other day, and calls her Hayesinia. Why not call her Hayestalia. Her father's name is Steele, and then to have "steal" and Hayes so artistically interwoven would be appropriate and truthful. "Hayestalia" let it be.

What a rumpus it would have occasioned among the radicals if Tilden, after having been successful, should have appointed General Joe Johnston secretary of war; or even Mr. Key, the democratic senator from Tennessee, as postmaster general. Oh, how they would have howled! To be sure!

They say Jim Blaine is very angry and gloomy now-a-days; wonder how Morton stands the pressure? Confederate brigadiers are at a premium now in Washington. One in the cabinet of the new fraud; Where, oh, where are the "fruits of the war"? What will fire the "loil" north next election?

The Vanderbilt will stand. William feared a decline in stocks and forked over.

Lady Clerk and Customers.

[New York World.] Scene—A store. Lady clerk putting a finishing touch to her longest curl with her fore-finger. To her—

Enter Female Customer.

Female Customer—I wish to see some linen collars, please.

Lady Clerk, after a brief pause and with a feeble show of pitying interest—Under linen at the second counter to the left. (Relapses into contemplation of the infinite.) F. C.—Linen collars, I wished to see.

L. C.—After mentally appraising the customer's wardrobe and resolving if ever she has a black silk dress to have more bugles on it—O! (Takes down and languidly opens box, and becomes absorbed in a flirtation between the shop-walker and the red-headed thing at the lace counter.)

F. C.—These are very common. Have you nothing better?

L. C.—recoiling her consciousness and politely smothering a yawn—The others are 20 cents each; I didn't know as you would care to pay so much. (Takes down other box and sighs.)

F. C.—These will do, but these are too large. Twelve is the size I wear.

L. C.—(taking the measure of F. C.'s neck as if for the guillotine, with some vivacity)—O, no; 15 inches at least. Here are the collars you want. (Takes down a box of 15's.)

F. C.—(non-committally)—But I know the size of my own neck. I wear 12's.

L. C.—(making a grudging concession)—I am sure you are mistaken. Try these. (Pretends to take down box of 14's.)

F. C.—(getting mad)—Will you show me some twelves or shall I go and see if I can find some one who can?

L. C.—(stammering down box)—There! (Glances at you and better take thirty us. For I know that twelves are too small.)

F. C.—makes a lection, pays and exit, pursued through life by the implacable hatred of the L. C.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Carefully Selected for the Benefit of Rural Readers.

LAYING OUT AN ORCHARD.

But two forms are usually adopted in the laying out of an orchard—the square and the quincunx form. The square has a tree in each corner. The quincunx has the advantage of economizing ground by distributing the trees evenly over the surface, and is more ornamental.

To Lay off the Square Form.—Draw a straight line for the first row, then, with a tape-line, proceed to space it off for the trees, placing a stake where each tree is to stand. Then, at right angles from the first line, measure off and stake a line from each end. Between the last two stakes in the end rows, measure off and set a line of stakes, which will be parallel and opposite the first row. The interior space of the plot should then be measured off, and stakes set to indicate the exact point where each tree is to stand.

TO LAY OFF THE QUINCUNX FORM.

Lay off the first row as before. Then, with the line, describe an arc from the corner tree in the direction your next row is to stand, and of the distance your trees are to stand apart. Then with the line, describe an arc from the next tree, of same length, intersecting the first line. The point of intersection will show where the tree is to stand. Proceed in the same manner, describing arcs until your stakes are all set.

HOW TO PLANT YOUR TREES IN EXACT POSITION.

To do this, make what is known as a replace—a straight edged-board eight feet long, six inches wide and one half inch thick. Cut a notch at each end, at equal distances from the center notch on the same edge. Lay the board on the ground and place center notch against the stake, where the tree is to stand, and stick down a small stake in each of the end notches. The center stake and board may then be removed and the hole dug. When ready to plant the tree, the board is placed over the hole with the end notches against the two stakes. The center notch will indicate the precise point where the tree should stand, and at the same time help to steady the tree while filling the soil about the roots. The replace enables the workman to plant each tree in the precise position indicated by the stake, and of a uniform depth.

CARE OF ORCHARD.

The ground, whether level or rolling, if of a stiff clay, or a soil retentive of moisture, should be plowed and thrown into ridges, before planting the trees on the top of the ridges. No fruit tree will thrive with "wet feet." This ridging should be a permanent thing of the orchard. Cultivate your orchard for a few years as you would corn. Never grow grass or small grain among your fruit trees. Take three or four horticultural or agricultural publications and post yourself on your business as well as you would if you were pursuing a mercantile or mechanical business. Brains are as necessary in growing fruit as in anything else, and if you expect to succeed without their use, our word for it, you will fail.

FLOWING TABLE.

The following table indicates the distance traveled by a horse in plowing an acre. Space traveled in plowing an acre.

Breadth of furrow slice.	Space traveled in plowing an acre.
7 inches.....	14 1/2 miles
8 inches.....	12 1/2 miles
9 inches.....	11 1/2 miles
10 inches.....	10 1/2 miles
11 inches.....	9 1/2 miles
12 inches.....	8 1/2 miles
13 inches.....	7 1/2 miles
14 inches.....	6 1/2 miles

From this table can be seen the gain in the labor account with a crop which comes from the use of a broad furrow in plowing. If we call 16 miles a day the day's work for the horse, we plow but 1 1/2 acres a day, by making a 9 inch furrow; nearly 2 acres by making a 12 inch furrow, and when a gang-plow is used, which plows a 24-inch furrow, the acreage is increased to nearly 4.

The use of an improved plow, which turns a broad furrow and pulverizes, is therefore an economy on land suited to the use of a gang-plow under circumstances where it is applicable.

EXPORTING CLOVER SEED.—It may not be known generally that this country exports a good deal of clover seed. The following was something of this trade, and the countries to which the seed goes.

Exports given are the number of bags of two bushels each:	
London.....	23,314
Liverpool.....	5,854
Glasgow.....	5,843
Bristol.....	5,843
Hull.....	624
Hamburg.....	10,320
Bremen.....	7,065
Havre.....	7,065
Antwerp.....	3,409
Rotterdam.....	2,752
Total.....	69,258

The Housekeeper.

HINTS ON THE MAKING OF BREAD.

As a most difficult branch of housekeeper's duties, bread making requires a generous stock of patience, and a vast deal of experience. The skill of it is in no sense intuitive, but acquired through repeated failures and doubtful successes, and even the accepted recipe of many a housewife makes a poor apology for a perfect loaf of bread. The best of recipes gets hard usage in unskilled hands, and the indifference which unskilled bread makers betray would spoil any rule, and offend any taste. Teaching is worth something, but in this, as in most other things, the only way to success is experience.

The women's centennial committee, who compiled the "National Cookery Book," considered the chief evil of much bread-making to be the use of saleratus and other baking powder, and enjoined upon their sisters to do away with this vicious custom.

Were there no such thing as saleratus, and the dining tables of the present generation would perhaps offer a more wholesome diet, certainly a more acceptable bread, were such a powder is now used; and were the common and unhealthy biscuits, with their frequently sulphur-strained surfaces, which require special training of the stomach for even a passable digestion driven away from every dining room, the effect would be of immense importance. Mr. Feggetter, in his "handbook," explains the process by which he makes his bread so light and spongy. They mix a little of the yeast, and set it to rise some time before mixing up the mass of dough. In this way less yeast is required, and by this whole "sponging" acting as a ferment the bread is much better and softer than is made in the ordinary way. The rising of the dough is quickened by adding to the sponge a small quantity of mashed boiled potatoes.

To make half a peck of flour into bread on this system, mix three fourths of a pound of well boiled, neatly potatoes through a coarse sieve or colander and mix with a pint of flour; mix an ounce and a half of German dried yeast with a pint and a half of lukewarm water and strain into the flour and potatoes, beat the whole into a batter, cover with a blanket and set by the fire to rise. In two hours, if kept warm, this will have risen considerably and constitutes the "sponge." Beat this with the hand very perfectly and mix with a pint and a half of

nearly blood-warm water (92 degrees Fahrenheit), and pour into half a peck of flour, which has already had one and one-fourth ounces of salt mixed with it. Knead the whole into dough and let it rise in a warm place—two hours in warm weather, but longer in cool weather. Then turn out on a floured table, divide into pieces suitable for loaves, and knead lightly into proper shape with only flour enough to keep it from adhering to the table. For a still lighter bread a portion of the dough, when ready for the oven, should be kneaded, with flour enough to make it rather solid, divided into small loaves or rolls, place on a slightly greased tin, and set in a very warm place to rise again. Then wash over the loaves with a little milk, and bake for about twenty minutes. Upon taking from the oven cover with a cloth to prevent the outside from becoming hard. Stale bread, which is far more healthy than new, may be made soft and palatable by covering closely with a tin and placing it for half an hour in a moderately heated oven.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

FOR OVEN.—A basin of water put into an oven in which cakes or pastry are baking will prevent them from burning. Try this simple means.

BEef HASH.—Use stale bread soaked in milk or water; season with butter, pepper, and salt, and a little onion, chopped fine; make into cakes, and fry, light brown.

SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR THE BLOOD.—Five teaspoonfuls powdered sulphur to one of cream tartar; mix with molasses, take one teaspoonful three successive mornings, then omit three, and so on until it has been taken nine times.

EGGS AND APPLES.—Beat up the eggs as for omelet, pare and slice the apples, fry them in a little butter; then stir them in with the eggs. Melt a little butter in the frying pan, put in the eggs and apples; fry, turning over once when they are hot.

ONIONS.—In cooking onions cream or milk not only adds much to the palatableness of this unusually liked vegetable, but it will also remove in a great degree the unpleasant flavor, which is apt to be left in the breath of those who eat freely of them.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—To cure cholera morbus mix two tablespoonful of wheat flour with just enough water to moisten the flour; drink it. If the first dose does not check the pain or the purging, repeat the dose in half an hour. Severe cases sometimes require a third dose.

BLANKETS.—Into one quart of milk put a lump of butter the size of an egg; let the milk get warm enough to melt the butter; stir in flour sufficient to form quite a stiff batter, and a dessert spoonful of salt; one-third cake compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water; cover tightly; let stand in a warm place over night; fry on griddle.

TO MAKE BREAD.—To make thoroughly wholesome and nutritious bread, the whole of the wheat should be ground together and used. Fine white flour alone does not contain one-half the nourishment, nor is it half so healthy. It is coming to be generally understood that unbolted wheat is best and, indeed, most palatable also to people generally.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH DRIED BEEF.—Shave the beef very fine; put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying pan; set it over the fire, and when hot put in the beef; beat a few minutes, stirring constantly to prevent burning; beat up the required number of eggs and stir in with the hot beef; stir altogether until the eggs are cooked. Serve immediately.

POTATO CAKES.—Boil some white potatoes, mash them very fine, adding salt, butter and milk as if used as a vegetable; then mold in them sufficient stiff flour to make them into a soft dough; roll them out on a paste board about an inch thick; cut in small, square cakes; fry on a griddle greased with equal parts of lard and butter, cook slowly, turning but once. Nice for breakfast or an ordinary lunch.

TO RID A HOUSE OF RATS.—Wet a few pounds of unslacked lime with strong lye made from potash; let it be quite soft; spread it around the house so, that the rats can not avoid treading in it; let it remain a week or so, and if it gets dry scrape it off and moisten again. The mixture burns their feet and they will not be likely to make a second visit. Do not let it come in contact with oil cloth or paint.

Old Party Lines Revived.

[Chicago Times.] There may not be any significance in the fact, nevertheless it is a fact, that all the citizens selected by Mr. Hayes to compose what is absurdly styled "The Cabinet," excepting one, present a remarkable similarity in their party antecedents. Mr. Everts was a Whig. Mr. Sherman was a Whig. Mr. Devens was a Whig. Mr. Key was a Whig. Mr. Thompson was a Whig. Mr. McCrary was a Whig. Mr. Schurz might have been a Whig if he had not arrived in this country just after Martin Van Buren's free-soil rebellion in 1848 had initiated the business of dismembering the Whig party.

There is another remarkable coincidence in the same connection, namely, the most of the chiefs of Grantism, who are now arraying themselves in opposition to this whig cabinet, present a corresponding similarity in their party antecedents. Morton was a locofoco. Cameron was a locofoco. Butler was a locofoco. Logan was a locofoco. Grant was a locofoco. Blaine probably would have been a locofoco if he had been any account at all at that period.

WHY ADVERTISING?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. C. Stearns considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Great Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, which cost over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious and their services, which they render the people, genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "If your lungs are half wasted by consumption, your eyes will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings, and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price (\$1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His Memorandum Books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.